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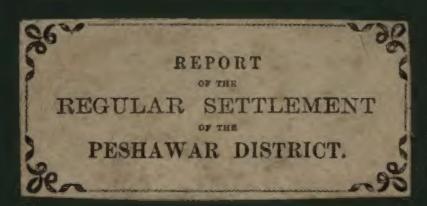
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REPORT

OF THE

REGULAR SETTLEMENT

OF THE

PESHAWAR DISTRICT

OF THE

PUNJAB.

BY

CAPTAIN E. G. G. HASTINGS,

SETTLEMENT OFFICER.





LAHORE.

PRINTED AT THE CENTRAL JAIL PRESS, 1878.

226. a. 254.



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No. 560.

Dated Abbottabad, 29th September 1876.

From

D. C. MACNABB, ESQUIRE,

Commr. and Supdt., Peshawar Division.

To

W. M. YOUNG, ESQUIRE,

Sett. Secretary to Finl. Commr., Punjab.

In forwarding the accompanying report on his settlement of the Peshawar district by Captain Hastings, I have the honor to make the following observations on the several chapters into which he has divided it.

2. Chapter I is descriptive, and supplements the account given by

First chapter describes
Pesháwar district and city.

Major James in his settlement report of the local features, characteristics and peculiarities of the Pesháwar valley as we find it now, together with a brief account of the city of Pesháwar, its industries and commerce. As illustrative of the amount of trade passing through Pesháwar, I may quote from the octroi registers a few items, remarking at the same time, that the extensive and promising field for export trade, especially in Indian teas, beyond the Oxus, has in a great measure been cut off by the action taken by the Russians in their recently acquired provinces.

Abstract of the principal articles of Trade between Peshawar and Kabul with its adjacent countries during 1875-76.

-	DETAIL.		Exports from Feshawne.	Imports into-	REMARKS.
			Re.	Re.	
1	Spices	.,	49,000	20,000	
2	Dyes			80,000	
3	Silk	***	44.	4,31,000	Likely to increase.
4	Nuts and fruits		***	7,82,900	
5	Fure and skins			1,31,000	
6	Woollen goods			7,000	
7	Chogás, carpets		***	85,000	
- 8	Tobacco	404		24,000	
9	Gold wire	700		20,000	
	Timber	***		2,00,000	
11	Indigo	4+1	1,99,500	0.74	Trade good.
	Tea	***	8,24,480	244	Exports increasing. Demand very encouraging.
13	Piece-goods		6,35,900	164	Failing off very rapidly.
	Fancy wares		2,10,000	800	
	Cured hides		38,560		01:-0-
	Metals	***	45,000	***	Copper chiefly,
* -	Salt	***	49,850	100	
18	Sugar	,	50,000	4+4	
		-			

The most valuable trade in connection with Bokhara is carried on in gold. The value of gold imported into Pesháwar exceeds Rs. 12,00,000 a year, all which goes to Bombay. With three exceptions the Pesháwar traders have given up their business connection with Bokhara.

- 3 The 2nd chapter is historical, collating the opinions of the best authorities on the vexed question whether or not Afghans are right in styling themselves "Bun-i-Israel," and quoting from Major James' report his very admirable summary of all that is known of the history of Peshawar from the time of Alexander's invasion to the annexation of the province to British empire. The picture presented is one of never-ceasing strife, disorder and bloodshed, misrule and tyrannical oppression by conquerors, and defiance of authority by the warlike people of the country. The reader would hardly believe that the country described is the same beautiful valley through the length and breadth of which an Englishman may now ride, alone and unarmed, in as perfect safety as he would through Yorkshire.
- Administration.
 Tahsil sub-divisions recast.

 Tahsil sub-divisions recast.

 Tahsil sub-divisions recast.

 The only point to which I need refer is the recasting of the tahsil sub-divisions which was effected during this settlement, and has I believe proved a great improvement in facilitating the revenue administration, as well as a great convenience to the people of the differnt tappas affected by the new arrangements. The impression conveyed by this chapter of the character of the people is not perhaps pleasing, the criminal statistics showing them to be a violent race of men with passions ill-regulated and unrestrained, but this is merely what their history and antecedents would lead us to look for, and it cannot be disputed that a great amelioration of their national character has taken place during British rule.
- To any one acquainted with the district the 4th chapter, which treats of "The people, their local distribution, Distribution of the lands of their tribal origin, and their social condithe valley among various tion," is very interesting. The distribution and tribes. allotment of the country among the tribes that had made themselves masters of it by the sage Sheikh Malli, and the now rightly discouraged system of "vesh," show the thoroughly republican and democratic character of these tribes, and their intelligence in recognising the admirable suitableness of the system devised by their lawgiver to their national circumstances and characteristics. The obedience to which they are ever ready to accord to this traditionary law points to a trait in their character which the Settlement Officer has alluded to elsewhere, viz., that when once their minds have been brought to recognise authority whether as vested in their divinely inspired lawgiver, or in their jirga (witenagemote), or in the representative of British power, they yield unquestioning obedience.

- ther vitality in the Bannu district, but I am glad that we have seen the last of it at Pesháwar. While the principle and the right to demand its exercise was acknowledged by all parties, it was very clearly the case that the details could be worked out without fighting, and of course all systems of the kind are fatal to anything like improvement of the capabilities of the land by investment of capital.
- The status of a khán in these Pathán tribes seems to have been identical with the original position of a chief of a clan in the Scotch highlands, but the strong democratic instincts Pathán tribes. of the Pathan longer withstood the acquisition of more than his share of landed property by the khán, whereas the tendency of the Celt's disposition was to create and foster aristocratic institutions. We find as a rule the kháns and Khán Khel of a Pathán tribe owning only their hereditary share of the tribal lands, with a small " seri" of odds and ends, of plots told off to them by their tribe as a sort of sumptuary provision to enable them to meet the expenses their position entailed on them. Where they have more than this, they have obtained it either by purchase, or by violence, or by the favor of the ruler of the day, but not by the common consent of their fellow clansmen. The original social condition of a Pathan tribal community still obtains among the Afridis and many other hill tribes who have preserved their independence.
- Artizans, and others not Patháns, attached to tribes.

 Artizans, and in many instances of enterprising foreigners of less warlike classes who saw the means of comfortable livelihood in placing themselves under the protection of a powerful family in these subordinate capacities. The same institution existed in our highland clans.
- 9. This chapter, giving all the details of the various tribes and classes occupying the different parts of the district, their circumstances and the names of the influential men among each of them, cannot fail to be most useful to future district officers.
- Progress and cost of the work is detailed in Chapter V. The settlement was commenced in 1869, and very uphill work it was at first. The patwaris of the Peshawar district were as ignorant of and inexperienced in measurement work as they were indolent and careless, and of the imported establishment many were not thoroughly efficient. Even of the officials and superintendents only one extra assistant settlement officer and one superintendent possessed the qualification of previous practical experience in the details of settlement work, so it is a marvel how soon the machinery was got into working order, whenever the epidemic of cholera and fever that visited the district that yearhad passed

away. It was not until September 1869 that the work could be begun in earnest, and the Assessment Report of Pesháwar tahsíl was submitted to Government in September 1872, that of Doaba Daudzai, Nowshera, in January 1873, while the assessments of Hashtnagar and Yusafzai were reported in July and August 1873.

- Means adopted for mak. ly understand that this was the time to recording the people understand and establish all their rights and claims; and to what was being done. prevent any man raising the objection that he did not know what was recorded about his status, because of his inability to read, a simple plan was adopted of having the parchas given to each individual colored according to the status recorded on them.
- Boundaries with independent territory often undefinable.

 Boundaries with independent territory often undefinable all cases be defined, as it gave an appearance of incompleteness to the maps. But in almost all instances the undefined border runs through a strong waste or a rugged hill face, so that practically nothing required for the compilation of accurate village statistics was omitted, and the village maps as a rule are very good and reliable.
- Irrigation system mapped and reduced to writing.

 and as the value of the water and the rights in it is just as important as those of the land itself, the greatest possible attention was devoted to the correct and distinct preparation of these and the explanatory record of water distribution.
 - 14. The expense of measurements, averaging 2 annas 1 pie per acre, does not appear to have been great when the difficulties and hindrances encountered at starting them are taken into consideration.
 - 15. The Settlement Officer carefully visited and made himself settlement officer's acquainted with the circumstances of every village in the district while preparing the data for his assessment.
 - 16. I cannot help thinking that the labor of preparing the 80,000 or 90,000 tenancy and miscellaneous revenue cases was in some measure thrown away. The same object would have been answered, and in my belief greater accuracy secured, by the careful preparation of what used to be called the "naksha madákhilat," or table of tenants' status.
 - 17. The total cost of the settlement was Rs. 5,22,535, of which Government paid Rs. 4,73,643, which gives an average of 4 annas 9 pie per acre. This expenditure will be recouped from the enhancement of the actual revenue

resulting from the new assessments in three years, and when we look to the vast benefit conferred on the district by the final decision of countless disputed claims to rights in land and water, the definite record of the status of each individual, and the equitable distributions of the incidence of the land tax, I think the money may fairly be said to have been well laid out.

- Private rights in land— ináms.

 Private rights in land— course of the settlement, and explains, among other points, the origin of the various classes of ináms which exist in some tappas and the causes of their absence in others. I believe that this diversity is peculiar to the Pesháwar district, arising as it did from the various circumstances of the several sub-divisions at different periods of its history, and the explanation here given is interesting and satisfactory.
- Hamlets and their coccupants.

 Hamlets and their occupants.

 hamlets, was a subject which demanded careful enquiry and consideration. There was no question about the original status of these classes, but the existing conditions and phases in which we find them were various, and each case had to be decided on its own merits.
- 20. A very important concession was granted by Government, on special works of limitation the representations of the settlement officer, in the extension of the period of limitation for the institution of suits for rights in land to twelve years prior to annexation, and in granting permission to entertain applications for the execution of certain decrees irrespective of lapse of the time from date of order. This gave an opening for the remedy of several notorious cases of hardship, where from one cause or another, men had fallen victims to the rigidity of our civil law.

An inspection of the table showing the extent to which advantage was taken of this temporary relaxation of the limitation rules will show that the number of suits thus brought under trial was small, only 652, and that the claims and excuses for "laches" in not having advanced them at the proper time were not lightly admitted, only 258 cases having resulted in favor of plaintiff. But it is no small matter that the mouths of all those 652 claimants are stopped and that they no longer have the grievance, so readily listened to by their countrymen, that they never got a fair opportunity of bringing forward their claims and having their right enquired into.

It is worthy of note, too, that the number of such cases instituted was greater in the outlying portion of the Pesháwar tahsîl and in the rougher districts of Hashtnagar, Yusafzai and Utman Bolak, than in the neighbourhood of the city and in Nowshera and Doaba Daudzai, where the people, having been more heavily pressed by their former rulers, have had learnt to struggle for their rights more by litigation and chicanery than by the arbitriment of the sword.

Cost to suitors kept as stamp of 8 annas and charges for pleaders and vakils being fortunately still almost unknown in Pesháwar, no man can say that he was too poor to have his case heard; and I am disposed to believe that most men who thought they were kept out of their rights really did bring forward their claims in one way or other, and 12,359 of these formed the subject of a judicial decision after regular trial, while 85,668 were disposed of by summary procedure.

There were only 1,670 appeals in the courts of the settlement officer and his assistants, and the number instituted in the court of the Commissioner was less than 2,000.

- It was high time that the tenant right question in the Peshawar district should be taken up. The decisions that had been given at different times Tenant right question. in the district courts had been uncertain and contradictory, but the result had been unduly in favor of tenants in a large number of instances. After the settlement enquiries had gone on for some time, both tenants and landlords began to understand what they were entitled to by law, and though in some cases where proprietors were strong, tenants who might under the Act possibly have obtained decrees for occupancy rights, were afraid, as the settlement officer says, to come forward, yet they will be no losers in the end, for the disposition and interest of the proprietors is to deal fairly by their tenants so long as they do not oppose them or take part with their enemies. In some parts of the district where the exactions of the Sikhs made the ownership of land no longer desirable, the proprietors so entirely gave up their land to industrious tenants that these tenants have now grown into proprietors and have been so recorded in this settlement.
- Lambardars. Lambardars, except in cases where from one cause or another men who were unfitted for the position had crept into the representation of a section of a village; as a rule each kundi in a village requires a lambardar chosen from among its own members. The exception is where two or more kundis belong to the same branch of a family or tribe, in which case one lambardar would be sufficient to represent both kundis and to collect the revenue from them.
- Ment rakhs. Sheikh Malli had divided all the No Government rakhs. plain between the tribes, and there was no land on which the proprietors were not in the exercise of rights of ownership. The vast plains of Yusafzai and Hashtnagar have often been taken for unoccupied waste by those who have seen them after a couple of seasons of drought; but let a seasonable fall of rain come and the whole place is alive with the people of all the distant villages ploughing up the lands that have from generation to generation been recognised as theirs.

- Assessment Chapter. The measurements made in this settlement have been carefully compared with those of the professional revenue survey, and though at first sight considerable differences are observable in some of the tabsil areas, they are found on examination to be capable of simple explanation, showing that in no case does the real discrepancy amount to 5 per cent. and in some tabsils it is very much less. The cause of the differences in total areas is the undefined boundary along the border.
- Subject has been reported as they were prepared for the sanction of Governon in forwarding tahsil ment, I had the honor to offer such remarks as assessment reports.

 occurred to me in supplement of the explanation given by the Settlement Officer; it seems therefore unnecessary that I should now revert to the subjects of the division of the six old tahsils into assessment circles, and the fiscal history of each sub-division.
- A comparison of the measurements made in Major James' settlement and those now recorded would lead Comparison of to the supposition that in the interval between measurements with those of former settlement. these two surveys a considerable increase had occurred both in cultivation and in the area irrigated, but from causes fully explained by the Settlement Officer, the former measurements must be taken as not supplying perfectly accurate statistics on these points. I have no doubt whatever that irrigation from the river Bara has not increased in the very least, nor has the irrigation by the waters of the Cabul river been extended to any noticeable degree in the Peshawar tahsil. In the tahsil Nowshera there has been certainly an improvement in cultivation, but hardly any extension of irrigation. But I may note that since the assessments of this settlement were given out a great impulse has been given to irrigation from wells, wherever water is to be found sufficiently near the surface to permit of its being raised by the ordinary Persian wheel. In Doaba and Daudzai a certain amount of new land has been brought under the plough since the measurements made at the former settlement, and the cultivation has become more careful, full advantage being taken of all the water available for irrigation; but even in these tahsils the difference in areas would not have been considerable had the former measurements been made with the same length of chain, and with the same elaborate care as those now reported on. No comparisons can be instituted in the measurements of Hashtnagar and Yusaf-In the "sholgira," as irrigated land of the former tahsil is called, every part of the kadir to which water could be taken was irrigated, and so it is now, but on the maira, or high plain, which occupies the greater part of the area of these two tahsils cultivation has been very greatly extended, new hamlets have been built, and to the eastward in the Utman Tappa, wells have been sunk. The conclusion, therefore, is that the settlement officer had to deal with very much the same cultivated area as that assessed in the former settlement, except in the Hashtnagar and Yusafzai tahsils.

- 28. It is clear that there is a mistake either in the census of 1868 Discrepancy between or in the enumeration of the population made at figures of census of 1868 and this settlement, as there is a discrepancy of Settlement cnumeration 15,000 over the whole district. I think there can be little doubt that the mistake was made in 1868, when the statistics of the census were collected in a single night, whereas in preparing the satistics for the settlement, each patwari was made responsible for the returns of his own village and had plenty of time to work them out with accuracy.
 - The produce estimates appear to have been pitched too high for a district where the proportion of "barani" Produce estimates too cultivation is so greatly in excess of irrigated. high. opinion is borne out by the comparison the settlement officer has instituted between the estimated produce and demand for food in the district, from which it would appear that the demand is less than the supply; whereas there is no question of the fact that the import of food grains into the Peshawar district is very considerably in excess of the exports, even in years when the harvests are good. A great deal of wheat goes from Yusafzai and Hashtnagar into Swat, Boner, &c., but on the other hand the import of rice from Swat and Bajour is large. The hill tribes all round the valley draw their chief supply of grain from the marts in the plain, but then a very large quantity of wheat is constantly imported from the south-western part of the Kohat district which produces wheat of a very superior quality, and also at times from Chach and Hazára.

In comparing the produce rates with the assessments now fixed, it will be observed that in most instances it was found impossible to bring the assessment up to the produce rate as first calculated.

The financial results of the new assessments are that the people of the district have now to pay in land revenue Financial results. and cesses Rs. 1, 35, 351, or Rs.16-12-9 per cent. more than they were paying under the former settlement; and I believe that this increase is as much as they could be called on to meet without the risk of impoverishing the proprietors and breaking down the village communities. It was supposed by many before the present investigations were made that the district was very lightly assessed; my own experience as Deputy Commissioner for several years did not lead me to the same conclusion, except with regard to Yusafzai and part of Hashtnagar, and I had an opportunity of judging how difficult it would be to fix a safe assessment for these "barani" tracts, from seeing the enormous difference between the out-turn of good and bad years. The improvident character of the people will always make it a matter of difficulty to collect the revenue even as now assessed when two years of short or unseasonable rain-fall succeed each other in these tahsils, but I believe that difficulty will be overcome by careful revenue management, a watch being kept on the circumstances of each village, and suspensions of demand being admitted when the seasons have been unfavorable, which can easily be recovered from the first full crop.

- 31. It was unavoidable that the assessment statistics should be Statistics prepared on old prepared in accordance with the old tahsil tahsil divisions.

 Appendices on new.

 Appendices on new.

 Appendices will be found to refer to the tahsils as arranged.
- 32. The customs recorded in the 8th chapter are interesting, Chapter on customs in. and district officers will find a perusal of them teresting, will be a great as- a great assistance in their work. Irrigation sistance to District Officers. from wells may be called a new feature in the district, so great an impetus has been given to it by the fixity of tenure and of liability secured by the settlement; but there are no peculiar customs relating to wells.
- As to the river boundary customs it will be seen that they are various, but as they are all recorded for River boundary. every village there should not be much difficulty in deciding disputes on the subject in the future. I was anxious to have had a permanent settlement of river boundary disputes, by measuring the river beds along with the lands of the villages on both sides, fixing a line down the length of the river recognisable by measurements from permanent points on either shore, so that all lands coming up on either side of that line could never be claimed by the village on the other side, but I had no leisure to work it out. From conversation with the people I am sure most of them would have approved of this simple plan, which I have long believed to be the only one to put a stop to the annual disputes and costly suits about alluvial recoveries from rivers which ruin the zamindars of the littoral villages in most districts in the The brief experience of three months in the Lahore division has confirmed me more than ever in this impression.
- 34. The 9th chapter treats of the assignments of land revenue and in dealing with these a number of very difficult questions have arisen. These are all detailed by the Settlement Officer, but I may remark that the disposal of them involved a very great deal of work and much thought and anxiety.

The Government looks to the jágírdárs of a frontier district to perform many important functions, and to give strength and popularity to the local administration; and it has been the custom of district and divisional officers to demand constant service of one kind or another from our jágírdárs and leading men. But it was found on examining into their status, that if their assignments were cut down to the letter of the grants they held from the British Government, and they were to be prohibited according to the modern rule from taking aught from their jágírs beyond the bare amount of the Government demand assessed thereon, they would be ruined, all there influence and power for usefulness would be gone, and we should have for our leading men a body of needy malcontents, with whose decadence even those who benefitted by it would so far sympathise that they would look on it

as reflecting great discredit on our Government. Hence it became important that though a certain amount of loss of influence must result from turning the once all powerful jágírdár into a mere recipient of a cash assignment of revenue, some steps should be taken to make up to these men at least the pecuniary loss which they would suffer, and to enable them still tokeep up their position so far as possible by the continuance of their former style of living and the liberal hospitality for which they have always been remarkable. Each case had to be reported and proposals to be made for new or supplementary grants. These arrangements had to be made with careful attention to the merits, antecedents and capability for good or ill of each individual, and to the relative status and reasonable expectations of all.

The Government has most generously sanctioned all the proposals made, but the times are changed, and this class of men will never again occupy their former position among the people, a result of the abolition of the old system of collection in kind of jágír revenue which is much to be regretted.

There was great need for the classification, registration, and investigation of mafi holdings in the Peshawar Mafis. district, and I believe the work has been done with care and discrimination. The inams or mass for the support of masjids are not I think common elsewhere; at least it is not, as in this district, the universal rule that in every village there is a small piece of land the produce of which goes to the masjid. I was very glad that the proposals to continue this system were accepted by Government, for in addition to the religious uses of the masjids, they are most useful as shelter for poor travellers, who always find food and a night's lodging provided for them free of charge at the masjid, as do those who are of a higher grade at the hujra or village guest-house. The preparation of the mafi registers, and the investigation of claims and devising suitable proposals for submission to Government, has been a work of great labor, but it has all now been completed so far as the Settlement office is concerned. I regret that there are still several large volumes lying before me which I have not yet found leisure to forward for Government sanction. The system adopted in Peshawar of giving lambardars a portion of their land free from the "baach" in lieu of the pachotra, which goes to supply the corresponding deficiency in the reveuue of the village or kundi is, so far as I know, peculiar, but I believe it will work well and is really the only way in which remuneration to the lambardars could be secured, as the Patháns are so touchy and sensitive that a relative would simply decline to pay a cess, which is an acknowledgment of superiority, direct to a lambardar and the lambardar on the other hand would abstain from asking for it.

There are other special arrangements in the assignment or relinquishment of revenue which have been sanctioned by Government in consideration of the exceptional conditions which present themselves in this district. These are fully explained by the Settlement Officer in this chapter.

- Independent tribes on border.

 The tenth and last chapter of the report is devoted to an account of all the independent tribes that march with the Pesháwar district from the Indus right round to the Khattak hills. This chapter ought to be very useful to the Deputy Commissioner, enabling him to judge of the strength and circumstances of the different tribes he has to deal with.
- Notice of officers. He was the only one of his assistants who brought to the work a really competent knowledge of settlement work, the result of long experience and careful training in this special department. He is a man of ability and quick apprehension, and displayed great fertility of resource in devising the means of meeting new difficulties as they arose. I hope that the work he did at Pesháwar will always be remembered in his favor by Government.

It seems almost unnecessary for me to bring to the notice of the Financial Commissioner the peculiar difficulties with which Captain. Hastings has had to contend in carrying out this settlement, as he has himself so carefully watched the progress of it, but I am glad to havethis opportunity of saying that the Government were most fortunate in the selection of this officer for the performance of a task of so great delicacy, as well as of such great labor. I have no hesitation in saying that we should have had disturbances and outrages in many parts of the district at various stages of the work, as well as permanent discontent and unrest in the valley, had it not been for the tact and temper and unwearying patience which Captain Hastings brought forward and carried through each stage of the proceedings. He had been many years in the district and was well known and much liked by all the people among whom he habitually lived with the greatest confidence, never having a guard of any sort with his camp; the consequence was that they reciprocated his confidence and explained freely to him their circumstances and the fears they entertained of the intentions of Government in ordering a regular settlement. His explanations allayed their apprehensions as did his good management many of the bitter animosities that the stirring up of so many vital questions could not fail to arouse. The settlement has of course been, as all settlements must be, a very heavy expense to the people of the district, but Captain Hastings spared no pains to mitigate this evil as tar as possible, and I believe that in the long run the people will find themselves repaid by the feeling of security and certainty about all their rights that the records now prepared have established for them and by the knowledge that the Government demand is fixed for 20 years at least.

Office copy of report submitted.

38. The office copy of the report and appendices is submitted with the sanction of the Financial Commissioner.



No. 63 S.

Dated Lahore, 22nd January 1877.

FRUM

W. M. YOUNG, ESQUIRE,

Sett. Secy. to Financial Commr., Punjab.

To

LEPEL GRIFFIN, ESQUIRE,

Offg. Secretary to Government, Punjab.

I am desired to submit the final report on the settlement of the Peshawar district by Captain Hastings, Settlement Officer, with a review by the Commissioner, Mr. D. Macnabb.

- 2. The Financial Commissioner will confine his remarks on this report to those points which call for special notice, and will not attempt an exhaustive review, partly because the report has itself reached a considerable length, and partly because he desires to place it before His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor without further delay, in accordance with His Honor's wishes. He trusts that these considerations will afford an excuse for a somewhat hurried review.
- 3. Captain Hastings has quoted freely from the excelQuotations from Major lent report submitted by the late Major
 James' report. James, C. B., on the summary settlement of Peshawar; indeed it may be said that he has embodied
 in his report all the information which still invests Major
 James' account with so much interest and usefulness.
- 4. At the close of paragraph 11 Captain Hastings notices

 Indus floods: Chapter I the great flood of the Indus in 1858.

 Paragraph 11. More detailed information in regard to
 this flood and the previous one, which took place in 1841,
 may be found in a memorandum written by Captain Henderson,
 R. E., which was published in the Irrigation Department in
 November 1875, and in General Cunningham's "Ladak," and
 Drew's "Kashmir."

- A. The gold mine mentioned in the entract from Major that mer the Lambs report united in navagraph 12, we happed paragraph has since their explored. The result is mentioned in Bellev's "From the Indias to the Tigria." The mine is not a rich one.
- Core temple it size thought in paragraph 15 has since Captain many Captailpara it. Hastings wrote, been thoroughly explored, and is fully described in a recent number of General Cuntingham's archaeological reports.
- 7. The appellation of "Jata," as applied to horse-dealers

 Jot horse-dealers: Chap. Who come from the north, is remarkable.

 Mr. Egerton believes that lower down on
 the frontier the camel-drivers who come from the west are called "Jata" among the Bilochis, while among the Jata further
 east they are called "Bilochis."
- 8. As regards the question which has been so much canvassed, whether the Pathans are of Is-Israeittak descent of raelitish descent, the Financial Commis-Pathans: Cuarter II persyczy. sioner would observe that the objection derived from the Iranian origin of the Pushtu language (paragraph 28) is the most cogent argument against the supposition. Muhammadans are notorious for making out their descent from great founders; the Gakkhars, who were originally Hindus, now trace their descent from Naushirwan; the Kathias in Montgomery, who became converts to Muhammadanism, do not hesitate to trace their descent from Adam and Noah; so that no argument in regard to the controversy can be based upon the claims made by Patháns to be descended from Jewish patriarchs.
- 9. The description of Asoka's pillar near Shahbazgarh,

 Anota's pillar: Chapter which is quoted from Major James' report in paragraph 34, is less recent than

 Chanceral Cunningham's published in the archæological journul, which must therefore be preferred to it.
- 10. The origin of the peculiar custom of periodical re-dis"Vool:" Chapter VI tribution of lands known by the name of paragraph 201. "vesh" is given by Captain Hastings in paragraph 201 of his report. The re-distribution of the lands was originally made not merely between the proprietors of the same village, but between the proprietors of different villages

extended to an interchange of village sites, the inhabitants either removing the timbers of their houses, or leaving them behind, and occupying the houses of the village into which they migrated. The re-distribution of the main divisions and villages has ceased for many years, and was absolutely prohibited by the Board of Administration, in regard to the tahsil of Hashtnagar at Lieutenant James' summary settlement in 1851. The interior re-distribution was in existence in a few villages when the regular settlement was begun. The mode of distribution of village lands by vesh was as follows:—

The land of each tribe was first divided into "vands" or areas, determined according to the nature of the soil, facilities for irrigation, &c.; then each holder was allotted a share in each "vand," the aggregate of such shares constituting his individual property or "bakhra," and the aggregate of such properties the "daftar" or family inheritance of the tribe. The interior distribution of the "daftar" was usually by lot and per capita, men, women and children being entitled to equal shares. As families multiplied in unequal proportions, the "bakhra" became an unequal provision for the descendants of the holders under the original distribution, and accordingly an interior re-distribution was effected upon the old basis of accounting every individual entitled to an equal share.

The system of "vesh" involving as it does a periodical re-distribution of the land of a village Reasons against continuance of vesh. amongst the members of the community who are living at the time is, in theory, perfect. It ensures to each person a due share in the land of the community to which he belongs. It is a very early form of tenure and it is also the form which commends itself to economists as that which, better than any other, meets the progressive wants of a varying but ever-increasing society. For these reasons as well as because it was the form of tenure which we found existing, it was desirable if possible to maintain the system of "vesh." In the Pesháwar district it is associated in the minds of the people and in practice with a state of turbulence and violence which cannot be tolerated under a settled government which insists upon the maintenance of order and peace. If the people had been able to make their "vesh" quietly, and to settle their disputes by a council of their own elders, there would have been no objection to allowing the system to continue.

But this they could not do, nor could our Government allow the people to enforce the "vesh" and to settle their disputes by the old methods. It was, therefore, impossible to permit "vesh" to continue on its old footing, and equally impossible to enforce it by means of our tribunals. The essence of it was that it should be carried out by the people themselves in their own way, and not by order of a court of justice. The effect of abolition has been to make the latest distribution permanent, to prevent in fact the recurrence of disturbing action. The stoppage of "vesh" has therefore no immediate energetic effect and the effect of the prohibition is imperceptible. Land is plentiful, and the pressure arising from unequal increase of different families in the same village will not be felt for many years, and can be met by division of common land. There will be plenty of time for the people to accommodate themselves to the change of system.

- 12. The Financial Commissioner is able to state from Judicial work: Chapter VI. his own experience, gained from reviewing a considerable number of decisions in appeals preferred to him, that the judicial work performed in the settlement courts has been of excellent quality, and that there is nothing to regret in the decision arrived at by the Government of India to allow these courts to be invested with power to hear them. The extension of the period of limitation in favor of persons who had postponed bringing their claims during the currency of the summary settlement, as shown by the Commissioner in paragraph 20 of his review, was not followed by any large number of institutions.
- 13. In paragraph 424 Captain Hastings describes his procedure in regard to tenant right in the Tenancy enquiry: Chapter VI paragraph 424. different parts of the district. As the settlement effected by Major James was pronounced in Government No. 190 dated 27th March 1871, to be a summary, and not a regular, settlement, the whole question of tenant right had to be investigated de novo, and each case decided on its merits, disputed cases were decided judicially, a petition on eight annas stamp being taken from the tenant who sought to establish a right of occupancy, and the case transferred to the judicial side. In some cases Captain Hastings reports that tenants were afraid to sue, owing to the strength of the proprietary body. Where the parties agreed, the agreement was recorded. The status of each tenant who obtained right of

occupancy, whether under Section 5 or 8 of the Punjab Tenancy Act, has been entered in the settlement records, but it does not appear that the tenants holding under Section 5 of the Act have been classified according to the four clauses of that section. In some cases where the proprietary right had, under the Sikh rule, become virtually extinct, and the tenants had occupied the position and responsibilities of proprietors, they were recorded as such in the settlement records.

Upon the whole there is no doubt that a great benefit has been conferred upon the district by the investigation and decision of tenant cases during the settlement operations. Questions which had been long pending were decided and the limits of proprietary and tenant right carefully defined.

14. The assessments of the different tahsils have been fully discussed on the reports separately submitted by the Settlement Officer, and it does not appear necessary to enter into them here. The chapter which relates to them is apparently in great measure a transcript of those reports, as the remarks of the Settlement Officer are ranged according to the old distribution of the district into tahsils. The tahsils have been reconstructed as follows:—

Former.	$oldsymbol{Present.}$
Pesháwar Part of Khalsa Khattak	· ··· } Pesháwar.
Part of Khalsa Khattak Part of Daudzai Hashtnagar	} Nowshera. Hashtnagar.
Doaba Part of Daudzai	} Doaba Daudzai.
Part of Yusafzai Part of Khalsa Khattak Part of Yusafzai	Yusafzai } Utman Bolak.

There is little doubt that the assessments, which fall at the rate of Re 1-1-7 per acre on cultivated area (including revenue assigned), are sufficiently light. In bad years remissions will be necessary in regard to the "maira" assessments in the Hashtnagar tahsil. From paragraph 369 of the report it appears that the assessment of "maira" lands has been separated in each village from that imposed on irrigated area, so the Deputy Commissioner will have a guide as to the extent to which remissions will be necessary. The villages of the same tahsil, with a large amount of sailab area, will also require careful watching, as pointed out in paragraph 480 of the report.

- The Financial Commissioner concurs with the Commissioner in considering that the produce missioner in considering that the produce estimates: Chapter VII. paragraph 529, seq. estimates were pitched too high by the Settlement Officer for baráni lands in tahsíls Pesháwar and Nowshera; and this is in fact admitted by Captain Hastings in paragraph 529 seq. of his report, where he notes that instead of taking $\frac{1}{6}$ of the produce to represent the Government demand on baráni lands, he ought to have taken $\frac{1}{12}$ th only.
- Assessment of wells: Chapter VII. pargraph 522.

 Assessment of wells: Chapter VII. pargraph 522.

 a lump sum for each well, calculated to represent the extra demands on account of irrigation, which the Settlement Officer appears to have adopted (see paragraph 522), has been prohibited in future settlements by Government resolution No. 818, dated 14th June 1872.
- 17. The District Officer should note the procedure indicated by the Settlement Officer in paragraph 566, regarding the annual enumeration and assessment of water mills, and be guided accordingly.
- The population of the district,* according to the. census returns of 1868 was 533,152. Captain Hastings in different parts of his Population. report gives statistics in regard to this subject, which are somewhat at variance. In paragraph 4 the population, according to the census of 1868, is given at 450,296; in the table furnished with paragraphs 296 and 516 at 489,458. The latter figure does not include the population of cantonments, numbering 21,657, and perhaps the population of Pesháwar city is excluded from the former figure; but there is a discrepancy also in regard to the city population, which is given at 60,947 in paragraph 17, and 58,555 in paragraph 298. The total population of the district, according to the settlement returns, is given at 470,584 in paragraph 297, and at 474,574 in paragraph 516. The correct population of Peshawar city, according to the recent municipal census, is 58,430 souls.
- Officer in paragraph 610 ½ gives a reply elicited from the people, in regard to the property in river beds, which are asserted

^{*} Corrections have been made in the report since these remarks were written,-W. M. Y.

to belong to the villages on both sides, according to the boundaries laid down in the field maps. This custom, which is further asserted in several particular cases noted in the succeeding paragraphs, in which the river beds are said to be comprised in the boundaries of villages, should not, in the Financial Commissioner's opinion, be admitted by Government. A reservation, asserting the Government right in river beds, has been made in the orders on the Hazára settlement, and a separate report on the general question is now before Government. It will be advisable therefore that all entries in the Pesháwar settlement record regarding proprietary right in river beds, should be pronounced subject to any orders which Government may issue on the general question.

- An area of 39,498 acres receives irrigation from springs supplemented by the water of the Irrigation from the Bára: Bára river. The Financial Commissioner Chapter VIII paragraph has not the means at hand for ascertaining the proportion borne by this irrigated area to the discharge of the river; but it appears to him probable that considerable economy is practised, and that the amount of duty done by a discharge of a cubic foot of water per second on the Bára will bear comparison with that of canal water in other parts of the province under more scientific management. If this conjecture be correct, it affords some ground for the conclusion that the Swat canal project now in contemplation will be attended with success; for the supply from the Swat river is said (para. 659) to be large, and the clay soil and the slope of the land are favourable to irrigation, and, combined with these circumstances, the capabilities for economizing the water which apparently exist, would raise a fair expectation that the project will be successful. The Financial Commissioner observes, in connection with this subject, that an entry has been made in the village administration papers by which the people agree to give up uncultivated lands without payment for the construction of a canal, if required by Government (paragraph 666, foot note).
- 21. The total revenue of villages held in jágír, as shown Assignments: Chapter IX. in Appendix F, is Rs. 82,267. Besides this, inams have been granted to the amount of Rs. 6,799, and remissions allowed in frontier villages to the extent of Rs. 40,081. The subject has been very thoroughly dealt with by Captain Hastings. Some registers

which have been recently received are still in the Financial Commissioner's hands, and no complete list can therefore be made out, of the sanctions accorded by Government. total of assignments of all kinds, as recently ascertained for the revenue report, is not less than Rs. 1,87,829, or 27.6 per cent. on the total assessment of the district, and the ultimate result will probably be larger. The policy of Government in regard to these grants, which is one of great liberality, has been uniformly carried out; at the same time the condition of the people has been improved. For whereas formerly the jágírdárs of the frontier collected their revenue in kind, and no means were provided for ensuring the people against excessive demands, under the existing settlement such collections have been prohibited, and the cash value of the jágír will henceforth be all that can be demanded from the people. Where loss would have accrued to the jágírdárs of the Pesháwar district by the change, extra cash grants have been made, so that the loss has not been allowed to fall on them. The Commissioner regrets the change, as affecting the position of the jágírdárs among the people. It was, however, impossible, under the present policy of Government, to continue a system which left the welfare of the people so completely in the hands of the jágírdárs, a system, moreover, which had the effect of depressing their condition, for Captain Hastings in paragraph 264 says:

"The jágírdárs were adepts at the art of rack renting, and their exactions almost destroyed the proprietary tenures of the Gigianis. Had these jágírdárs held the lands of this tappa a few years longer than they did, it is probable that no distinction would have remained between the old proprietary and tenant classes, except in a few leading families."

These remarks, which relate to the Doába tahsíl, represent the natural consequence of relinquishing the functions of Government to men whose interest it is to keep the cultivating body in complete subjection, and who are permitted to realize for themselves a demand upon which no limit can be enforced. Such a system could not be maintained with any show of justice or consistency; and even if the jágírdárs have in some measure suffered as regards their position, the improved condition of the people is a great compensation for their loss of prestige.

22. Chapter X. contains an account of the tribes beyond

Border tribes: Chapter the border. This subject was to have

X. formed a supplement to Major James'

report but was never completed. The Financial Commissioner

is not sure whether this chapter should be printed with the others.

Progress and cost of the meaced in 1869, and brought to a close in 1875. The following are the notifications which were issued from time to time, relating to its progress and completion:—

Settlement Officer, Captain
No. and date of notification.
Hastings, invested with powers 1075 dated 6th Sept. 1869.

The total cost to Government from imperial revenues was Rs. 4,73,643. The enhancement to the revenue, including cesses, is Rs. 1,35,357, or 16·13 per cent. on the former demand. The Financial Commissioner entirely concurs in Mr. Macnabb's opinion that the benefits conferred upon the district are fully commensurate with the expenditure.

24. The office of Commissioner of the Pesháwar Division has been shared during the progress of the work by Colonel Sir Richard Pollock K. c. s. 1., and Mr. D. Macnabb. The assessments and the final report were both reviewed by Mr. Macnabb, whose able supervision and excellent judgment have been invaluable.

In Mr Macnabb's encomiums on Captain Hasting's work the Financial Commissioner cordially concurs. His conscientious and patient labours have resulted in the successful accomplishment of a very difficult task, without stirring up animosities among the people, which would readily have broken out had less tact and wisdom been displayed. Specially selected for the work by Sir D. McLeod, Captain Hastings has fully justified the choice. There is much in his report which will be of great service to the district officers of future years, and though there is a want of conciseness and arrange-

ment in some portions of it, the Financial Commissioner has no doubt that the work which is reported is of excellent quality and will stand the test of time.

The valuable assistance rendered by Rai Gopal Dás is suitably acknowledged by Captain Hastings. The services of this experienced Extra Assistant Commissioner were of special value in this settlement.

Muhammad Hyat Khán, Popalzai, Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, and Hákim Rai, Superintendent, are also entitled to special commendation.

Government sanction some mends that, with the exception noted in paragraph 18 of this review, the record of rights framed by Captain Hastings be sanctioned by Government No. 979, ment in accordance with the provsions of dated 28th July 1873, parases Section 17, Act XXXIII. of 1871, and the assessments and cesses sanctioned by former orders confirmed for 20 years * from the kharíf of 1873-74.

No. 412.

Dated Lahore, 2nd March 1877.

FROM

LEPEL GRIFFIN, ESQUIRE,

Offg. Secretary to Government, Punjab.

To

W. M. YOUNG, ESQUIRE,

Sett. Secy. to Financial Commr., Punjab.

I am directed to acknowledge your letter No. 63S of the 22nd January, forwarding the final report on the settlement of the Peshawar district by Captain Hastings, Settlement Officer, with an interesting review by Mr. D. Macnabb, Commissioner of the Pesháwar Division. Orders will be communicated later regarding the sanction of the settlement, and any remarks which the Lieutenant-Governor may desire to make can then appropriately be recorded. I am now merely to convey the acknowledgments of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in the first place to Captain Hastings, Settlement Officer, whose work in the Peshawar district Sir Henry Davies considers to be eminently worthy of the special acknowledgments of Government. The settlement of this important district was by some authorities, though not by the Lieutenant Governor, anticipated with anxiety, and it was feared that from the turbulence of the population, the intricacy of claims to the proprietary right in land, and ancient tribal disputes with reference to its occupation, a regular settlement and an accurate record of rights would be attended with disturbance. It is in great measure due, in the opinion of Sir Henry Davies, to the personal qualities of Captain Hastings, to his sympathy with the people, his patience and excellent judgment, that the settlement of the Peshawar district has been brought to a termination without any of the difficulties predicted. The preparation of the record of rights at Pesháwar has conferred a lasting benefit on that part of the country, and has put aside a most fruitful cause of quarrel. The Lieutenant-Governor considers with great care and judgment, and His Honor has carefully gone over the proposals for each tahsil as they were separately submitted. The work entrusted to Captain Hastings was an exceptionally difficult one, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that that officer will feel a satisfaction in knowing that he has accomplished it in a manner which the Lieutenant-Governor considers to be eminently creditable to him, and which will for long have an excellent effect on the peace and well-being of the border.

- 2. The Lieutenant-Governor would desire also to ack nowledge the invaluable assistance rendered to Captain Hastings by the Commissioner, Mr. Donald Macnabb, who had the direct superintendence of this settlement during the greater part of its progress.
- 3. With regard to the subordinate officers of the settlement, the Lieutenant Governor would desire particularly to notice the services of Rai Gopal Dás, Extra Assistant Commissioner, to whom in great measure the successful results of the settlement are due. The excellent services of this officer were acknowledged by appointing him, on transfer from the Settlement Department, Judicial Assistant; and in the commendation expressed by the Financial Commissioner and the Settlement Officer, the Lieutenant-Governor fully concurs.
- 4. The Lieutenant-Governor must especially notice and acknowledge the services of Muhammad Hayát Khán, Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, and Superintendents Hakim Rai and Chiranjit Lál, who have since been appointed Extra Assistant Commissioners, Núr-ud-dín, and Wazirzada Muhammad Akbar Khán who has also been promoted to the rank of Extra Assistant Commissioner.
- 5. Lieutenant J. Montgomery was appointed to the settlement in 1873, and remained attached to it for nearly two years. His work was in every way satisfactory and he gave great promise of becoming an excellent settlement officer.

No. 36 S.

Dated Simla, 12th June 1877.

FROM .

LEPEL GRIFFIN, ESQUIRE,

Offg. Secy. to Government, Punjab.

To

W. M. YOUNG, ESQUIRE,
Sett. Secy. to Finl. Commr., Punjab.

This office letter No. 412, dated 2nd March last, conveyed the acknowledgments of Government for the services rendered by the officers connected with the settlement of the Pesh-awar district; and my letter No. 35 S., of to day's date, communicated the wish of the Government of India that the final report of this settlement should issue under the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor. I am accordingly now desired to return the original accompaniments of your letter No. 63 S, dated 22nd January last, and in reply to record the following observations.

2. The first point on which the orders of Government will be passed is that raised in your 19th paragraph, where it is recommended that all entries in the Peshawar Settlement Record regarding proprietary rights in river beds should be pronounced subject to the decision on the general question, separately referred to this office, regarding the rights The decision of Sir of Government to such localities. Henry Davies upon this subject was intimated to you in my letter No. 213, dated 2nd March last. For the reasons therein stated it was held that so long as the right of Government was maintained to the use and control of the water, as is the case under the provisions of the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, and that so long as the settlement papers contained a reservation of the right of Government to boulders in the river bed, the question of the right to the river bed itself should be left to be settled by usage and custom, as heretofore. Mr. Egerton desires that this decision should be applied in the case of the Pesháwar Settlement Record; and, subject to the foregoing remarks, His Honor sanctions the record of rights framed by Captain Hastings, such sanction being accorded with reference to the provisions of section 17 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act.

- It has on previous occasions been noted that the departures from the usual administrative procedure of the province, which the peculiarities of the frontler necessitate, are neither so numerous nor so important as they have some times been supposed to be. The history of the Pesháwar settlement appears to the Lieutenant-Governor to afford a good illustration of this principle. In three chief particulars the Peshawar settlement has differed from settlements of the usual type. In the first place favorable assessments were allowed to certain villages on the immediate border; and on this point no more need be said, the desirability of the measure being obvious, and the exposed position of the favoured villages being in itself a sufficient reason for their special treatment. Secondly, a considerable relaxation was allowed in the law for the limitation of suits; and thirdly, a regulation was passed permitting, under certain conditions, the jagirdars of trans-Indus districts to collect their land revenue assessments, as heretofore, in kind. These two points will require notice a little more in detail.
- 4. The Pesháwár District Limitation Regulation No. I of 1871, formed no part of the general frontier policy of the Punjab Government. The special rules which it substituted for the ordinary provisions of the law would have been equally desirable in any other district which had had a similar history under British administration, and in which the introduction of special rules could have been effected with equal facility. Until 1870 no regular settlement was undertaken in the Peshawar district, but by orders issued by the Board of Administration the people were generally given to understand that the decision of their land cases was to take place at the regular settlement and, except under certain circumstances, not before that time. It was therefore in the opinion alike of the Punjab Government and the Government of India both unjust and impolitic to allow a technical rule of law to stand in the way of thorough inquiry and substantial justice. But although it was anticipated by the Government of India that the relaxation of the law would give a great stimulus to litigation, the belief entertained by the Punjab Government, that the number of

additional suits instituted would not be very great, has been fully justified by the facts now reported. The number of institutions under the Limitation Regulation amounted to no more than 652; and of the suits thus brought only 258 were decided in favor of the plaintiff. It is a great advantage to have accorded the legitimately needed redress; but this result, of a very liberal extension of time in a district where special circumstances had delayed judicial investigations, testifies, in His Honor's opinion, to the wisdom of a fairly strict limitation law in cases where peculiar antecedents have not called for any peculiar legislation.

The Commissioner of the Pesháwar division has expressed his regret that the abolition of the old system of collection in kind of jágír revenue will prevent the assignees from occupying in the future their former position among the people. To the remarks recorded in your 21st paragraph, the Lieutenant-Governor would here add that the special measure taken to preserve, if possible, for a further term the vitality of a system necessarily moribund under the influences of regular administration, is, both in itself and in its attempted application, a proof that the change deplored by Mr. Donald Macnabb was altogether inevitable. The Punjab Government was unable to recommend to the Government of India the draft of the Punjab Frontier Jágír Revenue Collection Regulation of 1874, without taking into consideration the interests of all classes of British subjects in the Peshawar and other trans-Indus districts, and without providing some assurance that the privileges allowed to the trans-Indus jágírdárs should not operate to deprive the cultivating proprietors of that share of the profits of cultivation which would be enjoyed by the proprietors of estates not held in jágír. It was therefore proposed, in the interest of the proprietors, that the share of the produce to be collected, irrespective of their acquiescence, by the jágírdár should not exceed the share fairly demandable by Government on prescribed principles of assessment. The regulation, however, carrying with it this indispensable restriction, has not proved operative in consequence of the inability of the jágírdárs themselves to accept the situation. The Government assessment may represent the value of one-sixth of the produce calculated on the average of good and bad years, or perhaps less, whilst the jágírdárs were accustomed to collect in kind at rates amounting to half produce; accordingly, when the equivalent in produce of the cash

assessment was offered to them, they did not think it worth their while to incur the trouble of continuing their collections in kind for a share of the crop so materially reduced. Collections in kind have therefore practically ceased, and it is satisfactory that the change has been brought about by the free consent of the persons most interested in the continuance of such collections. If, as the Lieutenant-Governor sees reason to believe, the regret felt by the Commissioner has reference to the cessation of such collections at the old rates of half produce, the Commissioner should remember that when the problem had to be definitely solved at the regular settlement, it was altogether impracticable to give a formal sanction to a state of things which could not be regarded as just to the cultivating proprietor. In the general result one step further has been made in the process of assimilating the revenue system of an important frontier district to that of the cis-Indus portion of the province; a result which the Lieutenant-Governor is far more disposed to view with satisfaction than with regret. If it has been found necessary to compensate the jágírdárs, and if their treatment has been liberal, His Honor believes that such liberality is not without parallel elsewhere.

- 6. The few remaining points on which remarks are required may now be rapidly noticed, subject to the general observation that where nothing is said the views expressed in your letter are confirmed by Government.
- 7. The extinction of the primitive practice of redistribution of lands discussed in your paragraphs 10 and 11, and the definition of the limits of proprietary tenant right referred to in your paragraph 13, are both elements in the progress of the Pesháwar district towards assimilation with the more settled portions of the province.
- 8. Adverting to your paragraph 16, I am to observe that the orders of Government contained in the Resolution No. 818, dated 14th June 1872, regarding well assessments, did not prohibit the imposition of a lump sum on wells universally, but did prohibit this system of assessment when elaborated in the particular manner which had at that time been proposed.
- 9. The attention of the District Officer should be drawn to the subject of water mills, as proposed in your paragraph 17.

- 10. The Settlement Officer should correct * his report with reference to the discrepancies in the statistics of population to which your paragraph 18 relates.
- 11. In regard to your paragraph 22, the chapter on border tribes should not be printed with the rest of the report.
- 12. In conclusion, I am to state that the cesses and assessments sanctioned by former orders are confirmed for 20 years from the kharif of 1873-74.

Corrected in the report,



REGULAR SETTLEMENT

OF THE

PESHAWAR DISTRICT.

CHAPTER I.—DESCRIPTIVE.

- 1. The Peshawar district, the regular Settlement of which is now being reported, occupies the extreme northwestern corner of the British Trans-Indus Empire, and extends from the Indus to the Khaibar mountains.—
- 2. A previous report on the district was written by the late Already reported on by Major James, published in 1865; wherever I the late Major James whose could appropriately do so, I have quoted freely report is freely made use of. from his report, as it seemed to me superfluous to attempt to handle, anew, subjects which he was so highly qualified to dispose of.
- 3. Regarding the original name of the district and since when Original name of the district since when it has been this report, page 5, wrote as follows:—
 called Pesháwar.

Its name has given rise to various speculations, and that which has been commonly, though erroneously, accepted of late years, has derived its origin from a Persian combination supposed to signify an out-post or advanced position; but, besides the unusual form of such combination, we have a sufficient reason for rejecting it as erroneous in the fact that the name of Peshawar is a comparatively modern corruption; all authorities down to the end of the 16th century call it Purshawar, and Akhund Darweza. a local historian and renowned saint of Bonair who flourished at that period, does the same, omitting, however,

the long a, and writing it پرشور Purshor, (similarly we find the ancient Lahawur abbreviated to Lahor), which, with the change of ur into e, is very nearly the present local pronunciation. No Pathan would call it Peshawur.

The Akhund interprets the name as full of turbulence; certainly characteristic of the country for some ages past. But, unfortunately, the name is of too old a date to render his interpretation, or the Pathan pronunciation, of any value in the enquiry, further than establishing the fact of the letter r being found in the first syllable. Another tradition, giving it a Hindu origin, is far more probable, by which it is supposed to have been called after a king named Purrus or Purrush, and the late Sir Henry Elliot in his index observes that the Chinese divide the first syllable into Poo-loo-sha, the capital of the kingdom of Purrusha. It seems, therefore, most reasonable to conclude that the name is simply the seat of Purrus, or Porus, the name of a king or family of kings: and that similarly Lahawar was the seat of Leh or Lah.

General Cunningham in his Ancient Geography of India, states that the capital of the district of Gandhara or Parashawar was called by the Chinese pilgrims Pulu-sha-pulo or Parashpura; the city was placed at three or four days journey from the Indus and near the

south bank of a river. This he considers is an exact description of Pesháwar which, till Akbar's time, bore its old name of Parashawar, and is mentioned as such by Abú Rehán and the Arab Geographers of the tenth century, Abúl Fazal and Báber. The present name (which means advanced position) was given to the city by Akbar.

Latitude, longitude vrea, and population.

E. Longitude 71° 30 and 72° 50′. Its greatest length, from Kyara on the east, to Spersang on the west, is 86 miles. The greatest breadth from North, Kharkai in Yusafzaí, to Saddo Khel in the Khattak hills at the south, is 46 miles, and it contains an area of * 244,441 square miles with a population of † 450,296 souls, according to the 1868 census.

The following table gives details of area and population.

	Area ir	aquare r	niles.	Dan san A a f	Population per square mile.					
Name of Tahsils.	Cultivat- ed.	Uncul- tivated.	Total.	Per cent of total area cultivated.	of cultivated area.	of total area.				
Pesháwar	155	218	973	41	866	359				
Naushahra	147	402	549	27	439	118				
Doaba Daudzai	113	69	182	62	510	316				
Hashtnaggar	195	108	303	64	272	175				
Mardán	492	2r·3	632	68	163	110				
Utmán Bolák	261	150	411	62	297	463				
Total	1,300	1,150	2,450	53	345	184				

- 5. It is bounded on the north and north-east by hills which separate it from the valleys of Swát and Bon-Boundaries of the district.

 Boundaries of the district.

 Boundaries of the district.

 Boundaries of the district.

 Boundaries of the districts of Swát and Bon-air; to the north-west are the rugged looking mountains occupied by the Utman-Khels and Momands; on the west stand the Khaibar mountains overlooked by the Tartarra peak; to the south the boundary is the continuation of a spur which brunches from the Sufaid Koh and runs to the Indus—the lower portion of this branch separates the districts of Pesháwar and Kohát—to the south-east, the only portion not bounded by hills, is the river Indus which divides it from the Chach plain in the Rawalpindi and Hazára districts.
- 6. In shape the valley represents a fan—its rivers and ravines form the joints, and Khyrábád the handle. The left side of the fan is irrigated land, but the right or high land depends altogether upon rain and is known as the Maira. It is, except on the south-east side where flows the Indus, encircled by mountains.

^{*} Revenue Survey. † Subsequently corrected to 523,152.

For an account of its configuration and general aspect I cannot do better than quote Major James, modifying his description where changes have occurred. He begins with the N. E. side of the fan, and writes as follows:—

Between the Indus and Swat rivers the frontier is irregular, the spurs forming numerous smaller valleys with others running up on both sides, and hemmed in by high precipices, in which secure nooks are located many of the villages of the occupying clans. The hills are for the most part bare, but the higher ones are fringed with pine, and the sides of others are scantily clothed with brushwood: they afford, however, good pasturage for the cattle and flocks. These valleys are intersected by numerous drains from the hills, the sloping banks of which are so perforated and cut up as to form a net-work of ravines and a strong natural barrier against the approach of bodies of men not acquainted with the localities. High cultivated ridges occupy the intervening spaces sloping down to these ravines; those nearer the hills being usually covered with a layer of loose stones. The plain outside these valleys is dry and level, with an alluvial soil, falling somewhat towards the Indus and Kabul rivers, with a high tract of broken land extending along the left bank of the latter. This plain forms with the above valleys, the present sub-division Yusafzái and parganah Hashtnagar. The large villages of Hashtnagar are situated on the banks of the Swat river, and those of Yusafzai lie chiefly towards the hills and on the Indus, the last intervening plain, running from Utmankhel hills to the Indus, over which hamlets are now being built in every direction, is called the Maira and is cultivated in seasonable years, when it yields with but little labor spring crops of great richness. Three principal streams (ravines) carry off the drainage of the hills across the plain. The Kalpani (Chalpani—deceitful water) receives the water of the Swat mountains: one branch springs from the foot of the Mulla-Kand range and runs through the Ranezai valley, meeting the other which comes down the neighbouring valley of Baezái or Lundkhwar at Gujar Garhi, whence the united waters, passing through the Tappahs of Hoti and Toru, fall into the Kabul river near Naushahra. The Mokam collects the waters of the Bonair hills at the head of the Sadhum valley, and passing by Garhi Kapur, joins the Kalpani near Toru. The Badri rises in the Panjtar hills, and falls into the Indus between Hind and Harian.

Another known as the Shahkot ravine which drains Mahaban, and discharges itself into the Indus not far from Zarobí, may also be included.

These streams have but little water in them during the hot season, flowing from springs which are met with towards their source, and at lower points in their beds; but they fill after rain has fallen in the hills, and acquire the force of torrents becoming impassable for many hours.

The springs were formerly much more copious than at present, but were injuriously affected by the great earth-quake of 1842.

Since Major James wrote, the water supply has still further decreased.

At most of the villages under the hills good springs are met with, but at those on the plain water is obtained from katcha wells of no great depth. This portion of the district is very destitute of trees, which are to be found only about the Canton-* Takelle, villages, near detached wells, or covering burial grounds—in which localities groves of Mulberry, Sissu, Bakain and Tamarisk trees are met with. Some islands on the Indus produce large plantations of Sissu (Dalbergia Sissu). But the Maira was not always void of habitation, for we find scattered over its surface numerous mounds which were clearly the sites of villages in former times, now covered with fragments of pottery and bricks. But local tradition does not attempt to specify the race by which those deserted sites were occupied, or the date of their disappearance; that they were infidels is all that can be gathered. The Utmán Khel and Momand hills, which latter form the boundary of the Doaba parganah, lying between the Swat and Kabul rivers, are lower, and do not possess the bold and prominent features which mark those of Swat and Bonair. They are destitute of trees and have but scanty vegetation of any kind; a few shrubs are sprinkled about their base, chiefly Oleander or Kan. Bare, stony and irregular, they rise abruptly from the plain; their ridges running parallel to the border, and not forming valleys as in Yusafzái. Opposite Shabkadar, at the old site of Panjpao, they fall back and form an amphitheatre, occupied by a table-land, some 3 miles in breadth and 2 in depth, stony and intersected by some ravines. They retire again on approaching the Kabul river, running nearly parallel to it for a few miles and meeting it at Michni. A Maira runs along the foot of these hills for their whole extent, varying in depth from 1 to 5 miles. Very little of this is cultivated, but it produces fair pasture for the cattle of the villages. The remainder of the Doaba parganah, so called from its position beween the Kabul and Swat rivers, is fertile and highly cultivated, the villages numerous, and the country better wooded than in other parts. From Michni to the Bara river the Mulagori and Afridi nills are loftier, but have and irregular as those of the Momands. The Tartarra peak, over the entrance to the Khaiber Pass rises to a height of 6,000 feet, and from its summit may be obtained a view of that defile and a large portion of the Ningrehar valley. The interior of these hills produces great quantities of firewood, but no large trees; their sides are rocky and precipitous.

They present the appearance more of groups of mountains than of a connected chain, and form the western limit of the Khalil parganah which is bounded on the east by the Budni stream, from Michni to Peshawar, and to the south by the Bara river. The eastern portion of the parganah, is well cultivated, but a strip of Maira runs down its western side from I to 5 miles in depth, partially cultivated in places and serving for pasturage in others; but the portion between Peshawar and Jamrod is stony, whilst to the south of those places the country is undulating, the spaces between the ridges being cut up by drains from the hills, forming in parts deep ravines. The cantonment of Peshawar is built upon one of the ridges here spoken of, and was consequently surrounded by such broken and raviney ground, until levelled and filled in with much labour. From the Bara river to the Kobat pass, the hills of the Akakhel, and thence to the Jawakai pass, those of the Adam Khel, form the western and southern boundaries of the Momand pargaman; further in, they furnish large quantities of Srewood, but are bare and rocky towards the plain. The villages of this parganah are situated on the Bara, and a few large ones are located near the hills to the south; the remainder is chiefly waste, a Maira runaing under the hills, and crossing the district to the vicinity of the Attock road; deep and stony ravices intersect it, the lurking places and highways of Afridi robbers from time immemorial. The Khattak range coutinues the boundary to the Indus, maintaining an average height of from 3,000 to 5,000 feet. The higher parts of these hills, though destitute of large forest trees, are clothed with smaller vegetation, consisting principally of the wild olive; the Khattak parganah is an irregular mass of low hills, between this range and the Kabul river, a narrow strip of plain only occurring close to the latter, along which the Grand Trunk Road is carried, the villages are situated in defiles and on ledges amongst these hills, and cultivation is scanty.

It remains to describe parganah Daudzái and Tappah Khalsa. The former lies to the north of Tahsil Pesháwar and Naushahra, between the Budni stream on the west, and the northern channel of the Kabul river known as the Adezái. It is naturally divided into four parts, the upper portion is the Doaba land, between the Adezái and Naguman or main branch of the Kabul river; the centre part lies between the Naguman and the Shah Alum branch of the Kabul river; the lower part is situated between the Shah Alam and Budni stream; the remaining portion is a prolongation to the east, and consists of irrigated Bela and well land. The Khalsa Tappah is irrigated land, situated between the old Pesháwar tahsil boundary and the bed of the Bára, in its northerly course towards the Shah Alam, into which it discharges itself after floods.

From the above description (to quote again from Major James)—
It will be seen that except on the Yusafzai border where cultivated valleys run up into the hills, the Khattak parganah, which is itself a mass of low hills,

and directly in front of the villages of Azakhel, Yusafkhel, Pasanni, Adezai and Matani, where cultivation is carried on close to the hills,

a waste tract intervenes between the regular cultivated land and the mountainborder of an average depth of from 3 to 4 miles, for the most part stony and intersected by ravines; that the western and central (the left side of the fan) within the rivers and their branches, are highly cultivated; and that the remainder is an unirrigated plain with a fertile soil, and yielding extensive crops when rain falls opportunely. Dr. Lord was of opinion, from certain geological facts, such as the structure of igneous rocks poured out under strong pressure, the presence of fossil shells, &c., that the valleys of Peshawar, Jelalabad, and Kabul were, at some former period, the receptacles of inland lakes; and that the drainage of these basins, now carried on by the Kabul river, was in those times: effected by the bursting of the mountain barriers. He considered that the shattered fragments and rolled blocks that strew the Khaiber Pass, bear testimony to its once having afforded exit to a mighty rush of waters, while the Gidar Galli, a defile east of the plain. points out the course of the torrent towards the bed of the Indus. In support of this view, Dr. Lord mentions the fact that a well, sunk by the Sikhs in the Fort of Jamrod, situated at the mouth of the Khaiber, passed through rolled pebbles of slate and limestone (the constituents of the Khaiber range) to a depth of 200 feet; whilst the wells of Peshawar. 14 miles distant, are generally 20 or 30 feet deep, and never passed through anything but mud and clay strata. If the plain had once been the basin of a lake, into which a stream. had poured through the Khaiber, the heavier matter with which the stream was charged would have been deposited at its very entrance into the lake, while the lighter mud and way would have floated on to a considerable distance.

7. The names of the main peaks which surround the district,

The ranges and main tollowing the same order as used in describing peaks surrounding the district.

the configuration, are given below.

Ranges,		Name of		Height.	
North east range		Mahában Sarpatái Garru Ali sher Sinawar	•••		Feet. 7,471
North range	•••	Illam Mora Charat Shahkot Malla Kund Hazarnao Khanora	•••		9,341 6,723
Western range	•••	Tartara Saparái Chapri Sir Mullaghar Sari Sir	•••	•••	6,862 7,060 4,840
South range	•••	Jelala Sir Cherat Mir Kalan Chajju Sir Bahadur Khan Tri Sir	•••	•••	5,033 4,497 4,544 3,410 3,920 3,317

THE SECTION OF THE SE

The same to have a second of the larger than India: this would be the second to the second which we will be the control of the contro In the suppose of the same of the suppose of THE TAX BURNES SHOW IN THE PARTY OF SHOWING IN SHOWING time where an a menter remit to the first sould do the same I make the making water were recommended in him might be ENTER IN THE CIVE AND SCHOOL DESCRIPTION IN THE SECOND OF SURESPONDED minus Ince 2 1 Loca a 22 minus indicate Trans THE THE MENN SHOPE STREET IN LEGEL & & STREET AND STREET TRUE A THE WAY OF THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE SECOND STATE OF T ad this seek at inserve a to have the first the first the en no the Periper of the Transference of the Harbert militar and the rate was indicated to the Frank Frank or fee Produ eds he same same with a were a way of the essence are and an Lineau alie will as Laure in commend Trom and him at the bear

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Street, and since it and ser show here.

State it is suited in such a property of the property

10. The registered rain-fall, so far back as records are forthcoming, sain-fall and climate. is contained in the following statement:—

		ls Ap	1st Quarter— April to June.			2:	2nd Quarter— July to Sept.			3rd Quarter— Octr. to Decr.				4th Quarter— Jany, to March.					
District	Year.	Total.		Average per	mensem.	<u>1</u>		Average per		Total	10km.	Average ner	mensem.	1000	TOTAL	Average per		Total,	
Peshéwar	1869-70 1870-71 1871-72 1872-73 1873-74	1 2 4	th. 3 1 1 0 9	In. 0 0 0 1	th. 4 7 3 0	In. 7 4 3 8 2	th. 6 3 0 2 9	In. 2 1 1 2 1·	th. 5 4 0 7 0	In. 1 0 0	th. 6 4 6 "6	In. 0 0 0	th. 5 1 2	In. 2 5 4 5 6	th. 4 5 2 5 2	In. 0 1 1 2	th. 8 8 4 8	In. 12 11 9 17 12	th. 9 3 9 7 6
Aver	age			0	8			1	7			0	2			5	6	12	9

The chief characteristics of the climate are the severe cold of the winter, and the extreme heat of the summer.

The winter commences in November and ends in the beginning of March, but occasionally frosts continue on into March. Rain is looked for in December and January, also in March; the success of the crops on the unirrigated lands depends on the seasonable rain-fall of these months. Spring follows, and the weather is often cool till the end of May; but as a rule, about the end of April a marked difference is noticeable, and the hot weather is evidently setting in. The nights of April and May are cool, and would be pleasant, but for the myriads of sand flies which come in with the advancing season. During the summer months, June, July and August the heat is great; there are no regular hot winds and consequently tatties are seldom used. Neither are there any rains as elsewhere in the Punjab, but the heat of the valley is occasionally mitigated by the effects of heavy rain-falls in the hills that lie on its west.

In September and October, the autumn, a change is noticeable; the days are still warm, and the sun is very powerful, but the nights are cooler; and towards the middle of October the nights begin to be cold, and the range of temperature of that period is probably greater in the 24 hours than in any other part of British India, and this is one great cause of sickness.

Owing to the highly irrigated state of the country to the right and left of the head quarters of the district, fever of a bad type prevails during the commencement and close of the hot season. This

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The winner it is seeme water with its same of the year. In the winner it is reinted to merely with its same it is reinted to merely imits in the same it its its whole led. The led remests of reminists and same. There are three ferrees, Phin'r to I at Mainer this is at the same interest of Fusicial; the Hindiferry which is over how the stream this is used by persons going from Swit and Papara direct to I alone in by Vesicials voicing chack; the third is at Karadami, exactly opposite to Attack and I miles distant from Hind. In the mid weather from Jesular to May this last terry which connects the grand want waster from Jesular to a bridge of the Exacutive Engineer of Attack. There is a drift galaxy undersead the river bad engaged as considerable cost experimentally, to test the stress and the approximate cost of a tunnel. It means probable that a bridge will be consciously in preservate to the tunnel, obviously the great expense of making approaches and of lighting, draining and ventilating; but no final decision has yet been strived at on this important question. I believe.

The river is not fordable during the cold season, but armies have encound on emergencies with great lies. The villagers residing on its hanks encount the river by awimming on "Shinases" or inflated on skins, which means of conveyance is utilized still further by carrying another person inside, without any inconvenience, provided the inside passenger in American size. Rafta (Jálas, formed by planks or charpais placed on a function of inflated skins fastened together, are also used. The consistery in management inundated when the river is at its highest during May, June and July; the inundation does not benefit the Peshawar flimated, non does the river, I believe, supply any irrigation water to the latteln on without hank.

There are fish in the river; they are usually netted, or caught with hook and line, in the back waters near Attock. I believe monsters weighing 100 lbs have been caught. Otters (Pashto Saglaú) are occasionally seen.

Water fowl do not abound, a few are to be shot near Hind, in the back waters during the winter months.

The Kabul river—the next in size and a tributary of the Indus, is supposed to rise in latitude 34° 17', longitude 68° 14' at an elevation of 8,400 feet above the sea; till it reaches Kabul, it is said to be fordable, after this, swelled by affluents, it becomes a rapid river, but still navigable on rafts (Jalás). It debouches into the plain at Michni and divides into three branches, the most northerly is known as the Adezái; the centre, or main stream and the most rapid, as the Nagoman; the third as the Shah Alam, they all eventually unite lower down and join the Swát river.

The Swat river rises in the hills to the N. E. of Bonair; its course is south-westerly till joined by the Panjkora river from the north. After the junction of this affluent it flows southward, till it debouches into the plain, a little above the village and Fort of Abazai; its course is then due east, till it unites with the Kabul river at Nisattah. At its debouchment into the plain above Abazai† it divides into two branches; the eastern branch is known as the Jagai and irrigates Hashtnagar, the western, called the Khyali, principally irrigates Doaba. They both unite again, a short distance above their junction, with the Kabul river. Both these rivers flow, as a rule, between low banks.

The Kabul river irrigates a portion of the present Peshawar tahsil (Tappah Khalsa), parganah Daudzai, and 6 villages of parganah Doaba. The Swat river irrigates the remainder of the Doaba, and 43 villages of tahsil Hashtnagar. Both these rivers rise in summer after the melting of the snow, and inundate the lands of some villages on their banks; the inundations are uncertain in their results, sometimes beneficial, and at other times the contrary. During the winter the channels of both rivers are fordable at particular places. The bed of the channels generally consists of boulders and sand, the water is not anywhere very clear, and the bottom, except in shallows, not visible. There is no navigation by country boats above Charsadda, where a considerable number of boats are annually built. The rivers abound with fish and wild fowl, and swans have been killed on the Swat river.

The Bára river rises in the Tirah hills on the west of the district; immediately after entering the district at Fort Bára, the whole of its waters are utilized for irrigation, and the natural bed remains empty, except when floods come down from the hills. These floods descend in great volume, and frequently sweep away before them the dams which form the canal heads below Fort Bára. A rich alluvial deposit of red clay, very valuable as a fertilizing agent, is brought down by the floods.

^{*} During 1874-75 the greater body of water has come into the Shah Alam branch, the Nagoman is now the lesser stream of the two.

The Shah Alam was the principal stream. This uncertainty as to the volume of water, has given its name to the Nagoman branch.

[†] An important project for a canal commencing near Abasái has been, I believe, favorably received.

When the dams stand, as they do except when the floods are unusually heavy, the waters charged with deposit so fertilize the irrigated lands, as to make manuring unnecessary. The villagers on the lower part of the Bara have constructed flood cuts for the special purpose of utilizing the flood water. Where the Kohat and grand trunk roads intersect the bod, two fine wooden bridges have been erected.

Major James thought this was perhaps the river alluded to by Baher in his memoirs as flowing in the vicinity of Peshawar, which he called the Siah Ab, a name which cannot be locally traced, but would apply if the Bara were in flood, and there were more water, as probably there used to be before it was used for irrigation to the extent it now is.

The Bara eventually falls into the Shah Alam branch of the Kabul river, in the limits of the village of Jangal.

The Budni stream, as now existing, is a continuation of the Chora Khwar, a ravine which drains the Khaiber hills. This ravine joins the had of the Budni from the point where it is crossed by the canal, locally known as the Shekh ka Katha. This canal is carried across the and of the ravine between dams called the Dag-band. When rain falls heavily in the hills, the Chora Khwar floods and not unfrequently carries away this dam; in which case the water of the Shekh ka Katha flows down the bod of the Budni. At all times there is an escape from the dam into the Budni; the water that thus escapes is supplemented by springs In the bed of the Budni and by waste water from the Daudzai irrigation. About 2 miles from the city, where the Daudzai road crosses it by a bridge, the Budni stream turns abruptly to the east and finally falls into the Shah Alam branch of the Kabul river in the boundaries of Daman Illindkí. It is a dangerous river to cross in the summer, during which measure it carries a great deal of water, and hence the derivation of the name Budni from Dubni, signfying drowned. It only irrigates 11 villages and turns 7 mills; if the level of its bed could be raised it would carry, at certain seasons of the year, sufficient water to irrigate as much as the Bara river does. I may note that it is customary to give the manus Budni, not only to the stream above described, but also to that portion of the Shekh ka Katha canal, which lies betewen its head on the Kabul river and the Dag-band.

The three above-mentioned rivers and the Budni stream, with all the drainage of the north-west, west, and south-west, unite at Nimitah; and from that point to where the combined waters join the Indus, the stream is known as the Lundái or short river, in length only 30 miles.

The combined streams form a large river which is navigable by country limits. Below Naushahra the river runs between rather high banks, and is of no use for irrigation; in the summer a great deal of land on both sides of its course is inundated, enabling some spring crops to be raised.

There are 5 ferries situated as below:-

Nimattah. Dhori Zardád. Khembgi. Akora. Jehangira. There is besides a bridge of boats kept up throughout the year at Naushahra—this keeps open the communication with the Yusafzai sub-division.

Near Naushahra there are some floating flour mills in boats worked by paddle wheels turned by the current.

The drainage from the north and east also falls into the river at different points above Jehangira.

The subjoined statement will show the number of bridges and ferries on the different rivers and their branches.

Name of 1	river.	Name of bra	nch.	Bridge of boats for how long.	Ferries.	REMARKS.
Indus	•••	•••		l for 7 months	2	Bridge between Khairá- bad and Attock for the greater part of the year. Ferries at Pihúr and Hind.
Cabul .	•••	Nagoman	•••	1 do	3	Nahakki, Mián Gujar, and Zakhi.
Do.		•••			1	Michni.
Do.		Shah Alim	•••	Whole 1 year	•••	In limits of Khazanah.
Do.		Adezaí	•••	•••	. 2	Adazaí and Garhi Moh- kam Shah.
Lundai	•••	•••		Do. 1 ,,	5	Nisattah, Dheri Zardád, Kheshgi, Akora, Jehan- gíra.
Swát	•••	Abazai	•••		3	Abazaí, Turlandi, Maro- zaí.
Do.		Kathiala	•••	•••	4	Kharakai, Nahakki, Gar- hi Gaggar, Daulatpurah
Do.	ļ	Khyali	•••	•••	1	Shahi Kulali.
Do.		Shâmbor	•••	•••	3	Charsadda, Kazi Khel and Rajjar.

There has been no disastrous flood caused by the stoppage of the Indus since 1858, when the waters of the Lundai, according to Major James, continued to flow up stream for 12 hours at a rate of from 4 to 5 miles—and this retrograde flow was observed as far as Nisattah. In that flood eight villages were destroyed and 20 or more damaged.

There was a flood before this in 1841, and then 5,000 or 6,000 lives were lost. In 1874 the floods were exceptional.

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The content of the tray is entitled to purchase the gold at Rs. 2 has per total the process obtainable in Peshawar. The average income of the manners is between 4 annus and 2 annus per diem. The purchase of gold in Peshawar varies; the 1st class fetches Rs. 17, average the 15, and inferior to 14 per total. The gold found by washing in the last in inferior, and soils in Peshawar at Rs. 14 per total The program total time villages within whose boundaries gold washing is encound in this. A small share, in recognition of their right. As no tax



had been levied by the British Government, during the summary settlement, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, in his Secretary's No. 558 dated 24th March 1876, has been pleased to continue the exemption during the term of the present settlement.

List of trees produced in the district.

14. In the following statement I give a list of the district.

of the trees generally found in different parts of the district. The statement also contains information as to the Panjábi, Pashto, and botanical names.

No.	Panjabi.	Local (Pasht	o).	English or Botanical name.		
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27	Alúcha Anár Náring Khajúr Arú Anjír Bíhí Tút Sanatha Gurgura Phuláh (Gum acacia) Ber (Jujube tree) Kau Báta Ganderi (Oleander) Swajan (Chaste tree) Tálí (Sissú) Pípal Barh Béd Kíkar Ghás Simbal Srín Drek Chinár Lasora (Sebesten Tree).	Berá Khoan Barra Ganderai Marwandaí Shewa Pippal Bar Walla Kikkar Ghaza Simbal Sríkh Bakyána Chinár Lashora		Yellow plum (Prunus domestica) Punica Granata Citrus aurantium Phœnix dactylifera Peach Fig Quince Mulberry Dodonœa Reptonia buxifolia Acacia modesta Zizyphus jujuba Olea Fluggea Virosa Nerium Odorum Vitex negundo Dalbergia Sissú Ficus religiosa Ficus Indica Salix Acacia Arabica Adiantum Venustum Bombax heptaphyllum Acacia speciosa Melia sempervirens Platanus Orientalis Cordia Latifolia		
28 29	Khair Chír	Zind a Nakhter	•••	Acacia Catechu Prunus Armeniaca		
30	TD-14-	Paloi	•••	Butea frondosa		
	M1 1	Dambrai		1		
31 32	Castor-oil Tree	Arhand	•••	Xanthoxylum-hostile Ricinus sp :		

Geology.

15. On the geology of the district Dr. Bellew, in his volume on Yusafzai, writes as follows:—

The plain itself consists of a fine alluvial deposit, the composition and depth of which varies in different localities, and at different distances from the surface.

In most parts of the plain the soil is light and porous, and contains more or less sand to a depth of from four to twenty feet. Below this the sandy admixture is much less, or even entirely absent; its place being taken by clay, either soft or indurated, and often combined with beds of nodular limestone or kankar. This formation may extend to

a depth of from during statistic in more, and is succeeded by beds of gravel and sand of infamous interactions. This are structure minimum the sub-suit drainage, and is the source of struct supplied to a december of succeeding that flow down from the falls of a new source. The move particulars are the results of an examination of an e

The influencessary here to describe the surface soil in the different portions of the discrete but to that the model has the cultivated tracts consist of a rich, light, and porous a net composed. In a postty own mixture if may and sand. Where the former prevails in coses, the sum are a name ow and marshy, and abounding in reads and rank grasses, or begin a local, the hard and described, and for the most part barren, or but supporting a model or with hard sand issuesd, and thermy bushes. In some parts, the border of some mades are a correct with a same influencember. When the latter constituent of the general surface of a support is entirely barren, with a described made of the supports a support the surface is either entirely barren, with a described made of the former mass of substances to be found in the marshy tracts in the case of the Charpent raying, and in the will leave that the marshy tracts in the case of the Charpent raying, and in the will leave that the Hashinaggar and Khattak matrix. The latter class of substances of the latter's banks.

The country skirting the base of the bills, and in some parts extending some distance on to the plant. Is more to less not test with marse gravel, broken stones, or boolders of various in norm, comments in the lifeteen besitties. Thus, for example, in the Land Klinar district, to surface near the little is a strong bed of limestone pebbles, mixed with boulders of components.

In the Saiture discrete feldspar grouped minates. At Manairi, and the adjacent hill skints, coarse inspreents of quarte and ones, we never the surface, and contain also a sproking of micrococus senies. Observeds or on the second indicated along the skirts of the Mahaban tange, the surface is character and by a variety of forms of trap and conglomerate, mixed with limestone, marble, and various combinations of microand feldspar. The existence of these boulders for over from the present course of the river, with the fact of their viewness bounders for over below of the conclusion, no obstacles intervening, that they were brought down and deposited in their present sites in ages past, by the limits river itself, which in this part of its course, must have assumed a lake formation.

The geological formation of the bill's bounding the Yasafiai plain is not well known, owing to their macrossibility. Some niew however, of their structure and composition is derivable from an examination of the pebbles and boulders brought down in the ranges that drain their slopes and the results of such lead to the conclusion that the hids bounding Yusafian are all of countries or metamorphic rocks; for the boulders washed drive from their sides consist mostly of svenite and perphyry, in a variety of forms, together with pebbles and fragments of quarts, promitive limestone, michanic clay slates, trap-rock in great variety, horneblende, fell spar and greass. These are only to be found in the beds of the raymes, near their origin in the hills.

The distant parts of the beds of these drains, as is naturally to be expected, contain only sand and gravel. Of the hill spars projecting into the plain, the majority consist of non-fessiliferous limestone, overlaid apparently by a friable grey or brown micaslate. The strata in these spars mostly lie from north-west to south-east, and dip to the north at varying angles in different localities, but everywhere very high, that is, between sixty and eighty-five degrees. Amongst the Pampur ridges, some of the strata have quite a perpendicular direction.

In the hills at Manairi, which are of limestone, there are veins of marble, mottled black, green, and yellow, or pure g een and pure yellow. Similar veins exist in the Pajah hills. In both localities the rock is quarried by the natives and manufactured into marbles, rosary beads, amulets, charms &c. At Navigram, the Ranigatt hill consists of compact granite. On its summit are the ruins of an extensive ancient Budhist or Hindú city. The buildings are of massive structure, and constructed of great blocks of the rock accurately chiselled. Their excellent preservation, though they are probably not less than 1.500 years old, would lead to the belief that they had only lately left the masons' hands. At Shiwah, the hill consists of amygdaloid trap, the layers of which rise in regular steps from beneath the Karamár hill, the base of which is slate, and the summit limestone.

The Malandarah hill is composed of gneiss. The rock is extensively quarried for the manufacture of millstones, which are distributed all over the district; the article being a household necessary. At Shahbaz-garhi, Garru and Sarpattai, the hills are of trap rock, of very varying composition and structure; in some parts being firm and compact

in others loose and friable. As a sample of the former kind, may be quoted the celebrated lát at Shahbaz-garhí, on which is an inscription, supposed to be one of those pillar edicts of Asoka, establishing Budhism as the state religion of his kingdom, 250 B. C., and of which there are other examples in different parts of the peninsula. On the Shahbaz-garhi rocks, the inscriptions, though coated with lichens, are still in excellent preservation, and quite easily transcribable. Examples of the latter, on crumbling forms of trap, are abundant on the Garrú and Sarpattai ranges. Their detritus forms the surface soil at the foot of these hills. The Pajah hill is limestone, and contains a splendid cave temple of the ancient Budhists. Though now in a state of ruin, its interior abounds in the remains of former temples and other buildings. Lime is burnt on this hill. The Takhti-Bahí hill is composed of grey micaceous schist or slate. On its summit are the ruins of an extensive Budhist or Hindú city and idol temple, all built of the material of the hill. Of the hills on the northern or Swat border, I have not been able to obtain reliable informations beyond that in the Total hills of Ranizal there are quarries of a fine, soft, blue slate. Slabs of it are used as tablets over the graves of Mahomedans. These quarries are probably the sources whence the ancient Budhists and Hindus derived the material for the manufacture of the multitude of idols and temple decorations, &c., that at this day are found in such quantities in the many ruins of their former habitations in all parts of the district; for the stones compared together are of the same material exactly. From the above particulars it would appear that the hills around the Yusafzai plain are altogether formed of primitive or transition rocks. I have not met with a fossil derived from any one of them, nor can I hear of a fossil having ever been found in them. Though from their structure, one would be led to expect the existence of the richer metallic ores, yet such are not known to have been met with. There is, nevertheless, a very popular belief that these hills contain untold treasures of gold, only they are hidden from mortal ken. The toils and labours of wandering devotees in search of these treasures have hitherto been in vain.

On the Bághoch hill, near Bágh, in Chinglai vale, and on the hill Lohach, above Pihúr, are remains of some very extensive iron foundries. On both hills the surface, for many hundred yards, is covered with the ruins of old furnaces for the smelting of iron ore, and the ground in their neighbourhood is strewed with any quantity of slag and dross. Many of these masses appear still to contain some of the metal. Nothing is known, locally, as to the history of these furnaces; but, being in the immediate neighbourhood of the Budhist and Hindú ruins of Ranigatt and Mount Banj, they are probably relics of the industry of those departed races. On a detached hill near Lundkhwar, the surface is covered with small cubes of iron pyrites; and on a hill some miles further north, near Sháhkot, is a quarry for soap stone. It is indestructible in the fire, and is used as a blow hole for furnaces, and also as slabs for cooking bread upon.

In the ravines about Lundkhwar are also found handsome pebbles of conglomerate and boulders of pudding stone, which, in the hands of the stone-cutter, might be converted into a variety of articles of ornament and utility.

16. This subject has been fully noticed in Dr. Bellew's "Yusafzai;" since then General Cunningham has visited the district; excavations on a large scale have been carried out under his control, and doubtless a great deal of new and interesting information has been collected, and will in time be made public.

In the present report it will be sufficient to mention briefly the principal places in the district, or on its border, where valuable antiquarian remains exist.

The majority are situate in the Yusafzai sub-division, and I will therefore describe them first.

(1) The Ranigatt or Nawigrám ruins which occupy a hill about 1200 feet high situated to the N. E. of the sub-division in independent territory, about 11 or 12 miles to the north of Swabí. General Cunningham is of opinion that the position of this place tallies much better with the vague descriptions of Aornos that have come down to us, than any other position with which he is acquainted; and for this reason, although not in the district, I have mentioned it.

- (2) The Jamál Garhí ruins. These ruins are on the ridge of a continuation of the Pajja range, and to the north-west of Hotí Mardán; they bear the name of the village in whose boundary they are situated. Excavations on a large scale were carried on in 1873 by a company of Sappers and Miners under the command of the late Lt. Crompton, R. E., whose report, published in the Supplement to the Punjab Government Gazette of 12th February 1874, gives a full account of the ruins.
- (3) The Kharkai ruins, near a village of that name in Tappah Bæzaí situated to the north, about 18 or 19 miles from the Mardán cantonment, were also explored and excavated in 1874 by Lt. Grant, R. E. His report is published in the Supplement to the Punjab Government Gazette of 12th February 1874.
- (4) The Takht-i-Bahi ruins occupy the crest and northern slope of a hill which is a spur of the Pajja ridge and about 650 feet above the Yusafzai plain, which is 1209 feet above the sea. A full and interesting account of these ruins is to be found in Bellew's "Yusafzai"—they also have been since thoroughly explored and excavated: a report is published in the Supplement to the Punjab Government Gazette of the 6th August 1874.
- (5) The rock inscription at Shahbaz-garhi, a village about 6 or 7 miles to the east of Mardán. It is supposed to be one of Asoka's pillar edicts, publishing the establishment of the Budhist faith as the state religion about 250 B. C.

A correct copy of the inscription has been lately taken by General Cunningham. Scraps of it are to be found in Bellew's "Yusafzai."

(6) The Cashmir Smats.* This is a cave temple situated near the summit of the Sakri ridge of Pajja and best approached from the village of Babozai in Tappah Bæzai. Its situation is eight miles to the N. W. of Bazar in Tappah Sadhum. General Cunningham identifies it with Hwen Thsang's cave of Prince Sudana in Mount Dantalok. This cave has not been thoroughly explored yet. A little way below the level of the cave, and opposite, there are the ruins of a small city the walls of which still stand and are in good preservation.

There are besides ruins of apparently walled cities and villages at Sahrí-Behlol, near Sawal-dher, Lík pání, Sangao, Baja, Maíní, Topí, Zaida and Hind. †

The mounds scattered over the Maira are also supposed by Dr. Bellew to be the sites and remains of ancient villages, because the surface soil on or about them is thickly strewed with fragments of red pottery. Bones, Hindu beads, glass bracelets, ashes, charcoal, a few Hindu idols, and coins, mostly Hindu, have been found below the surface soil.

^{*} Smats is the Pashto word for cave.

[†] At page 120 of Burnes' Cabul he mentions the finding of a Sanscrit inscription on marble at Hind, assigned by Mr. Prinsep to the seventh or eighth century. It referred to the powerful Taruschas (Turks) as foes overcome by the nameless here celebrated by the inscription.

From the ruins and sites above mentioned, coins of the Grecian, Bactrian, Scythian, Hindu and Muhammadan times are found and pieces of statuary apparently of Grecian workmanship have been excavated. A valuable collection from the district is to be seen at the Lahore Museum. There is but one set of masonry ruins in Yusafzaí, at Kapúrda-garhí, that belong to the Muhammadan era. From the Persian inscription on a white marble tablet found in the ruins, it appeared that Shamsher Khán Tarín in the twelfth year of the reign of Aurangzeb Alamgir, 1080 Hijri, had, on the part of the Government, conquered the country of Mandar, and built a fort, mosque and well. The remains of the mosque are still standing. In the remaining part of the district the only ruins I can call to mind are the castle of Raja Hodí, situated on the hill above Khyrabád, which Mr. Lowenthal considered was the Aornos of Alexander; ruins in the neighbourhood of Pesháwar between it and Jamrod; and a large tope on the right of the road to Fort Bara. Near Sper-sang, in Tappah Barozaí of Khalíl, there are the ruins of a large city which local tradition calls a city of the kafirs.

The only city in the District, Peshawar, is situated in the The city, manufactures, irrigated portion of the valley to the S. W., trade and supplies. about 13 or 14 miles east of the entry to the Khaibar Pass, in latitude 34° longitude 71°38′. It is distant from Lahore 276 miles, from Cabul 190 miles, from Kohat 37, from Mardán 31, and from Attock 50 miles, The gardens on the south of the city are noted for their fruit. Quinces, pomegranates, plums, limes, peaches, and apples are produced in luxuriant abundance. They also form the pleasure grounds of the people, who in the early spring spend all their leisure there, exactly as Londoners resort to Bushey or Richmond park.

On the north side is the Shahí or Royal bágh, the property of Government, now converted into a pleasure ground. The fort is at the N. W. corner of the city, and the cantonment lies to the west. On the east there are a few orchards, groves, zíárats, and the principal burial grounds in modern use.

The city occupies a space of 494.20 acres; its population is 60,947* souls. It is surrounded by a mud wall, built in the first instance by Avitabile, the Sikh Governor, and paid for by the levy of a tax. The gates of the city are sixteen in number—commencing from the west; their names are Rám Dás and Dabgari, to the north the Bajauri, Cabuli, Andar shahr, Kachery, Raiti, Rámpura and Hashtnaggar gates; on the east the Lahori and Ganj gates, and on the south Yakka Tút, Kohati, Sarkí Darwaza, Thandi Kuhí and Tabíbán gates.

The gates are closed every night at gunfire and used to be opened by the same signal in the early morning.

The city is divided into 5 main quarters—Asiá, Jehangirpura, Andar shahr, Karimpura, and Ganj.

^{*} Subsequently corrected to 58,430

The Serais number 12—the principal ones are Sulemán, Sahafan, Kazi Najíb and Nazir Khairullah.

There are 10 market places—the three largest are the Ganj Mandi, Pípal Mandi opposite the Kotwalí, and Nawi Mandi near the Dabgar gate.

The city is commanded by a mud fort to the N. W. This fort was built by the Sikhs on the ruins of the Bala Hissar or state residence of the Duranís, which was destroyed by the Sikhs after the battle of Naushera.

The main street, entered from the Cabul gate, is a row of shops, the upper rooms of which are generally let out as lodgings, it is paved, and presents at times a very picturesque sight. The remainder of the city, made up of octagons, squares, markets, narrow and irregular streets, is thoroughly eastern. The drainage was as bad as usual in eastern cities, until the present Deputy Commissioner, Major Ommanney, set to work to remedy it. It is now fast becoming one of the best drained cities in the Punjab.

The houses are built with a frame work of timber, filled up with small burnt bricks, called "nogging" in England; it is believed that houses built in this style are best able to withstand the shocks of the earthquakes, so frequent in the valley. They nearly all have superstructures which project, and the consequence is that in the upper stories the houses on opposite sides of the street nearly touch.

There is nothing outwardly striking as regards the local architecture, the interiors of some of the large houses are very elaborate; all are built for privacy and adapted to the comfort and habits of the people. The forms are usually quadrangular and are carried up to four or five stories; the roofs are flat and enclosed by frames of wood work 6 or 7 feet high, filled up with mud, which allows of their use during the winter days and summer nights, when it would be impossible to sleep inside.

A very good idea of Pesháwar life can be obtained by a bird's eye view from the Gor Khatrí, which stands on an eminence to the east of the city and overlooks it.

There are very few fine old houses now; those there are have been lately built, and belong to the merchant class. Most of the fine old houses were destroyed at the same time as the Bala Hissár.

The buildings worthy of notice are the Gor Khatri, originally a place of Hindá pilgrimage and mentioned by Bábar who visited it in 1519. When Avitabile was Governor of Pesháwar he resided there and erected a pavilion on the top of the western gate, which does not now exist. The upper portion of the gateway is used as the Tahsil: the eastern gate has been occupied by the subordinate settlement courts; it is eventually to be used as a Government guest house for native gentlemen; the north-east corner is occupied by a house belonging to the missionaries.

To reach the Gor Khatrí from the Cabulí Gate the Kotwalí is passed through by an arch; it occupies the south side of an octagon in the interior of which is the silk merchants' quarter. The Kotwalí was built during British rule.

The mosque of Mohabbat Khán, named after Mohabbat Khán, a Governor of Shah Jehan's, easily distinguishable by its two high minarets, used frequently in Avitabile's time as a substitute for the gallows, is I think the finest public building in the city; it is in the quarter known as Andar shehr.

In the hot weather the people whose means admit of it live in subterranean rooms, Taikhánas, which are attached to many of the larger houses; all the arrangements are very complete, and it is apparently as healthy a way of passing life as remaining above ground in a temperature of 90° or 100°.

There are 10 public hamáms—this is a popular luxury much fancied by the people in the winter.

In and near the city there are three wells * the water of which is noticeably cool during the hot season. It is managed by turning in the Bara water during the winter till the well is filled up, and then hermetically sealing it till the summer, when it is opened for the first time. The water is refreshing, and of a much lower temperature than water artificially cooled, except by ice.

The chief articles manufactured in the city are lungis (Peshawar scarves), leather goods (shoes, belts, Yakhdáns &c.,)

Skull caps (Arkchín), kullas (sugar loaf shaped ones), fans, mats, felts and rough pottery.

The trades of working in leather and copper, silver wire making, dyeing, cleaning and winding silk, and the preparation of snuff, are carried on by Cashmiris, Pesháwarís and Cabulís. There are a class of retail dealers (Khurda farosh) who make their livelihood by hawking goods brought down from Central Asia.

Horse dealing is carried on by a class known as Jats.+

The following goods are imported: from Bukhsra, silk, skins (sinjáb, ‡ samúr &c.,), gold thread (Kalabatún), budkís, tilas and kanawaiz: from Cabul; puttús, postíns, chogas, horses, mules, donkeys, dry and fresh fruits: from Swát, ghí, and rice: from Bajaur; ghí, iron and skins: and from Kohát, wheat and salt.

In exchange the following articles are exported: tea, English piece goods (latha, khasa, muslins &c.,) to Cabul; besides a great deal of banát (broad-cloth): and to Swát and Bajaur, salt.

The leading city firms are Elahi Bakhsh Kowars, Ahmad Bakhsh and Ahmad Gul Saithis, Nizamuddin, and Mahomed Amin Sahafs, and Mahomed Azam Patoi's. There is a branch firm of Chela Ram Shikarpuri's, under the agency of Mahesh Dass.

‡ Silk cloth of mixed colour.

^{*}Shekh Awez in Quarter Asiá, Murtazás, well near the Ganj gate, Sayad Khán's well near Sayad Khán Burj. The last two are outside the city walls.

[†] Why so called, I have been unable to discover, as they are certainly of northern origin.

Among the appendices to this report marked B. will be found General Cunningham's account of the ancient city of Peshawar taken from his Ancient Geography of India.

Villages.

18. Major James writes:—

"The villages have for the most part an air of great comfort; the court yards being large with, in most instances, a patch of vegetables or a clump of mulberries in the enclosure, the mosques and hujras are chiefly in the outskirts, with wells and groves in the vicinity. In most villages there is a good supply of running water, which not only encourages plantations of this kind, but saves the female portion of the community the labour of grinding, as water mills are universal and hand mills unknown.

In some villages there exist indications of a former state of society in small mud forts or towers, places of refuge in days gone by, when one Kandí or section was pitted against another in deadly feud, or when the whole village had to watch against the advent of a neighbouring clan, or of Síkh officials."

Wild animals and game found in the district.

There are a few ravine deer in the Yusafzai and Hashtnaggar plains, and also under the Khattak hills on the south-east. Pig abound in the Khattak hills, a few urial (wild sheep) and a stray panther are now and then heard of. On the Pajja hill, which separates the Sadhum valley from Tappah Barzai, there are markhor (wild goat), but they are getting more and more scarce every year, and the ground is such that only good cragsmen can successfully follow them.

The small game consists of a few hare and partridges still left in parts of the valley. Chikor and Sissi are plentiful in, and close under, the hills, where the people cannot use their hawks.

In the spring (April) and autumn (September) large flights of quail settle down and remain for a short time on their way down country, and when returning to the steppes of Central Asia. There are many thousands netted by men who make a trade of it; they are collected in one place by means of tame quail used as call-birds (buláras). Water fowl are plentiful on the rivers during the winter months, and snipe also for two or three weeks in March. Wild swans are very occasionally shot.

In Yusafzaí, Naushehra, and under the hills all round the district during the winter months, flocks of sand grouse are to be seen, but they are shy, and the only way of shooting them is by driving them.

The Obara, or bastard bustard, is also found during the winter months on the Maira lands; they are usually hawked and often noosed by the natives.

The wolves and hyœnas are less numerous than they used to be, and they rarely attack children or other human beings. Foxes and jackals are also scarcer than they were a few years ago.

CHAPTER II—HISTORY.

- Jewish descent, and as the subject is one of great interest, I have looked up all that I can find as bearing on the point at issue, and included it in the present report. Dr. Bellew at chapter II of his "Afghánistán" has gone at some length into the question, and may be considered as one of those who consider they are of Israelitish origin. He had access to seven Afghán historical books, when in Kandahár, from which he elicited the following abstract account of the origin of the Afgháns:—
- 21. "All Afghán histories first refer to Saul (Sárúl,) of the tribe of Benjamin (Ibuyamin), as the great ancestor of their people. Saul, on Doctor Bellew's account becoming king, was entitled Malik Twalut (which is said to of what they say themdenote Prince of stature, a signification borne out by the selves. literal meaning of the words). He is described as the son of Kais, Kesh, or Kish, and his history, as recorded in the books of the Afgháns, is in the main much the same as that brought down to us in the Bible. They have accounts of his going in search of his father's missing asses &c, his enmity to David, his dealings with the witch Salih at Endor, &c., &c. Saul is said to have had two sons, named Barakiah or Barachiah, and Iramia, or Jeremiah. They were both born in the same hour, of different mothers, who were, however, both of the tribe of Lawi, or Levi. These sons were born after the death of their father, who, together with ten other sons, was killed fighting against the Philistines. During their infancy these sons lived under the protection of David, who succeeded Saul on the throne. Subsequently, each of them rose to exalted positions un-Barakiah officiated as prime minister, and Iramia as comder the government of David. mander-in-chief of the army. The former had a son named Assaf, and the latter one named Afghana. These, after the deaths of their respective fathers, filled the same important positions under the government of Suleman, or Solomon, David's successor, that their fathers did during the reign of David. Assaf is said to have had eighteen sons, and Afghana forty. Afghana, under Sulemán, superintended the building of Bait-ul-mukadda, or Temple of Jerusalem, which David had commenced. At the time of the death of Sulemán, the families of Assaf and Afghana were amongst the cluef of the Israelitish families, and multiplied exceedingly after the death of Assaf and Afghana. At the time that Baitul-mukaddas was captured by Bakhtun-nasr, or Nebuchadnezzar, the tribe of Afghana adhered to the religion of their forefathers, and on account of the obstinacy with which they resisted the idolatrous faith of their conquerors were, after the slaughter and persecution to death of many thousands of the Baní Israil, banished from Shám, or Palestine, by order of Bakhtun-nasr.

After this they took refuge in the Kohistan-i-Ghor and the Kohi-Faroza. In these localities they were called by their neighbours Afghán, or Aoghan, and Baní Israíl. In the mountains of Ghor and Faroza the Baní Israíl increased very greatly; and after a protracted period of warfare with the original heathen inhabitants of the hills in which they had taken refuge, they at length succeeded in subduing them and becoming masters of the country, and establishing themselves in the mountain fastnesses. Some centuries later, their numbers having greatly increased, and the country becoming too small for them, this colony of Afgháns extended their borders by force of arms to the Kohistan-i-Kabul. Kandahár and Ghazní.

During all this time, and, indeed, until the appearance of Mahomed as the Prophet of God, this people were, according to all accounts, readers of the Pentateuch, or Tauret Khwán, and in all their actions were guided by the ordinances of the Mosaic law. But in the ninth year after the announcement by Mahomed of his mission as the Prophet of God, and more than one thousand five hundred years after the time of Sulemán, the Afgháns for the first time heard of the advent of the new Prophet, through a fellow Israelite (one named Khálid bin walíd); and, in a very few years, being convinced of the truth of his new doctrines, adopted his religion, as will be mentioned presently. This Khálid bin Walíd, or Khálid son of Walíd, was an Israelite who had settled in Arabia after the dismemberment and dispersion of the Jewish nation. He was one of the earliest of Mahomed's

disciples, and, on his own conversion, sent word to the Afghans of the advent of the last Prophet of the times, and exhorted them to accept his doctrine. It may here be noted that, amongst those most concerned, there is a good deal of controversy as to the real nationality of Khálid bin Walíd. The Arabs claim him as one of their own people, be cause Walid's maternal grandfather. Abdul-Shams, was a rich man and a chief of the tribe of Others again assert that he was an Arab on his father's side, and that only his mother was an Israelitish woman. But as the Afghans say, in this and most other doubtful cases, Wa-illahu-alam, or God only knows (the truth). The descendants of this Khalid bin Walid, who, say the Afghans, was truly an Israelite, and of the same lineage as Kais, are settled in the neighbourhood of Baghdád in the country of Díábakr, or Mesopotamia, and are at this day called Khálidí Afgháns, or simply Khálidí. A portion of this tribe are also settled in Afghánistán and are there known under the name of Bangakh, or Bangash. But to return from this digression. On the receipt of Khálid bin Walid's message by the Afghans, they deputed to him then at Madina, one Kais (called also Kish, Kesh, and Kaish), a man who was remarkable among them for his piety and learning, and belonged, besides, to one of the best of the Afghán families. He was accompanied on this mission by some six or eight of the chief men and elders of the Afghán people. All of these, soon after their arrival at Madína, embraced the new faith on Khálid's exposition of its doctrines, and subsequently under his guidance, vigorously aided the Prophet in diffusing his doctrine by slaying all who rejected or opposed its progress. It is reported of Kais and his companions that, in the height of their religious zeal, they slew upwards of seventy unbelieving Korcsites in one day. As a reward for this meritorious service they were presented before the Prophet, who treated them with kindness and distinction, and inquired their respective names. But on finding that they were all of Hebrew origin, the Prophet, as a mark of his favour, changed them for Arabic names, and promised them that the title of Malik, or King, which had been bestowed by God on their great ancestor Sárúl, should never depart from them, but that they should be called Malik till the last day. At the present day, it may here be mentioned, the head of every Afghan house, or tribal sub-division, is styled Malik. And for the name Kais, the Prophet substituted Abdur-ra-shid, or servant of the wise, and afterwards when Kais was about to depart for his own country, the Prophet conferred on him the title of Pihtán or Pahtán—a term which in the Syrian language signifies a rudder; and at the same time, with much kindness, and smiling, the prophet drew a simile between his now altered position as the pilot of his countrymen in the new faith, and that part of the ship which steers it in the way it should go. Kais and his companious, on their return to Afghánistán, set to work busily to proselytize their countrymen, and so successful were they in their endeavours, that in the course of a few years only, a very large proportion of the nation became Mahomedans, Subsequently, the number of converts in this country was greatly increased through the powerful influence of the Saracens, who, armed with sword and Kurán, and flushed with their recent successes in Persia and Turkistán, swept through the country of the Afgháns on their way to the conversion and plunder of Hindústán. Though a very considerable portion of the Afghán nation early embraced Mahomedanism, it is very probable that the hill tribes were not converted till a long period after their brethren dwelling in the plain country and its This supposition is supported by the fact of a tradition current amongst the borders. Afghans, to the effect that the Khaibar mountains (at the northern extremity of the range of Sulaiman) were formerly inhabited by a colony of the Jews. And they are referred to in a very favourite couplet, asserting the creed of the Afgháns as Sunní or Charyárí Mahomedans, and denouncing all who disbelieve it. The lines run thus in Persian:—

> Saram kháki i rahí bar chahar sarwar, Umr, Abúbakr, Osmán wa Haidar, Abúbakar yár i ghár, Umr mír i durradár, Osmán Shahsowár ast, Wa Alí fateh lashkar ast. Har ki az ín chahár yakira khiláf dánad, Kamtarín í khirs, wa khúk wa, Jahúdán í khaibar ast.

Which being translated means "My head is the dust of the road of each of the four chiefs—Abúbakr, Umr, Osmán, and Haidar or (Alí). Abúbakar (is) the friend of the (Prophet's) cave; Umr (is) the prince of the possessor of pearls (figurative of excellence); Osmán is a royal knight, and Alí is a victorious army.

"Whosoever denies any one of these, is much worse than the bear, the pig, and the Jew of the Khaibar."

The term Pahtan, which was conferred as a title on Kais by Mahomed, as already related, has during the lapse of ages become corrupted into l'athan, and has been adopted by the Afgháns as a national designation; it is also the appellation by which they are most commonly known in Hindústán. But the proper and ancient name of the Afghans as a nation is Pakhtun individually, and Pakhtanah collectively. This word is described as of Ibrání, or Hebrew, though some say of Suriání, or Syrian, derivation, and signifies delivered, set free. The term Afghan also is said to have the same signification, and there are several legends current amongst the Afghans on the subject of the origin of this term. The common tradition states that the mother of Afghana, or Afaghna (the great ancestor of this people, and after whom they are called), gave him this name, because in the pangs of his birth she prayed for a speedy delivery, and on the answer to her prayer coming quickly she exclaimed, Afghana, which is said to signify, I am free, and called the son to whom she had given birth, Afghana. According to another tradition, the name is derived from the fact of the mother in her pangs exclaiming Afghan? Afghan? or Fighan? Fighan? a word which in Persian means woe, grief, alas &c. The term Afghan is quite foreign to many of the tribes of the true Pakhtún nation, and belongs properly only to the descendants of Kins, as will be noticed further on. But these tribes, whom the Afghans reject as not of the same lineage as themselves, because they cannot prove their register in the same genealogy, are nevertheless undoubtedly sprung from the same stock, for they speak the same, or dialects of the same, language, observe the same national customs, and also possess the same physical and moral characteristic as the true Afghans. Moreover, they call themselves (and are admitted to be so by the Afghans) Bani Israil, Pakhtun, and Pathan, all of which are titles also belonging to the Afghans, but deny that they are Afghans, expressly styling themselves Pakhtún, or Pakhtána, in contradistinction. The principal of these tribes, who though Pakhtún in common with the whole nation, are nevertheless not Afghan, are the Afridi. Waziri. Khattak. Bangash. Khogiani. Tori, Zazi. &c. tribes, and their several sub-divisions, and they are all more or less found located in the Sulaiman range of mountains and its offshoots, which form the eastern borders of Afghanistan.

All their historians trace the descent of the whole of the Afghán tribes at this day inhabiting the country that bears their name from Kias, the individual who, as previously mentioned, was deputed by the nation to Khálid bin Walid, at Madína, to inquire into the truth of the new doctrines of Mahomed. And they trace the genealogy of this Kias by thirty-seven generations to Malik Twálüt, Sárül, or Saul, by forty-five generations, to Ibráhím or Abraham, and by sixty-three generations to Adam."

In support of his ideas that the people are of Israelitish descent, he notices the physical resemblance of the Other points supporting Afghán to the Jew, and observes that it is spetheir Israelitish descent noticed by Doctor Bellew. cially to be observed among the nomad tribes of the people who reside in the wild and inaccessible mountains of the Sulaimán range; he also thinks they resemble the Jews in their worst characteristics, and as examples gives their impatience under restraint, their instability of disposition, want of perseverance, and their love of freedom, and consequent defiance of self-constituted authority. peculiar code of law or custom of the Afghans known by the term Pakhtún walí, which is adopted by a large proportion of the people, especially the nomad and rustic classes, in preference to the Shariat, is also mentioned as supporting his ideas. Customs coinciding with the sacrificial offerings of the Passover and scapegoat, the punishment by stoning for blaspheming their religion, also the distribution of land by lot,+ its inheritance, and lastly the reverence paid by the Afghans to the shrines (zíárats) which strikes him as resembling the groves and high places so often referred to in scripture as the snare by which the Israelites were drawn away from the pure worship of God, are all links in his

^{*} He might have mentioned another which gives the same derivation of the name to their lamentations after expulsion from Judæa.

[†] See the last chapter of the Book of Numbers in which Moses divided the lands of Canaan amongst the children of Israel by command of the Lord

chain of evidence. If added to all this it is remembered that for 2000 years the Afgháns have cherished (in substance) the lesson of their descent from a nation which during nearly all that period has been reviled and detested by the illiberal of all nations, he has I think put a strong case in support of his ideas. As there are perhaps few, if any, so well acquainted with the people as he is, his opinion is worthy of great consideration.

The opinion held by Major James.

23. Major James after tracing their descent on their own showing much in the same way, writes:—

"The narrative of these events exhibits much that is inconsistent, and much that we know from other and authentic sources to be erroneous and impossible, devised probably to give to their nation an honorable rank in the annals of Mahomedanism, and to account for peculiarities in their present circumstances and character. The Prophet is thus said to have forefold to those early surporters of his creed that their nation would always be scuttered and turbulent, impatient of monarchical institutions, and devoid of that regularity and decorum in religious observances, to ensure which such institutions or prophetical guidance, are necessary, and he, therefore, consigned the whole body of them to hell; and yet in another place he is made to invest Kees and his descendants with the title of Pathan, or Mast, to signify their importance to the vessel of the faith; that designation being nothing in fact but an Indian corruption of their own national name of Pakhtún. Afghána, of whom we have no other mention, sacred or profane, may have been similarly adopted as an ances or to accord with the name by which they were known to their Western neighbours, the Persians. Their ancient genealogies are not much at variance with those of scripture, and those of a later date are voluminous and accurate, their love of genealogies and the importance they attach to them, is a marked trait of the Patháns, and the now numerous and scattered tribes of the nation can trace their descent to a certain point in a connected series, which, with so many means of detecting error, can scarcely have been fabricated. Their common ancestor is Kees, whose sons gave their names to the four great divisions of the nation, from which have sprung all the tribes composing it at the present day. It seems probable, therefore, that he was one of the Patriarchs or chiefs of the tribe which first settled in Ghor, which country of their former location is popularly known as Ghwarai, Murgai: for it is inconsistent to suppose that an individual, from whom all Pathans of these times claim descent, was contemporary with Mahomed; the story of his Arabian travels and wars must have been a comparatively modern device for giving the Pathán nation a prominent place among the followers of the Prophet, and rather than acknowledge ignorance of ancestral details prior to Kees, beyond their traditional origin, the narrator of some few centuries back, has connected him with Saul, to whom his attention would be directed from the circumstances of his being emphatically known through the Korán as Malik Talut, which epithet of royalty has from time immemorial been applied by Patháns to themselves. But, although these errors and inconsistencies oblige us to reject the fabulous details of Pathan narrative, yet they do not invalidate the main tradition of their Israelitish origin; a tradition which pervades the nation, and which is supported by many peculiarities in their customs and institutions, which will be noticed, and the reasonableness of which, I think, a personal acquaintance with the people must tend to strengthen and contirm, opposed as it is to nothing which we know of the past history of that people, or are led to believe of their future. On what grounds, therefore, can we refuse to receive an account given by a nation of its own ancestry, which is reasonable in itself, which we cannot disprove and for which we can offer no more authentic substitute, no theory equally plausible? The suggestion that they are a horde from Turkistan necessitates the conclusion that they are the single one of these hordes of whose migrations we have no trace, and that, although they settled so near their original seats. neither they themselves, nor the people amongst whom they have dwelt, have retained any trace or memorial of such extraction, and that, notwithstanding their descent from the same stock as many of their neighbours, they have still remained a separate and distinct people in feature, language and institutions.

The question, however, is not capable of demonstrative proof, and must remain a matter of opinion. Being myself strongly impressed with the idea that they are to some extent of Israelitish origin, it is only fair to add that two very able philologists. Dr. Trumpp and the Revd. J. Lowenthal, to whose opinions much greater weight is likely to be

sion, chiefly from the circumstance of their language being radically distinct from the Hebrew. Herodotus, indeed, mentions a tribe of Indians called Pactnes, distinguished by their bravery, and employed in searching for gold, and calls their country Paktyica. This name is exactly that of the Pathán, Pakhtún, and from consulting the several passages in which he alludes to them, I gather that their seat must have been about Kandahár and Cabul, the Greek name for their country also corresponds with that by which the Afghán speak of themselves collectively, viz, Pakhtunkha. But admitting that Herodotus alluded to the ancestors of the Patháns, it does not follow that his description of them, as Indians, is literally correct."

Further on, writing about Yusafzaí, Major James says:-

- "I cannot think of a people to whom they may better be compared than to the Canaanitish states in the patriarchal times. Like them they were divided into a number of small independent communities, consisting of a chief town, the original settlement, with a surrounding district and dependent villages; the latter put out either as population increased, or as distant fields were brought under cultivation. These are called Bandalis, and in Yusafzai have retained their position as subordinate In other places they have gradually acquired a separate importance as independent villages. The chief men of these communities were their Maliks or Kháns. who are simply patriarchal chiefs with limited powers, who appear to have been nothing more than leaders in war, and agents for the clan in their transactions with their neigh-The real power rested in the body of adult male population, especially in the elder portion of it. The share of the Khan in the hereditary possessions of the community was not larger than that of his brethren, nor his privileges greater than to secure for him the semblance of a rude chiefship. Some of the Khans, in later times, acquired further rights and privileges, but I am now describing the general state of the Yusafzai communities at the time of annexation. Such appears to have been the exact condition of the Canaanitish states in Abraham's time, though we are apt to attach more importance to them from the circumstance of their Maliks being known to us as kings, the literal translation of the term. Instances are numerous of their affairs being thus settled and determined by the community at large, and not by the will of individuals. Thus the sons of Jacob proposing the conditions of an alliance with Hamor, Malik of Shechem, they were well received by the latter, but he would give no final answer until he had communed with the men of the city in the gate (Genesis xxxiv). So likewise Abraham, in transacting about a transfer of land, deals not with the king of the Hittites, but bowed himself to the children of Heth (Genesis xxiii). Throughout the sacred narrative the dealings of the patriarchs with the Canaanitish princes and people are but as the simple occurrences of every day life amongst the Pathan communities of Yusafzaí. And in this place I would notice a custom which prevails here, which may be connected with the national tradition of their Israelitish descent; it is similar to the law of the scapegoat (Numbers xvi). In times of severe postilence, when the visitation is looked upon as a divine judgment for the sins of the people, a goat or calf is taken and brought before a solemn assembly, where the Chief mullahs lay their hands upon its head, and turn it loose in the desert, thus typifying the sending away of those sins for which they believe themselves to be suffering"
 - A proof of their being des.

 A proof of their being des.

 Cended from the Israelites to the conquest of India and arrived at mentioned in Ferrier's Carpesháwar, the chiefs of the tribe of Yusafzaís presented him with a Bible written in Hebrew, and several articles that had been used in their ancient worship which they had preserved; these articles were at once recognized by the Jews who followed the camp.
 - Sir Alexander Burnes' opinion was as follows:—"I can see no reason for discrediting them, though there be some anachronisms, and dates do not exactly correspond with those of the old Testament. In the histories of Greece and Rome we find similar corruptions, as well as in the later works of the Arab and Muhammadan

writers. The Afgháns look like Jews; they say they are descended from the Jews; and the younger brother marries the widow of the elder according to the law of Moses. The Afgháns entertain strong prejudices against the Jewish nation; which would at least show that they had no desire to claim, without a just cause, a descent from them. Since some of the tribes of Israel came to the east, why should we not admit that the Afgháns are their descendants converted to Muhammadanism."

- 26 Sir William Jones, Sir George Rose, and the Revd. Charles

 Authorities in favor of the Afghans' Israelitish descent.

 Who were in favour of the supposed descent of the Afghans being Israelitish.
 - 27. Opposed to them are Elphinstone, Klabrooth Malcolm, Masson Dorn, Lee, Milman, Tylor, Muller, Trumpp, Hellwald, Vambery, Wolff, and Lowenthal.
- The subject reviewed.

 Iranían in origin and chiefly made up of Sanscrit, Bactrian, and Persian words; it is said to strong argument, but is it not possible for a tribe to forget its own language?

As in the case of the Hazárás, who are, to judge from their physical features, of Tartár origin, but who, from their long residence in the Cabul country, now talk nothing but Persian. This idea, although not mentioned by Dr. Bellew in his "Afghánistán," I owe to him, and think it is worthy of consideration; for with this allowed, the great obstacle is removed, as there is much that points to their being of Israelitish descent.

I hope the great interest attaching to the question will excuse me for dwelling at such length on the matter, which appears to me still one on which more light must yet be thrown ere we can authoritatively refute the Afghans' assertion of their Israelitish origin.

The remainder of this chapter is taken from Major James's report, which has been somewhat transposed, slightly modified, and added to in parts.

29. To return to the history of the Afgháns, regarding which Major James has written so fully that I feel I cannot do better than incorporate his account of their history with some few transpositions, modifications and additions of my own. The number of the paras

of his report are given in the margin.

No authentic record of the tribes about Pesháwar before the time of Mahmúd, beyond tribes about Pesháwar before the time of Mahmúd.—James' origin: it is not an improbable conjecture that they were descended from the race of Yadú, who were either expelled or voluntarily emigrated from Gujrát, 1,100

who were either expelled or voluntarily emigrated from Gujrát, 1,100 years before Christ, and who are afterwards found at Kandahár and the hills of Cabul, from whom, indeed, some would derive the Jadúns now residing in the hills north of Yusafzaí, and occupying a considerable portion of the Hazárá district.

31. They were bold and independent to judge from what is related of them.—James' **Report—**Para 37.

What little is heard of them before the period of authentic history leads to the belief that they were a bold and independent race; they are found opposing the advance of a Persian army sent to demand the tribute formerly conceded by

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the princes of Hindústan, but withheld by Sinkol, then emperor of the country six centuries before our era. On this occasion the Persians are said to have been repulsed, but to have returned in greater force, and finally to have caused all the provinces upon the Indus to be ceded to them. The hill tribes, however, continued their independence, and we find them descending in the 5th century B. C. to prevent a Rajpút sovereign of Hindústan from establishing himself on the Indus, whose name was Keda Rajah, contemporary with Hystaspes, father of Darius. We next hear of them opposing the renowned Macedonian conqueror on his advance against Porus, the 4th successor of the above Keda Rajah.

One of his armies, according to Arrian, went by the direct route 32 through Peshawar; the other one was com-Alexander marched through manded by Alexander in person, and marched the district in his advance from Cabul to India. through Kunar, Bajaur, Swat and Boneyr.

About 20 years after the death of Alexander, Seleucus, finding

Seleucus, Alexander's first general and successor, ceded Poshawar and Cabul valleys to Chandra Gupta in exchange for 500 elephants.— Para 38.

himself master of all the countries between the Euphrates and the Indus, endeavoured to recover those beyond the latter river, from which the Greeks had been expelled B. C. 316 by Chandra Gupta (better known by us as Sandrocotta) who had established himself in them,

Seleucus passed the Indus with this object B. C. 303, but made a treaty with his opponent, to whom he yielded the allegiance of all the provinces east of the Indus, together with the Peshawar and Cabul valleys, Chandra Gupta furnishing him in return with 500 elephants.

Chandra Gupta and his Indian subjects were Budhists, and the

B. C. 263. One of the Book edicts still exists in the village of Shahbazgarha, subdivision Eusafzaí.—Para 39.

reign of his grandson, Asoka, who succeeded to the empire B. C. 263, is celebrated for his extension of that faith to Cabul and Cashmir. In this reign were published those rock edicts in favour of Budhism, which are to be met

with in many parts of the country. One of them, as already stated, is still standing in the vicinity of Shahbazgarh in Yusafzai; though its characters are now to be traced with difficulty after a lapse of more than 2,000 years. It was published by Asoka in the 10th or 12th year of his reign, and the inscription names as his contemporaries Antiochus II, who flourished from 262 to 247 B. C.; Ptolemy II., from 285 to 246; Antigonus, from 276 to 243; and Magus. And now the Englishman and the Afghan gaze together on this strange vestige of byegone times, upon which, in mystic characters, the names of Alexander's successors were inscribed as his contemporaries by an Indianking! As in similar edicts found elsewhere, great tenderness is expressed for animal life, in accordance with the tenets of Budhism.

- B. C. 241.—Majjhantiko deputed to Pesháwar.— Para 40.
- Shortly afterwards, in 241 B. C., a great propagandizer of that faith, Majjhantiko, was deputed to Pesháwar, where he ordained many priests,
- The last named dynasty was overthrown by Pushpamitra, **36.** B. C. 165.—The dynasty who was instigated by Brahmin priests to overthrown by Pushpamitra the Budhists, massacreing the persecute at the instigation of Brahmonks. mins.—Para 44.
- B. C. 148. Eucratides, successor of Menander King of Bactria, reannexes valleys of Cabul and Peshawar,—Para 44,
 - At this time, however, B. C. 165, Greeks reappeared on the Indus under Menander, king of Bactria, whose successor, Eucratides, B. C. 148, annexed to his kingdom the valleys of Cabul and Peshawar, with a part of the Punjab and Sindh,
- Half a century later (B. C. 80) Khorasán, Afghanistán, Sindh and the Punjab were united under a B. C. 80. Scythian dynas-King of the Sakos or Sacce Scythian. ty,—*Para* 44,
- 39. Indian princes retook Cabul and Peshawar and retained possession till the 7th century of present era— Para 45.

Other tribes of this nation followed, but Indian princes of Lahore and Delhi reconquered their Trans-Indus possessions of Cabul, Pesháwar, &c., which they retained till about the end of the 7th century of our era.

40. Fa Hian and Houan Theang, Chinese pilgrims, visit the countries of Swat, Hazára, Pesháwar and the Punjab, A. D. 500 and 700— Para 46.

Fa Hian, a Chinese pilgrim, visited the country in the fifth century, and was followed, a couple of centuries later, by Houan Thsang. During the visit of the former Budhism was the dominant religion, but was falling into decay during the visit of the latter.

At the end of 7th, or beginning of 8th century A. D., the Afghans of the Ghor and Eulemán mountains, with the help of the Gakhars, re-obtain from the Raja of Lahore the Kohistan west of the Indus and south of the Cabul river, on condition of guarding frontier against invasion.—Para 47.

The Afghans who occupied the mountains of Ghor and Sulemán, from their perpetual aggressions on their Indian neighbours in the Khaibar range and across the Indus, were brought into contact with the Rajah of Lahore, and their expeditions becoming latterly more frequent and extensive, they wrested possessions from that chief, and, according to Ferishtah, fought 70 battles in five months. At length they were joined by the Gakhars, an old and indepen-

dent people (now the peaceable and industrious inhabitants of the southern mountains of Hazara), who occupied the country between the Indus and the Jhelum, from the mountains in the north to the Salt range in the south, originally the seat of the Khasahs, or Cashmiris. With their aid the Afghans forced the Rajah at the end of the 7th, or beginning of the 8th century, to cede to them all the Kohistán west of the Indus, and south of the Cabul river, on the condition of their guarding that frontier of Hindustan against invasion.

But the plain of Peshawar and the hills to the north, with **42.** Swát, Bonair, &c., were still occupied by tribes Mention in the 9th century of the tribes occupyconnected with India, and were left unmolested. ing the Peshawar plain, the They are mentioned as the tribes of Sehat going hills to the north, with Swat, to the assistance of Khoman of Chittore in the Bonair &c.—Para 48. beginning of the 9th century, on which occasion Peshawar is noticed with

Lahore and Kangra as forming a princedom under Anunga, Chief of Delhi.

- Afghans remain independent long after Khorssán Transoxiana thrown off the arab yoke.— Para 53.
- The Afghans remained independent in Ghor, and the Sulemán and Khaibar mountains, long after Khorasán and Transoxiana had burst from the Arab yoke, and through the succeeding dynasties of Tahir, the Sofarides, and the Samanis.
- When Alptagín, governor of Khorasán under the last named princes, forcibly resisted expulsion from office In A. D. 970 Alptagin Governor of Khorasán is in 970, he partially owed his success to the indebted to the Afghans for Patháns who sided with him, and began to maintaining him in office. display those martial qualities which after-**Para** 53. wards obtained for them the first rank in the armies of Central Asia.
- But now the fate which had involved the Persian empire was about to be visited from other quarters Sebuktagín took Pesháupon that of India; and, from the time of war and left a Governor Sebuktagín, Pesháwar become the scene of fierce and garrison.—Para 54. contests; the plain of the district, and the hilly country to the north, were still Indian, whilst the Pathans about the Khaibar were on friendly terms with the princes of Lahore. In 978 the rajah of that place, Jaipál, son of Hispál, of the Brahmin race, advanced from Pesháwar with a large force to assail Sebuktagin, who opposed and routed him at Lughman, pursuing his army to the Indus, and inflicting great loss. The conqueror took possession of the country up to the river, and left Abú Alí, with 10,000 horse, as governor of Pesháwar. The Patháns at this time made an alliance with him, and furnished soldiers to his army.

Sebuktagin dying in 997, was succeeded as Governor of Khorasan by his son Mahmud, who, throwing off all His death in A. D. 997 (H. 387) succeeded by his dependence on the Samaní princes, assumed the title of Sultan in 999, and from this reign son, Mahmud Ghaznavi, who assumed title of Sultan in the Hindú religion in these parts may be said 999 A. D. and founded the to have received its death blow. dynasty of the Ghaznevides,—Para 54.

In the early Great battle fought A. D. 1,001 on the Maira, between Naushehra and the Indus, between Mahmud and Jaipál, who was taken prisoner.—Para 55.

reign of this celebrated invader of India the plains of Peshawar were again the scene of some great battles, the first of which was fought on the Maira, between Naushehra and the Indus, in the year 1,001. Mahmúd was opposed by Jaipál, who had been constantly endeavour-

ing to recover the country wrested from him by Sebuktagin, still aided by

some of the Patháns, whose allegiance to the Mahomedan governor of Pesháwar was not of long continuance. The battle took place on 27th November, and the Hindús were again routed. Jaipál himself being taken prisoner, who, upon his subsequent release, resigned the crown to his son Anandpál.

- 48. On this occasion Mahmúd punished the Patháns who had Patháns punished for sidsided with the enemy, and as they were now converted to Mahomedan faith, they were ever afterwards true to their new allegiance, and joined the Sultán in all his wars against the infidels.
- 49. Mahmúd in 1,004 again visited Pesháwar, and was opposed near the Indus by Anandpál, who had joined the King of Mooltan in revolt, and was routed, and fled to Cashmír; the conqueror left as Governor of the country.— Governor of the country, a converted Hindú, Sewakpál, who was called Zab Sais, but he afterwards revolted and relapsed into idolatry.
- Decisive battle fought between Mahmud'and Anandpál in A, D. 1,008, resulting in total defeat of the latter.—Para 57.

 The last decisive battle with the Hindús the invader was met on the plains of Chach; he had not expected to meet so large a host as that which he found prepared to oppose him, and throwing his army into an entrenched position he awaited attack.

But Anandpál preferred a wiser course, and 40 days they remained watching each other. At length Mahmúd put forward a column of archers in the hopes of drawing the enemy to an engagement: the Gakhars closed upon and put them to confusion, and, pursuing them closely, overbore all opposition, cleared the entrenchments, and slaughtered a vast number of Mahomedans; the action became general, and Mahmúd's army was giving way under the fierce assault, when the Rajah's elephant becoming frightened, turned and fled; the Indians, supposing their leader to be retiring from the field, lost heart; and, becoming confused, fell back in disorder: the Mahomedans, rallying, bore down upon them and gained a complete victory, slaying, it is said, 20,000 of the infidels in the pursuit.

- 51. Although the Pathan tribes of the hills at this period conThe Pathan tribes of the tinued to maintain a separate independence, those of Ghor were under a chief.—Para 59, have been more united under a chiefship of the Soor tribe, which was even then spoken of as an ancient dynasty, and which subsequently gave a dynasty to India.
- 52. In 1,010 their chief was one Mahomed, who becoming trouble-In 1010 one of their some to the Sultán, was attacked and defeatchiefs, Mahomed, attacked and defeated by Mahmud.— ed, but preferred poison to falling into the Para 59. hands of the enemy.

53. From 1017 to 1024 Pesháwar was the place of assembly for Mahmud's armies, Pathán chiefs treated with honor, and encouraged to settle in Khaibar hills.— Para 60.

In his invasions of 1017 and 1023, Mahmúd made Pesháwar the place of assembly for his armies, of which the Patháns then formed the main portion, and whose chiefs he invariably treated with honor, encouraging the tribe to settle in the Khaibar hills to serve as a barrier between his country and that of a powerful enemy. The Afridis

were the tribe to whom the Indians had made the cession of these hills, before alluded to, at the close of the 7th century, and at this period they were being occupied by the ancestors of the Bangashes, Orakzais, Khaibaries, and Shinwaries, now possessing them.

- Mahmud made twelve expeditions into India; the last was against the inhabitants of the country border-Mahmud died at Ghazni ing on the Indus southward from Mooltan, and in the year 1028. died on his return to Ghazní in A. D. 1028. It was during his rule that the gates of Somnath in Gujrat were carried away.
- For a century and more, Peshawar continued a province of Ghazní under Mahmúd's numerous successors, For a century Peshawar and under the latter princes of that line accontinued a province of Ghasni under Mahmud's quired greater importance, becoming as it were successors.—Para 61. the centre of their dominions, which then extended to Lahore, to which place the royal residence had been transferred.
- At this period a tribe of the Patháns, called Dilazák, had settled in the plain of Peshawar, but their ad-At this period a tribe of vent was marked by no outrages or slaughter. Patháns called Dilazák set-The villages they found were few, the country tled in the Peshawar plain.— Para 62. poorly cultivated, and the people a quiet race, chiefly pastoral, and still unconverted. The Patháns did not expel them, but reduced them to a kind of servitude, contracting marriages with some of the chief families, and in a short time the original inhabitants had become so incorporated with the more numerous and superior settlers, as to be lost sight of: they embraced the Mahomedan religion with readiness. The Dilazáks by these marriages and new customs, which they adopted from their neighbours, separated themselves from the rest of their nation, by whom they were scarcely reckoned as Patháns; and in speaking of them at the present day, the Afgháns ignore and style them kafirs.
- But in the 11th century they had possession of all the plain of Pesháwar, and extended even to Chach, Possessions of the Dila-Hazara and the Jhelum; they continued quiet zák tribe in A. D. 1100.— Para 63. and orderly, the effect probably of their position in the plain rendering them accessible for punishment, and they paid a small tribute to the local governors appointed from Ghazní.

Swat and hills to the north, since the withdrawal of the Hindús, remain independent, their chief styled Sultán.—Para 64.

- 58. The hills to the north form part of the Swat kingdom which, since the withdrawal of the Hindús from the Indus, had remained independent under a chief of their own, with the title of Sultan.
- Destruction of Ghaznavite dependent on Ghazni, reasserted their rights, power by Pathans of Ghor.— and after various fortunes succeeded in casting off the yoke, and in the person of Mahomed, the brother of the first Ghorian usurper (Souri), destroyed the Ghaznavite power. He did all in his power to induce the Afghans to settle in the mountains about Peshawar, and many extensive immigrations took place in his time.
- Punjab retaken by Mahomed, the Ghorian, in 1204; on return assassinated in his tent by Gakkhars.—Para 66.

 Ghazní he was assassinated in his tent upon the Indus by a party of Gakkhars who had lost relatives in the late war.
- 61. Civil commotions followed; the king of Kharizan, Tacash, took Civil commotions follow-possession of Ghazní in 1215, and India was for some time ruled by the provincial gover-nors who declared their independence.
- 62. Thus for the first time, the Indus became the boundary beIndia for the time ceased to have connection with the trans-Indus territories.—

 India ceased to have connections with the Trans-Indus territories.

 Trans-Indus territories.
- 63. All this time the Pathán tribes retained their independence in Pathán tribes still retain the mountains, and bore no part in the contheir independence.—Para quests or losses of the brethren in Ghor: indeed we find their hills the constant asylum of princes expelled by the Ghorians in their struggles for power.

Pesháwar plain held by Dilazáks under Ghazní, Ghor, and Kharizan princes.— Para 68.

- 64. Pesháwar, too, remained in possession of the Dilazáks, subordinate to the successive princes of Ghazní, Ghor and Kharizan.
- 65. The latter, however, soon fell before a new power which The first Moghal invasion appeared upon the scene, and in 1242 the A. D. 1242.—Para 69. Moghals were in possession of all the country west of the Indus. At this time, too, another movement was taking place, the results of which were more important to the Peshawar district, than the invasions of Ghazní and Moghal conquerors.
- Oisputes between the times given their names to two of the great divisions of the Pathán nation.—Para the lands of their inheritance were jointly possessed by them, which caused disputes to

arise as their numbers increased, and the Khakhais, being the weaker of the two, were forced to content themselves with an unequal share, upon a separate division being made of the lands.

- Khakhai division of the tribe. accompanied by Usman Khel and Mahomed-sais, settle near Cabul, 13th by the Usman Khel and Mahomed by Usman Khel and Mahomed by the Usman Khel and Mahomed by the Usman Khel and Mahomedzai tribes belonging to other divisions, and settled near Cabul about the middle of the 13th century, where they remained for some time quiet and unmolested.
- Taimúr's invasion of India, in December 1397, did not* of Khakhai Increase disturb Peshawar or the tribes about it; he Pathans in number and marched from Cabul to Bannú, where he crosswealth—the three principal About this time the Khakhai ed the Indus. classes, Yusafzais, Gigiánis Patháns, increasing in number and wealth, had and Turkilanis.—Para 71. now acquired importance in their new possessions, and were divided into three principal clans called Yusafzais, Gigiánis, and Turkilanis. They were even then notorious for their turbulence and internal feuds, as well as for their oppressive treatment of their neighbours, whose flocks and herds they were constantly carrying off.
- They make themselves Shiroch, the son of Taimur and uncle of Babar), useful to Ulug Beg, Babar's uncle, in A. D. 1470, and so are left unrestrained.—Para

 1470, to maintain himself in the sovereignty of Cabul and, until firmly seated, he was obliged to leave them unrestrained.
- 70. When no longer requiring their services, he attempted in vain Attempt by Ulug Beg to to coerce them. A strong feud had risen between the Yusafzais a fail-the Gigiánís and Yusafzais, and Ulug Beg, siding with the former, sustained a defeat from the latter.
- 71. Upon this he adopted a different policy, and feigned to Different policy adopted, treat the tribe with great consideration, inducand results in their leaving ing them to come to his darbar from the hills Cabul.—Para 71. which they chiefly occupied, on which occasions their chiefs were treated with marked distinction. At length an occasion offered itself, when 70 of the Pathán Maliks were unarmed and at his mercy, and basely availing himself of the opportunity, he slew them all but one, named Malik Ahmad, who was spared on the condition that the tribe should leave Cabul.

Departure of the tribe 72. They did so, and at first settled and failure to take Ba- in Basúl and about Jelalabad. They endeajaur.—Para 71. voured to take possession of Bajaur, but were repulsed.

^{*} Mill says, Taimur descended to the city of Cabul; whence he marched towards Attock, the celebrated passage of the Indus—Page 273 Vol. II.

73. The Yusafzais, Gigiánis, and Mahomedzais then came to the

They come to the Pesháwar plain and receive land from the Dilazáks.—Para 71. Peshawar plain, which they entered by the Tartara route at Spirsang, when they begged from the Dilazaks for a portion of land on which to settle. This was granted, and the new comers settled down in Doaba. But they

did not long remain on these terms, and although native historians lay the blame of the quarrel upon the cattle-lifting propensities of the Dilázáks, the contrary is the most likely supposition.

- 74. The Yusafzais were the first to break faith, but they were After behaviour, seizure soon joined by the Gigiánis, Mahomedzais and of the country.—Para 72. Usmán Khails; a great battle was fought on the north side of the Swát river, in which the Dilázáks were routed with great slaughter, and fled precipitately to Hazára.
- 75. Gigiánís received the Doába as their portion; to the MahomedDistribution amongst zaís was assigned Hashtnaggar; and to the
 them which exists to the Yusafzaí the remainder of the country north of
 present time.—Para 72. the Cabul river. The Usmán Khails were
 placed in the hills about the Swát river, and these tribes still retain the
 allotments then assigned to them. Malik Ahmad, before mentioned,
 figures in all these wars as a chief of distinguished valor.
- Further conquests of the to take possession of Swat, moving for that Yusafzais.—Para 73. purpose to Shahkote. The Swatis were all assembled at the Mora Pass, and the Yusafzais, advancing to the foot of the hills, made as if they would attack at once. But at night they made a rapid turn to the Mulla Kund Pass, leaving their women in the camp, whose music and singing during the night concealed from the enemy their plans; the rising sun discovered the glittering swords of the invaders who had crowned the pass, and suddenly fell upon the astonished Swatis, who offered but a weak resistance; thus the Yusafzais took possession of lower Swat.
- 77. Basúl, Jelalabád and Lughmán, thus evacuated by the Khakhai The further acquisition of property by the Ghorí tribes which comprise Khalíls, Momands and Dilazáks. Para 74.

 Patháns, came into the possession of the Ghorí tribes, which comprised the Khalíls, Momands and Daúdzaís: they likewise began to occupy the hills between Lalpura and the Pesháwar valley, now the seat of the upper Momands.

73. The plain of Peshawar, south of the What remained to the Cabul river, still continued in possession of Dilazáks.—Para 75. the Dilazáks.

The Turkolani settle- 79. The Turkolanis partly remained in ments—Para 76. Lughmán, and partly effected a settlement in Bajaur, which country, like that of Swat, had a chief with the title of Sultan.

- **80.** A. D. 1502. Death of Ulug beg, who is succeeded by his son Abdul Rizák who was expelled two years later by Mokim Argun.— Para 77.
- In 1502 Abdul Rizák succeeded his father Ulug Beg in the sovereignty of Kabul and Ghazní, but was expelled two years later by Mokim Argún. He found an asylum with the Turkolanis of Lughmán, by whose assistance he made several fruitless attempts to recover his government,
- During the greater part of the 15th century, the Patháns north 81. of the Kabul river remained unmolested in Position of the Mahomedtheir new possessions, to which they had zais and Yusafzais during the 15th century.—Para. 78. added Bonair and Chamlah. They did not offer even a nominal allegiance to any foreign power, distributing their lands and governing themselves by certain acknowledged laws and customs, and as their numbers increased, forming themselves into smaller communities under clocal chiefs, with separate and distinct interests, but bound together by a strong tie of nationality; and jealously guarding against the acquisition of ascendancy by any tribe or individual amongst them—a strong trait in their character. The western powers were too weak to attempt interference, whilst the Afghan dynasty, which governed India during the greater part of this century, was absorbed in wars at home.
- 82. The Emperor Babar, of the Choghatta family of Moghal Tartars, acquired the sovereignty of Kabul and The Emperor Babar ac-Ghazní from the usurper Mokim in A. D. quires sovereignty, A. D. 1504.— *Para*. 79. 1504.
- At this period, as has been before detailed, the plains and hills of Lughmán, Kuner, Pesháwar, Swát and At this period the plains of Lughmán, Kuner, Peshá-Bajaur were inhabited by newly-settled Afwar, Swat and Bajaur, ghán tribes, though towards the north some were inhabited by newlyof the aborigines remained more or less indesettled Afghan tribes. Towards the north there still pendent under their hereditary native chiefremained some of the origi-Former Sultáns of Kabul and Ghazní nal inhabitants more or less had claimed them as subjects, but beyond the independent.—Para. 80. occasional compulsory payment of tribute, the subjection, both of these tribes and of the Afghans of the wilds and the mountains, had been The clans occupying the hills infested the little more than nominal. plains and high roads; those especially bordering on the difficult passes leading to India, looked upon them as a part of their revenue, either plundering or levying contributions on caravans and travellers, as at the present day.
- In the following year, 1505, Babar meditated an incursion into India, and proceeded by Jalalábad (then In 1505 Babar made an incursion, and had engagecalled Adinapur) and the Khaibar Pass to ments with the Afghans of Here his original plan was aban-Pesháwar. Baugash (Kohát) and doned for a marauding expedition to the south-Bannu.—Para. 81. ward, in the course of which he had several engagements with the Afgháns of Bangash (Kohát) and Bannú, returning by the Sakhi Sarwar Pass and Bori to Ghazni.

85. For serveral years after this Babar was occupied in quelling From 1505 to 1519:— rebellions in his provinces, and in the vain Paras 82, 83, and 84. endeavour to recover his possessions in Transoxiana from the Uzbeks. He undertook, also, several expeditions against the Afghans in their hills, employing strong light forces, with which he endeavoured to surprise them. When successful, the foray resulted in the dispersion or slaughter of the men, and the carrying off of women, cattle and property. When, however, the clans were on their guard, they offered a brave resistance, and, after considerable loss to both parties, he withdrew his forces, claiming at best a doubtful victory. Still these forays had the effect of restraining the tribes nearest to him from plundering in his territories. Scarcely a year passed without his making inroads into the country of some of the tribes, either to chastise their licentiousness, or to protect his more peaceable subjects. But in 1519, fifteen years after his conquest of Kabul, he entered on a more extensive campaign against them, when the Dilazák Chiefs, burning to avenge themselves on the Yusufzaí, attended him as allies and guides. They first marched against the fort of Bajaur, where the Sultán refused to submit. On this occasion it is said he employed matchlocks against the enemy, which were quite new to them; the experience of their effects threw the garrison into such consternation that the fort was easily carried by escalade, when the men 3,000 in number, with their Sultan, were put to the sword, and a pillar erected of their heads; the women and children were enslaved. The Tarkulaní Afgháns, already partially seated in Bajaur, extended their settlements and gradually possessed themselves of the country: on this occasion a tribute in grain was imposed upon them.

Sultán Wais, of Swát, escaped a similar fate by tendering his submision, which was accepted. The Yusafzaís in Lower Swát, Bonair, &c., likewise sent an embassy to Babar, who deeming it prudent to avoid a harassing and bootless campaign in the hills, was apparently conciliated, and took in marriage the daughter of Shah Mansúr, one of their Maliks, or head men. The final agreement included the imposition of a tribute in grain, and a promise on the part of the Yusafzaís to refrain from inroads on Upper Swát. Descending from the hills, Babar plundered the Yusafzaís and Mohamedzaís of the plains north of the Kabul river, and erecting a fort at Pesháwar, left a garrison there. This more complete subjugation of the tribes facilitated his subsequent operations towards Hindústán.

He encamped at Katlang and Shahbazgarha, and it was then his troops destroyed the Ziarat of Shahbaz Kalandar.

86. In 1519 Babar crossed the Indus above Attock, occupied 1519 to 1530 Babar's death Bherah on the Jhelum, and on his return to at Agra:—Para 85,86. Kabul received the submission of the Gakkhars. His subsequent invasions of India did not affect the tribes about Pesháwar, but they took the opportunity of his continued absence to withhold their tribute, and to revert to their plundering habits. The Dilazáks too destroyed the Fort at Pesháwar. Babar died at Agra in 1530.

- A. D. 1640.—Para 87. territories of India and the Punjab in the hands of the Afgháns under Sher Shah. The latter Chief, whose real name was Farid, was the grandson of Ibrahim, an Afghán of the tribe of Soor, who came to Pesháwar with some of the earlier settlers and passed on to Hindústán in quest of military service. The house of Taimúr would not probably have succeeded in again wresting the empire from Sher Shah's successors but for the jealousy with which the Afgháns regarded the advancement of any individual of their nation, and the strong notions they cherished of independence and equality-feelings, which debarred all unity of action unless restrained by the personal character of the aspirant. These feelings pervade the nation, and are manifested as forcibly in the appointment of a village officer as in the instalment of a king.
- 88. In 1551 Hamayún, reestablished at Kabul, meditated a return A. D. 1551-1552.—Para to India, but dared not cross the Indus whilst 88 and 89. his restless brother, Kámrán, was at large. The latter Prince had sought an asylum with the Khalil and Momand Afgháns, into whose hills he was followed by Hamayún, who gained a partial victory, and afterwards wintered at Pashút on the Kunar river, in which mountain fastness his troops were much harassed by the Afgháns, who prowled about his camp, plundering and putting to death all who fell into their hands. Kámrán wandered from tribe to tribe, staying a week with each, but at last, in 1552, he was surprised by Hamayún, whose troops committed great slaughter amongst the Afgháns. Kámrán himself escaped, but was finally given up to his brother by the Gakkhars under their chief, Sultán Adam.

Towards the end of the year Hamayun proceeded to chastise the Afghans for the assistance they had given to Kamran, and his columns, penetrating into Bangash and Tirah, pillaged and laid waste the country, driving off the sheep and cattle of the tribes, and seizing their effects.

- 89. In 1553 Hamayún, having caused his brother to be blinded A. D. 1553-54. Hamayún and sent to Makka, prepared to invade India, blinds Kámrán. rebuilds the Fort at Pesháwar and crosses the Indus for Delhí.— fort at Pesháwar which the Dilazáks had Para 90. destroyed. A strong garrison was placed in it under the command of Sekandar Khán, Uzbek, and the fort was provisioned with the grain of the neighbouring Dilazáks. The latter soon afterwards attacked it, but were repelled by the Uzbek commander. In the following year, Hamayún recrossed the Indus on his road to Delhi.
- 90. After his departure the Ghorai Khel Afgháns, consisting of In 1554 the Ghorai Khel Afgháns (Khalíls, Momands Afgháns (Khalíls, Momands Afgháns (Khalíls, Momand and Daúdzaí tribes, entered the Daidzaís) oust the Dilazáks and take possession of Pesháwar, and, ousting the Dilazáks and take possession of the districts in which they are now located, and to which they ave their names. The Dilazáks were driven across the Indus, they are to be met with now in but one or two

villages west of that river, but are more numerous on the eastern side though, comparatively speaking, the tribe is extinct.

The Khalils, Momands and Daúdzais being now seated in the

A change effected in their character and habits owing to their situation in the plain.—Para 92.

character and habits, contrasting strongly with the bold independence of their hill brethren.

The settlement at Pesháwar and its bordering districts of all the Afghán tribes now located there.— Para 93.

Akbar is placed on the throne: A. D. 1555.

This completes the settlement at Peshawar and its bordering districts of all the Afghán tribes now located there; no subsequent immigration took place.

plain and exposed to attack, became the fre-

quent victims of the local Governors, a treat-

ment which finally effected a change in their

- Akbar, the son of Hamayún, though not quite 14 years of age, was placed on his father's throne in 1555.
- In 1586 Akbar sent an army under Zain Khán, his foster 94. brother, and Raja Bir Bal against the Yusafzais, Between 1586-87 sends The open country was soon subdued, and the three expeditions against the Yusafzais.—Para 97-98. allied commanders attempted to follow up their enemy into the hills, but becoming involved among defiles, retired to the Emperor's camp near Attock. A larger force was equipped, and sent again under the same commanders, they advanced by Pulli, and Bir Bal attempted to ascend the passes into Swat, but was vigorously attacked and obliged to retire: in the pursuit he was himself slain and his force cut up. Zain Khán's division was still in the plain, but, being attacked in the night, was likewise defeated, and he fled on foot to Attock.

Akbar fitted out a third expedition against them, and placed its conduct under the celebrated Todar Mal and Raja Mán Singh, the Governor of Kabul. Taught by experience the impolicy af hazarding a desultory contest in the hills, these leaders adopted a more prudent course, and, taking up positions in different parts of the country, fortified themselves and prevented the Patháns from cultivating in the plain.

- 95. This measure proved so harassing to the tribes that they Result of the last onc.— tendered a nominal submission, which enabled Akbar to make some kind of agreement Para 98. with them in the winter of 1587, and to turn his attention towards the Roshanías of Tírah and its neighbouring hills.
- Having thus asserted his supremacy, Akbar never attempted **96**. after the more complete subjugation of a people Akbar's policy upon whom so little impression could be this.—Para 99. made even by costly expeditions, which exhausted the resources of the empire. He confined himself to keeping open the road to Kabul, and maintaining a partial control over the hill men, by keeping a firm hold of the plain, and thus commanding their cultivation.

- Of them, Syad Hamad, demanded in marriage the daughter of Malik Rabí, of the Daúdzaí and brought about complications.—Para 100.

 He refused to give her, and upon being pressed to do so, feigned at last to comply, and at a great feast, held on the occasion, the Governor and his suite were murdered, and Malik Rabí fled to the hills. As soon as his power was removed, the tribe revolted. Akbar was at length compelled to recall him under a promise of pardon, a course afterwards frequently adopted by the Sikhs towards chiefs who fled.
- 98. Akbar died at Agra in the fifty-second year of his reign, Akbar's death, A. D. 1605. and was succeeded by his son Selím, who assumed the title of Mahomed Jehángír.
- 99. In the last century a sect arose amongst the Patháns styled Sect arose known as the Roshanías, the originator of which was one Bazíd.—Para of dissension amongst the tribes: it was founded by one Bazíd, who assumed the character of a prophet and collected numerous disciples, chiefly in the Sulimán and Khaibar mountains. He styled himself Pír Roshan, but by all native historians he is called by the name given to him by his great opposer, Akhund Darweza, viz. Pír Tarík (dark).
- Creed of the sect owing to the license which it encouraged. was well supported.—Para 94.

 an implicit obedience to his prophet, which, as may be imagined, met with many supporters amongst the wild mountaineers, who found a further incentive for joining the sect in the license afforded to them: for a species of social communism existed among them, and they were authorized to seize the land and property of all who would not accept their creed.
- Bazid opposes the Kabul captured and imprisoned. A large sum of Govt.—Imprisoned, released and dies at Ghalladher.—

 Para 94.

 money procured his release, and he made Hashtnagar his refuge, where he received many converts before his death, which took place at Ghalladher shortly afterwards.
- 102. He left five sons, who strove to keep up the sect, which at Bazíd leaves five sons.— the time embraced half the nation; the most active and important branch consisted of the Afridis of Tirah and some of the Yusafzais.
- Death of Shekh Umar and carried them about with him in a chest. and two of his brothers.— His success was not great, and a strong opposi
 Para 95.

 Yusafzaí tribes were reclaimed, and the supporters of the new sect met with a defeat at Mainí, where the eldest son of Bazíd, Shekh Umar, with two of his brothers, were slain, and their bodies thrown into the Indus, the bones of their father being burnt.

104. The two younger sons, Jaláluddín and Kamaluddín, went to

The two younger sons went to Tirah. Jaláluddin is defeated in 1587 by Akbar and General Mán Singh, but in A. D. 1600 obtained temporary possessison of Ghazní.—Para 96.

Tirah, which became the chief seat of the sect. In 1600 Jeláluddín had obtained temporary possession of Ghazní. Their license and plunder attracted the notice of Akbar, who turned his attention against them in 1587, after his expeditions against the Yusafzaís. Mán Singh

was sent against them from the west, and Akbar himself lead an army for the same purpose by Kohát, and they were defeated, but the sect

was only dispersed for a time. *

In 1611, during the reign of Jehangir, the Roshanias appeared 105. in force for the last time, when they caused The Roshanias in Jehana revolt in Kabul, but were defeated with great gir's rule, A. D. 1611, appear for the last time.—Para 102 slaughter, and from that time the sect gradually wore out; at the present time its tenets are professed only by the immediate descendants of the founder in Tirah and Kohát, and by some of the Bangashes and Orakzais. The ancestors of those of the latter tribe, who are popularly known as Shiás, were probably of this sect.

About this time an important division of the lands held 106.

Two main divisions of the Yusafzai tribe quarrel and settle separately.—Para 104.

by the tribe, which up to the present has been collectively called Yusafzais, took place. They consisted of two main divisions known as Yusafzais and Mandanzais, the latter are the descendants of Mandan, the nephew of

Yusaf; both were sons of Khakhai. Shekh Malli's distribution gave them both hill and plain, which was divided by lot amongst their several clans and subdivisions. The two divisions remained some time together, but quarrels ensued, which were enhanced by the confusion caused by the oustings and intrigues of the Moghals, till at last the Yusafzai, in Swat and Bonair, expelled all the families of the Mandanzaí which were in those countries. The latter tribe, leaving their women in Chamla, descended to the plain, and similarly expelled the Yusafzaí families settled there, who removed to Swát and Bonair, except the Barzaí whom the Mandans were unable to drive out from the Lundkhwar valley. Swat, Bonair and the Lundkhwar and Ranezaí valleys thus remained to the Yusafzaí; and Chamla, Panjtár, and the plain country up to the Kabul river, to the Mandan branch, which is the division at the present day as regards the tribe itself, though the Khattaks have since possessed themselves of the greater part of the Lundkhwar valley, and of a good strip on the plain between the Indus and Kabul rivers. But the Yusafzaí had before this acquired the reputation of conquering the country, and as may frequently be observed amongst Pathan communities, the name of the inferior division was lost in that of the superior, and the Mandan branch and their country is still popularly known as Yusafzaí, except amongst themselves.

^{*} Dr. Bellew in his "Yusafzaí" page 71 gives a different account as to the fate of Bazid's five sons.

Nothing of any importance concerning the district during the remainder of Jehangir's and Shah Jahan's reigns, i. e., from 1611 to 1658. 107. For the remainder of Jehangír's reign, which ended in 1627, and during his successor Shah Jahán's, from 1627 to 1658, nothing of importance concerning the district is traceable

During the rule of this emperor the Patháns, in 1668, taking the advantage of a weak governor, openly re-The Pathans during Aurangvolted, and rushing down in large numbers seb's rule 1658-1707.—Para. devastated Chach, and cut off the communica-105, 106. tion between Delhi and Kabul. They were led on this occasion by one Muhammad, said by Indian historians to have been invested with the ensigns of royalty, and to have claimed for himself a descent from Alexander the Great and a daughter of the king of Transoxiana.* There is * Mill gives another version. — no local belief, however, in this statement, nor do we hear of the supposed king. They Page 368, Volume II. were defeated near Attock, but repulsed the royal troops at Pesháwar sent against them by Amín Khán, the governor of Kabul, and remained for a time sole masters of the plain.

Aurangzeb, who was at the time engaged in the Mahratta wars, withdrew and marched at the head of an aimy to reestablish his ascendancy. He only came as far as Hasn Abdál, from which place he despatched his son to act against the rebels. The war lasted from 1673 to 1675 under the general direction of the emperor, and for several years after his return, under that of his generals; but his arms met with little success, and he was at last compelled to agree to terms which left the Patháns almost independent, and to withdraw his forces to India.

This period is distinguished in Pathán annals by the verses 109. and deeds of the renowned Khoshal Khan, the Khoshal Khan, the poet, a Khattak chief, at once a warrior, poet and paleading character at this period.—Para. 107 triot; himself the most polished member of the most polished tribe of his nation. He has left a history and some poems of considerable merit, which he indited during the wars with the Moghals to excite the patriotism of his countrymen, reciting the brave deeds of their fathers, and taunting them with lukewarmness and want of manly spirit. Nor was he less active as a soldier than as a patriotic bard; for he led his Khattaks well on many occasions, and obtained a great victory on the low hills opposite Akora, where he had been deserted by the Yusafzaí, whose base flight he has recorded in a poem full of spirit. On one occasion he fell into the hands of the enemy, and was for 3 years imprisoned in the fort of Gwalior, after which he was exchanged for some Moghal prisoners of rank, and returned to the head of his tribe, which he led on to fresh victories in the defiles of the Khaibar and Khrappa passes, the hills of the Momands, in the Doába, at Naushehra and Akora, and was thus notably instrumental in the successful issue of a war by which this brave people freed themselves from the oppressive rule of the Moghal emperors of Delhi.

- 110. The successors of Aurangzeb retained nominal possession of Pesháwar under Aurang. Pesháwar, but the monarchy was declining, and zeb's successors.—Para 108. they had neither the power nor inclination to make any further attempts to control its rude tribes. Nasir Khán was appointed governor in 1718; he adopted a conciliatory policy towards the Patháns, with whom he became popular.
- Nadir Shah's invasion. Pesháwar becomes a province of the western empire.—

 Para 108.

 Nadir Shah's invasion. Pesháwar becomes a province who ceded the country west of the Indus, and Pesháwar became a province of the western empire.
- Fort built at Bazár;— Nadir Shah by the Afridís and Shinwárís; Para 108. but an Orakzaí Malik led his army by Tírah to Pesháwar. He intended to punish those tribes on his return, but was soon wearied of a contest which brought him no return. He built a fort at Bazár near the mouth of the Khaibar, and hoped to starve out the hill men in their barren rocks; and he finally withdrew after making a kind of agreement with them.
- 113. Nasir Khán the governor of Pesháwar in reward for his Nasir Khán continued as services was left by his new master with the governor.—Para 108. joint government of Kabul and Pesháwar.
- During the nine years which intervened between this peroid and the assassination of Nadir Shah in 1747. The state of Peshawar for the remaining years of the affairs of Khorasán occupied too much of Nadir Shah's reign:—Para his attention to allow of much interference with the new province, the people of which had of late years considerably increased in wealth and numbers. The Yusafzaí, Khattaks and hill tribes remained independent and paid no tribute; but those in the plain, viz., the Khalils, Momands, Daudzais, Gigianis and Muhammadzais submitted to the local governors, and were forced to pay tribute through their chiefs. Some of the latter were in the habit of going occasionally to the court and bringing back with them grants of land and sanads exempting them from tribute, which still exist; but it does not appear that they were invariably acted upon, for in those days a goodly array of followers, or a reputation for Pakhtunwalli, or Pathan virtue, possessed greater force than a royal patent.
- 115. So called from the title Durdaurán (pearl of the age), Durani dynasty. Ahmad corrupted into Durání, taken by Ahmad Shah's accession.—Para Abdalí who was an Afghán chief of the mountains of Ghor and the founder of this dynasty; he was succeeded by his son Ahmad Shah in 1748, who managed after a very prudent course of policy toward his countrymen almost imperceptibly to get all real power into his own hands, and with flattery, conciliation, and reputation gained by foreign wars, consolidated his power, and brought the Patháns to look upon him as their native king.

Nasir Khan the governor of Kabul and Peshawar refused to acknowledge his sovereignty; he is defeated; Punjáb and Kashmir taken. Pare Ill.

116. Násir Khán, the governor of Kabul and Pesháwar, refused to acknowledge his sovereignty, and Ahmad Shah drove him from Kabul to Pesháwar, but the tribes at that place turning against him, he was forced to cross the Indus, rapidly followed by Ahmad Shah, who advanced to Lahore, reduced the Punjab and invaded Kashmír.

During his reign more control obtained in the Peshawar plain; revenue fixed; noble families settle there. Para III.

117. During the remainder of his reign the plains of Peshawar were brought under more complete control than before, and some expeditions sent into the Yusafzaí valleys occasionally despoiled their frontier villages, whilst the revenue of those tappahs, in the vicinity of the town, was increased and fixed upon the

villages, although it was still mostly paid through the chiefs of clans. Moreover, in the 26 years of Ahmad Shah's vigorous and active reign, many nobles and families of wealth or religious importance settled in the country, building residences of greater pretensions than those previously existing in the city, and adorning them with gardens and reservoirs.

Taimur Shah succeeds in 1773; Qazi Khel acquire power in his reign.—Para 112.

118. Taimur Shah succeeded his father in 1773, but proved himself a voluptuous and indolent prince. He resided a great deal in Pesháwar, where he kept up his court with much pomp and ceremony, attracting to it a large concourse of nobles and adventurers from the surround-

ing countries. The Qazi Khel began to acquire power in his time, and always retained in their hands the chief legal and municipal offices; proud, bigoted and overbearing, they presumed upon the weakness of the king, and became notorious for their corrupt and avaricious character. In the district there was much confusion, the chiefs, warring with each other, were engaged in constant feuds; and agriculture was neglected for the more stirring excitement of raids and rapine.

Insurrection in 1779 by Mián Umar of Chamkanni put down.—Para 112.

119. In 1779 an insurrection took place under the Chamkanni Mían Umar, a man of great sanctity, which had for its object the dethronement of Taimur. The chiefs of the Momand, Khalil and Dáudzaí tribes were called Arbábs; they possessed great power and influence, and were employed

to collect the revenues of their tappahs, and to summon their levies when required by the government. The Chamkanni Mián was joined by Faizullah, one of the Khalil Arbabs, who had obtained the king's permission to collect troops for an attack upon the Punjáb. When his band was assembled, composed chiefly of the Khaibar tribes, he suddenly rushed upon the citadel of Peshawar, and overpowering the guard, entered the place. Taimur Shah acted on the occasion with

firmness and energy, and, collecting his guards, opposed the rebels and forced them to retire. The plot was traced to the Mián, but the Pathán tribes would not allow him to be punished, out of the superstitious reverence they habitually paid to members of his class: he fled to a hill separating Yusafzaí from Bonair, where he stayed for a few days, and was then allowed to return. The hill where he rested is called his Seree, or gift of land, to the present day, and has been vested with a kind of sanctity from the circumstance. It is called Amánkot from having been the place of refuge of some Daulatzaí Patháns of Bonair, who fled there after committing a murder, and whose descendants still occupy the small hamlet on the spot.

Taimur Sháh died in 1793 and leaves the throne to be contested for by his sons.— Pura 114.

His death, in 1793, left the throne to be contested by his sons, whose adventurous enterprizes varied fortunes form a romantic page in oriental history.

121.

First Shah Zaman succeeds through the influence of Sarfaráz Khán, Barakzai, then defeated by Mahmud into whose hands he falls in 1803 and is deprived of might.—Para 115.

Shah Zamán first succeeded through the influence of Sarfaráz Khán, Barakzai, father of the present Amír Dost Muhammad, but his thoughts were bent on foreign invasion, and having estranged the Barakzaís by the murder of Sarfaráz Khán, found himself opposed by that tribe and its allies, and in 1797 advanced from Peshawar to meet his brother Mahmud. He left Kabul with an army of

30,000 men, but on nearing Qandahár his vanguard deserted him almost in the presence of the enemy, and mistrusting the remainder, he fled to the Shinwaris, by a Malik of which tribe he was given up to Mahmud, by whose orders he was deprived of his sight in 1803.

Shah Shuja his brother at Pesháwar proclaims himself king.—Para 116.

He had left his brother, Shah Shuja, at Peshawar, who now proclaimed himself king, and actively sought to procure the alliance of the eastern tribes.

His career, successes, defeats, abdication and refuge under the British government.—Para 116, 117,

He was first defeated and found an asylum with Afridis of Chura, near the mouth of Kháibar, till he might re-gather his forces for another attempt on Pesháwar, in which he failed, and was again defeated in a battle fought in the neighbourhood of Tahkal, near

the ruins of a tope on the road to Jamrud. During 1809 he was in power at Peshawar, and received with courtesy and honor, the British mission conducted by the Honorable Mounstuart Elphinstone, but was forced shortly after to fly before the better fortune of Mahmúd, or rather of his talented, brave, but unscrupulous minister, Fatteh Khán. He again re-took Pesháwar in March of that year, but was again expelled by Azím Khán and driven across the Indus. His last attempt was made in December 1811, when defeat again ensued, and after many wanderings, and escaping from the prisons of Kashmír and Lahore, he found, in 1815, a resting place, under British protection, at Ludianah.

124. Fatteh Khán was now the virtual possessor of all power

Fatteh Khán the virtual possessor of all power under Mahmud's sovereignty, and places his brothers in the several provinces of which Peaháwar was not the least important.—Para. 118.

under the nominal sovereignty of Mahmud. His own two brothers sardars Azim Khán and Jabar Khán were jointly governors of Kashmir; Kohandil Khán, Rahmdil Khán, Mehrdil Khán, Purdil Khán, his half brothers by his father's second wife, were governors of the four divisors in his half brothers. Ata Muhammad Khán

sions in the Qandahar province; his half brothers Ata Muhammad Khan, Sultan Muhammad Khan, Pir Muhammad Khan, Yar Muhammad Khan, and Sayad Muhammad Khan, the children of his father's third wife, were provided with provinces between the Derajat and Hashtnaggar. Amir Muhammad Khan and Dost Muhammad Khan, also his half brothers, the issue of his father's fourth wife, ruled Kabul and Ghazni.*

- 125. With the kingdom thus apportioned, it is not to be wondered at that Fatteh Khán was viewed with
 suspicion by Mahmúd, and hatred by Kámrán
 his son.
- Result in A. D. 1818.—Para rival, which Kámrán seized. The brave chief met with a cruel end, borne with manly fortitude. The operation of blinding him was performed with more than usual barbarity, and he was afterwards hacked to pieces for refusing to ward off the punishment about to fall upon the ungrateful princes at the hands of his indignant brothers.
- 127. The Barakzaí family now threw off all show of allegiance, and usurped the government, the ex-king and his son retaining only Herát. The other provinces of the Duraní empire became independent chiefships, under the rulers at the time.
- 128. Pesháwar fell to the four brothers sardárs, Yár Muhammad, Sultan Muhammad, Sayad Muhammad and Pir Sour sardárs.—Para 121.

 Muhammad also known as Sarfaráz Khán son of Paenda Khan.
- 129. This people for the future play a prominent part in the Position of the Sikhs. history of Pesháwar. They had already in 1813 during Fatteh Khan, wazír's, life time, defeated him and his brother Dost Muhammad Khán at Attock † and in 1818 and 1819 annexed Mooltan and Kashmír.
- 130. In 1823 Azím Khan, Fatteh Khan's brother, determined to Annexation of Pesháwar try his strength with the Sikhs, and came from Kabul to Pesháwar with a large army for that the of Naushahra.—Para 123. purpose. The Sikhs crossed the Indus; Ranjít

^{*}Among the appendices, C, will be found a pedigree table of the Barakzaí ruling family traced from Paindah Khán, copied from pedigree table received from Commissioner's Office.

[†] Some say Ranjít Singh came after this to Peshawar and stayed 21 days.

Singh, with the choicest portion of his army crossing the Kabul river at Akora, marched up the left bank, sending Kharak Singh, with the remainder of the force by the right bank, to hold in check the troops expected from Pesháwar. Azim Khan had despatched his brother, Samad Khan, to raise the Khattaks and Yusafzai, who readily obeyed the summons, following himself by a forced march to Naushahra; he found Samad Khan already engaged with the enemy, on the plain to the north of the Kabul river, between that town and Pir Sabaq, but was unable to join him on account of the stream; the Patháns fought with desperate valor, but could not make head against the superior numbers and discipline of the Sikhs; they nevertheless frequently rallied upon some low hills adjacent, and bore down bravely upon the enemy, who began to waver towards evening, but regained their advantage when Ranjít Singh, seizing a standard, himself led them to victory. The last stand was made at sunset by a party of 200 Yusafzais, who fell gallantly fighting. In this action 10,000 Patháns are said to have been slain. In the battle of Naushahra fell that gallant old Sikh soldier Phula Singh, the intrepid leader of the immortals, who five years before had led the way into the breach at Mooltan, and was conspicuous on this occasion for his gallantry.

131. The sardárs Azím Khan and Dost Muhammad, who had Four sardárs appointed as not taken part in the contest, fled to Kabul Ranjít Singh's tributaries – and Ranjít Singh advancing to Pesháwar Para 123. made the four brothers at that place his tributaries, sending an army annually to receive the tribute, and to keep up the terror of his name. On all these occasions the Sikhs committed great havoc, burning a great part of the city, and felling numerous gardens to supply themselves with fire-wood, an article only procured from the hills, and which at these visitations was not attempted to be brought in.

Their characters as given by Masson.

132. It was at this period that Masson visited Peshawar, and the characters of the four sardars given by him were as follows.

Yár Muhammad, the eldest, was nominally the chief, Pír Muhammad, the youngest was the most powerful, from the greater number of troops he retained. Sultán Muhammad Khán was not supposed to want capacity, but was held to be milder and more amiable than his brothers, and his excessive love of finery exposed him to ridicule. Sayad Muhammad Khán was in intellect much inferior to the others and looked upon as a cypher in all matters of consultation and government.

Ranjít Singh's stay at Pesháwar was short, his departure being hastened by the inundation of his camp owing to the bands of the Bara having been opened by the Afridis, who were on the lookout for plunder during the consequent confusion.

- 134. Azim Khán did not long survive this humiliating defeats and at his death Dost Muhammad obtained the Sayad Ahmad Shah of chief authority at Kabul. About this time an Bareily A. D. 1824.— I'ara 125. individual made his appearance in the district, whose short but adventurous career affords an illustration of the simplicity and superstition which has always rendered the Patháns an casy prey to the artifices and schemes of any one who laid claim to superior sanctity. This was Sayad Ahmad Shah of Bareily, who, travelling by Shikarpur and Kabul, arrived amongst the Yusafzaí in 1824, giving out that he was divinely commissioned to wage a war of extirpation against the infidel Sikhs and Chinese. In a short time an immense army was at his disposal, animated by a spirit of fanaticism which filled the hearts of his admirers with high hopes.
- 135. The four Peshawar sardars felt the influence, and longing to free themselves from their Sikh oppressors, The four sardars join the joined the crusade, the ranks of which were crusade but the Bayad is defeated.—Para 125. swelled by numerous adventurers from Hin-At last the Sayad marched to Naushahra, proposing first to lay siege to Attock; but Ranjít Singh was not unprepared, and Hari Singh with 20,000 men awaited him on the Indus, and now sent a large force under Budh Singh across the river, which advanced to meet the fanatics to Saidu where they entrenched themselves. Ahmad Shah surrounded the party, and reduced it to great distress. Budh Singh at length determined to fight, after telling the Duráni sardárs that, if they kept aloof, their country should not be taken from them, and reminding them also of Ranjit Singh's approach, and their certain fate if they acted with the enemy. This warning had the desired effect, for the Duránis fled at the commencement of the battle, Yar Muhammad Khan at their head; this act of treachery decided the day, and a great slaughter of Muhammadans took place, the Patháns making no fight, but throwing themselves down before the excited Sikh soldiery.
- 136. Ranjít Singh arrived soon afterwards and went to Pesháwar, Ranjít Singh's 2nd visit to destroying part of the town and the royal resi-Pesháwar.—Para 125. dence of Bala Hissar, together with many of the surrounding gardens and residences: the mosques were desecrated and the neighbouring country despoiled. Having read them this severe lesson, and doubled the amount of tribute, Ranjít Singh left the district, taking with him the son of Yár Muhammad Khán as a hostage.
- 137. Ahmad Shah fled by Lundkhwar to Swat, being taken ill Ahmad Shah fled to Swat.— on the road, which gave rise to the rumour Para 126. that he had been poisoned by the Duráni sardárs, a suspicion which does not rest on any good ground and was disbelieved by the late Major James. This defeat, however, did not disabuse the Patháns of his miraculous power, and he again managed, in a few months, to collect several thousand followers.
 - 138. At the invitation of some of the Kháns he returned to Again returns.—Para 126. Yusafzaí, taking up his residence with Fatteh Khán of Panjtár, and commenced a series of

exploits, which eventually placed in his hands the whole power of Yusafzaí and the neighbouring hills.

- Quarrels with Khádi his enemy Fatteh Khán) whom he killed, taking Khán of Hund and Ahmad possession of his fort and property, but the Khán of Hoti.—Para 126. principal chief in Yusafzai at that time was Ahmad Khán of Hoti, who shortly met with the same treatment at his hands.
- Sayad Ahmad had now seated himself so firmly as to take **140**. tithes from the Yusafzaís, and his power was Sayad Ahmad becomes such as to enable him to oust or uphold at his firmly seated and takes tithes.—Para 126 pleasure. Several of the most powerful and independent of the kháns derived their authority from him, amongst whom was Mír Bábu Khán of Sadhum. His army was not very numerous, composed chiefly of Hindustánis and fanatics, but whenever required he could summon a host of Patháns. Looking upon the Duránis as enemies, he kept them constantly under alarm by threatening Hashtnaggar, and inciting the Khaibarís to annoy them on that side, many of which tribe took service with him, being inimical to the Barakzaí sardárs, who had stopped the allowances formerly made them by the Saddozaí Princes.
- The Duráni camp was at Topi near Zaida, when Sayad Ahmad advanced from Panjtár and encamped at Attacked by Yar Muhammad Khán in 1828 who is Zaida, sending a party at night under Maulví Ismail to surprise his enemy. The attack was defeated.—Para 128. completely successful; Yár Muhammad was killed, his force put to flight, and his camp, together with six guns and many horses, fell into the hands of the Sayad. Four of these guns he placed in Panjtár, and two at Sittána. He now possessed almost regal power, which he exercised with vigor, maintained solely by the influence he had acquired over the minds of his subjects. He opened negotiations with Painda Khán of Amb, with the ostensible desire of being allowed a passage through the lands of that chief on an approaching expedition against the Sikhs; but they resulted in Painda's flight, and the occupation of Amb Sayad Ahmad, who strengthened the fortifications of the place.

142. The Duránís, in 1829, having received support from Kabul,

Duránis, with support from Kabul, in 1829 again attack Sayad Ahmad but are defeated and his supremacy in Pesháwar acknowledged.—Para 129.

set out a second time to expel him, but meeting them with a large force at Hoti, he was again victorious, and the sardárs fled to Pesháwar, closing the ferries behind them. Sayad Ahmad turned to Hashtnaggar, where Sayad Muhammad resided, who also fled at his approach; thence he traversed the Doába to

Michni, and crossing the river there, threatened Peshawar. He was supported and accompanied by Bahram Khan, one of the Khalil Arbabs hostile to the Barakzai, and by Faizulla Khan, Hazar Khaniwala, a chief of some importance. By means of the latter, a negotiation was entered into with the sardars, who acknowledged the

supremacy of the sayad, and received him at Peshawar as a master. He remained only three days in the city, leaving Maulvi Mazhar Ali to receive a sum of money for which he had stipulated with the three brothers, and to act as his naib, returning himself to Panjtar.

43. It is impossible to say how long this priestly rule and anomalous power of the sayad might have

Ahmad Shah forgets, in the pride of his success, to be moderate and the result.—

Para 130.

existed, or to what extent it might have swelled, holding in restraint a wild, brave and independent people, and overpowering, with its undisciplined hordes, the regular

armies of ruling chiefs in a manner which served to give some color to the popular superstition that he possessed the faculty of silencing guns and rendering bullets harmless, had he not, in the pride of his success, forgotten to be moderate, and ventured to impose upon his subjects a strict and oppressive regime, from which even their superstitious reverence revolted.

Attended by but few followers at Panjtár, he avoided all stately pretensions, and maintained the appearances of a life passed in devotional exercises, fastings and prayer; but, with all this affectation of pious zeal, his mind was bent on intrigue and ambitious scheming. His paid retainers were scattered over the country, collecting fines and dues, and reporting the most trifling incidents to their master.

Even the exactions and insolence of his soldiery might have been borne, but he now began to interfere with Pathan customs, and found too late that he was thereby exceeding his bounds. The Afghans have retained many peculiarities contrary to Muhammadan law and usage, and the strictly orthodox have been shocked at the open sale of their daughters carried on by them. Sayad Ahmad ordained that this practice should cease; and, to assist in its abolition, decreed that all Patháns should give their daughters in marriage at an early age, without receiving money, and if not then betrothed they might be claimed by their nearest relatives. This domestic interference, combined with the sayad's growing demand for wealth, determined the Yusafzaís to throw off the yoke, and at a secret council a day was appointed for the slaughter of all his soldiers and agents throughout the country. The proposed massacre was spoken of in the interval under the phrase of threshing makai, and a signal was concerted of lighting a bonfire when the work was to commence. It seems probable that the Pesháwar sardárs were associated in the plot, for on the stated Friday, whilst the fires of Yusafzaí notified the carnage enacting there, they slew Maulví Mazhar Alí, the agent left with them, and Faizulla Khán, Hazárkhaníwála, who had aided the sayad on his visit to Peshawar, and by whose abandonment of them they had been compelled to make terms.

144. Several thousands were slain on this occasion, and the excited Yusafzaí chiefs, as eager now to destroy as

Ahmad Shah escapes to Tahkot and finds a resting place in the valley of Pakli.—
Para. 133.

Yusafzaí chiefs, as eager now to destroy as they had been to support Ahmad Shah, flocked to Panjtár; but aided by his constant Ally Fatteh Khán, he avoided their pursuit, and with a few followers fled to Tahkot, and crossing the Indus, found a resting place in the valley of Paklí; on the road he buried the guns which he had taken from the Duránís and they have never been since discovered.

Thus ended his extraordinary ascendancy of little more than 145.

Final defeat and death of Sayad Ahmad in 1830 by Sher Singh at Bála Kot.— Para 134.

four year's duration; but Hindustání followers. flocked to him in his new settlement; and in 1830, Sher Siugh, bringing an army from Kashmîr, gave battle to the fanatics near Bálakot,

where they fought with all the energy of despair, and but few escaped, though the number of the Sikhs who fell on that day attests the fierceness of the struggle. Sayad Ahmad and his companion, Maulvi Ismail, with Bahrám Khán, the Khalíl Arbáb, were all killed on this occasion; the body of the former was buried by the order of Sher Singh, but being exhumed by some Nihangs, was thrown into the river, and on being washed to shore, was hacked in pieces—a zamindar rescuing one of the thighs, which was burried at Pallikot. There is a legend amongst his followers and disciples that he went away alive, and is yet to re-appear for the extirpation of infidels, and in the late disturbances with the sayads of Khagán some excitement was caused by an inflated hide being dressed up as one of the holy family and placed in a cave before a Korán to personate the deceased saint.

The opinion at Pesháwar and the neighbourhood is very preva-

Public opinion at Pesháwar that Ahmad Shah was a Wahábí held by Major James.—Para 135.

lent that Ahmad Sháh was of the Wahábí sect; but the report has been spread subsequent to his death, and some of his known acts seem to render it improbable. Several adventurers, who

followed in his steps, were Wahábís, and perhaps, the rumour may have arisen from that circumstance.

Meanwhile the sardárs continued to exercise authority at 147. Pesháwar, and having expelled the sons of Sardárs continued to exer-Samad Khán from Kohát and Hangú, took

cise authority and take possession of those places. The gross revenues of possession of Kohat and Hangú.—Para 136. the territories under them at that time amount-

ed to about 10 lakhs, and their rule is looked back upon by the people as one of great oppression.

The periodical visits of the Sikhs were calamitous to the

The periodical visits of the Sikhs calamitous to the people and tended to deter the sardars from rising.— '*Para* 137.

people: their approach was the signal for the removal of property and valuables, and even of the window and door frames of the houses; crowds of women and children fled frightened from their homes, and the country presented

the appearance of an emigrating colony: as the hated host advanced, they over-ran the neighbourhood, pillaging and destroying whatever came within their reach, and laying waste the fields. The system undoubtedly kept the population in a depressed state, and tended to deter the sardárs from rising against a yoke they felt so irksome.

149. The Yusafzaí country was similarly exposed to their depre-

Yusafzaí attacked because they intentionally insult the Sikhs by slaughtering tows in their presence.—
Para 138.

dation. After witnessing their gallantry at Naushahra, Ranjit Singh had at first no wish to renew the contest; but being engaged with the lawless Patháns of Gandgarh, on the east of the Indus, he had encamped his army near the

river, when the Yusafzai, depending upon the stream as a barrier, commenced, to insult them by slaughtering cows in their presence. Ranjit Singh, unable to restrain himself longer, ordered his troops to cross, some of his best warriors strove to induce him not to attempt it, pointing out the peril of fording such a river; but he was not to be deterred, and a body of irregulars plunging in, several hundreds were lost. M. Allard's regular regiments of cavalry followed, and maintaining good order, effected the passage with but trifling loss. The Pathans thunderstruck at the boldness of the exploit, attempted no resistance, but fled to their villages closely pursued by the Sikhs, who for several days carried on an indiscriminate slaughter of men, women and children under an excitement which no humiliating supplication, no abject submissiveness, could for a time allay.

150. Upon retiring the Sikh ruler left Hari Singh to command

Hari Singh left to command on Peshawar frontier with 12,000 men.—Para 139. on the frontier with a force of about 12,000 men. The annual expeditions were conducted under his guidance, and in them he displayed rare soldierly qualities; the Patháns,

whilst they cannot but cordially hate the memory of their most tyrannical oppressor, still acknowledge his bravery and skill. The tribute levied from the Yusafzai was not fixed, but depended upon his will, consisting of horses, hawks and such sums in cash as he could collect from the tappahs as a fee to escape a visitation. The tribute of horses was, in 1835, commuted to a tax of Rs. 4 per house. There is scarce a village, from the head of Lundkhwar valley to the Indus, which has not been burnt and plundered by this celebrated commander; visitations were held in such awe that his name was used by mothers as a term of affright to hush their unruly children.

151. Ranjít Singh appeared content to follow this line of policy

Ranjít Singh followed this line of policy till the Barakzal sardárs' intrigues bring on another taking of the city in 1884.—Paras 143,144. for several years, and did not seek to render his trans-Indus position more permanent; but the Barakzaí sardárs at Pesháwar brought their own ruin upon themselves by the intrigues which they set on foot with the Sikhs,

for the overthrow of their brother, Dost Muhammad, of whose power at Kabul they had become jealous, and, who had lately taken into his own hands the province of Jalálábad from his nephew, Muhammad Zamán Khán, and had given further grounds of annoyance and alarm by causing himself to be publicly crowned at Kabul.

It was in connection with such schemes that Hari Singh crossed the Indus in 1834, and took up a position at Chamkanni with a force of 9,000 men. By a treaty entered into between Ranjit Singh and

Shah Shuja, Peshawar was to be ceded to the former, but as the terms of the treaty were provisional upon the success of the latter in regaining his throne, no steps were taken to carry it out at that time, and there is no reason to suppose that Hari Singh had then any other object than the collection of the tributes. But the sardars were uneasy and suspicious of him, and had sent their families and property to Michni. Having realized his demands, Hari Singh prepared to withdraw to Attock, and sent to the sardars to say that Nau Nihal Singh intended visiting the city on the following morning. Seeing him approach, with columns marching behind him, the sardárs fled to Shekhán, a village on the Bára river near the hills. The party covering their retreat had some skirmishing with the Sikhs, but no preparations had been made for defence, and Hari Singh, finding himself unexpectedly master of Peshawar, and declining all terms of reconciliation, disregarded the remonstrances of the sardárs, who shortly afterwards repaired to Jalálábád.

152. Dost Muhammad had at that time proceeded to Qandahár

Dost Muhammad at that time was at Qandahar opposing Shah Shuja who was making an attempt for the throne in which he failed.—Para 145.

Sikhs from Pesháwar.

to oppose Shah Shuja, and the prospects of that king appeared so promising, that looking upon their brother's defeat as inevitable, they commenced preparations for taking possession of his provinces. But his usual fortune attended him, and Dost Muhammad returned to his capital victorious, and began, in concert with his brothers, to collect his forces with a view of driving the

He arrived in the Khaibar in April 1835, when the Afridi

In 1835 Dost Muhammad comes down but does not try conclusions.—Para 146. maliks and chiefs, who had in the meantime been receiving pay from the Sikhs, joined his cause, and he encamped at Shekhan. There was much mistrust between him and Sultan Muhammad, whom he had told that Peshawar,

upon being restored to the family, would be given to Akbar Khan. The sardár, therefore, commenced intriguing with the Sikhs, who kept up negotiations, as Ranjít Singh had forbidden them to fight before his arrival. In the interim the amir caused the hosts of ghazis, who accompanied his force, to attack the Sikhs, but they did not effect much, and Dost Muhammad shrunk from a more regular contest. Ranjít Singh arriving shortly afterwards, disposed his force, amounting to 40,000 men, in such a manner as completely to surround the Afghan camp, leaving the amír no option but to fight or fly. Mistrusting his relations, and having but little confidence in his troops, he determined on the latter course.

The amír commenced his return to Kabul, which partook more of the character of a flight, his own baggage being plundered by the disappointed ghazís; and it was not till he had passed through the Khaibar that Sultan Muhammad's deceit became known to him.

154. An offer was made to restore half of Peshawar to Sultan

Fails to embroil Sultan Mukammad with the likhs.— Pera 147.

Muhammad if Dost Muhammad returned to Kabul, and he appeared to agree to these terms, but detained the envoys sent from the Sikh camp, Faqir Aziz-ud-din and Mr. Harlan, pretending to consider them as hostages for the fulfilment of the promise, and making them over to Sultan Muhammad, whom he

hoped thus to embroil with the Sikhs. His brother, however, was sware of his object, and conveyed them in safety to their camp, pro-

ceeding himself to Michni.

In 1835 and 1836 the Sikhs were unmolested in Peshá-

The Sikh arrangements under Harí Singh's administrative charge of the province during 1835-36.— Pera 149.

war, where Hari Singh continued in administrative charge of the province, and strengthened his position by building a new fortress on the site of the Bála Hissar, and placing garrisons in the district. A force was cantoned in the plain north of Attock, between

the Indus and Kabul rivers protected by the fort of Jehangira a place of some strength on the bank of the latter river, and 4 miles above its junction with the Indus. But his rule could not fail of being unpopular amongst the Pathán proprietors, and many of the arbabs fled to the hills, where they organized predatory bands, and made the roads of the district unsafe. Sultan Muhammad was in Bajaur devising schemes with the chief of that country, Mír Alim Khán, and the upper Momands, for annoying the Sikhs in the Doába, at the same time keeping open a correspondence with in the hopes of recovering his province by negotiation.

Ranjit Singh to alleviate the expenses of maintaining Pesháwar deems it prudent to grant Hashinaggar and half of Doaba as a service jagir to Sultan Muhammad— Pera 150.

156. Ranjít Singh, feeling the difficulties and expense of maintaining his position at Pesháwar, deemed it prudent to lesson both by becoming reconciled to Sultan Muhammad, whom he at last sent for and restored to him in service jagir the tappah of Hashtnaggar, and half Doába, supposed to yield an income of 2

lakhs, together with Kohát and Hangu, where he did not dare to maintain his troops, the annual revenues of which Rs. 1,50,000.

157. At the latter end of 1836 Hari Singh determined to

In 1836 Harí Singh contrary to the advice of friendly native chiefs occupies and builds a fort at Jamrod.—Para 151.

occupy the post of Jamrod, at the mouth of the Khaibar, contrary to the advice of those native chiefs who were supposed to the most friendly disposed towards be him; the position is, indeed, a false one for the purpose of checking the tribes of the

vicinity, being almost within the gorge, the garrison was exposed day and night to be harassed by an active and unseen enemy, without being able to effect anything in return; whilst parties from the hills could enter the plain to the north or south without meeting with obstruction; and the hollows and ravines in the neighbourhood afforded good shelter for bands always on the look-out to cut up some unfortunate straggler. But Hari Singh neglected the advice offered him through the contempt he held towards the Pathán nation, and his unwillingness to believe that they could for any time thwart him in his plans. The place was of considerable strength. A square of about 300 yards protected an octagonal fort. in the centre of which a natural mound strengthened with masonry forms a kind of citadel which commands the surrounding country, There is a fine pakka well inside the place upwards of 200 feet deep.

Amir Dost Muhammad entertains misgivings and determines to send an army to oppose the measure.— Para 152.

158. The fortress was garrisoned, and the act seemed in the eyes of the amír to be preliminary to a further advance, his fears being increased by the fact of his brothers, Sultan Muhammad and Pír Muhammad, being with Ranjít Singh at He determined, therefore, to send an army to oppose the measure, and once

more to attack the Sikhs. His minister, Mirza Sami Khan, sent with the expedition, the forces being placed under the command of Muhammad Akbar Khán, who was accompanied by several others of the amír's sons and chiefs of Kabul and its dependencies. He was influenced probably both by the misgivings he entertained as to ulterior designs, and partly in the hopes of gaining some advantages which would enable him to open negotiations for Pesháwar to the exclusion of his brother.

159. The force arrived near Jamrod in April 1837, and on

The battle fought on the **80th April 1837. Harí Singh** shot. Flight of the Duranis. -Para 183, 184, 185.

the 30th of that month the Afghans opened their guns upon the walls of the place. The reports of this action are various, and victory has been claimed by both parties. The facts seem to be that the artillery fire laid the

walls of the place in ruins, and that the Duránis were about to commence an assault when Hari Singh, who had held back until the enemy advanced, fell upon them with his wonted vigor, and without much loss broke their ranks and put them to flight, capturing 14 of their guns. The Duránís were soon dispersed in confusion, a small party only holding their ground with firmness under Afzal Khan; the other chiefs were separated and scattered in groups amongst the neighbouring ravines. The Sikhs, too soon presuming upon victory, pressed in pursuit without maintaining much order, when Shams-ud-dín Khán, a nephew of the amír's, coming up with a fresh party, and being joined by some of the fugitives who rallied upon him, charged down upon their scattered masses, and drove them back, whilst in their turn Muhammad Akbar Khán, coming up with more troops, recaptured some of the guns.

At this critical moment the Sikhs were disheartened by the fall of their intrepid leader, who was shot in charging round upon

the Duraní right, and was borne off the field, the Sikhs withdrawing and entrenching themselves under the fort. Eleven of the 14 guns were recaptured, and three were taken from the Sikhs; each party, therefore, retained an equal number of trophies.

But the battle can scarcely be said to have been drawn, for the Sikhs held their ground, and as their reinforcements appeared, the Duránis retired in disorder by night, and many of the troops were not checked till they had arrived at Kabul. Even if the victory had been more decided it would have been dearly purchased by the Sikhs, with the loss of so brave a warrior as Hari Singh, who died the same night.

160. Hají Khán had been despatched to operate in the DoHají Khan's behaviour. aba with levies from Bajaur, Kuner and the
He had been despatched upper Momands, but he seems to have been
to operate in the Doába.—
Playing false, and, in concert with the sardárs at Lahore, he made, indeed, a display
of attacking Lehna Singh in Shabkadr, but is said to have accepted
a bribe, and certainly retired hurriedly through the Momand
country to Jalálábad.

161. Captain Burnes passed through Peshawar on a mission to Kabul at the end of this year (1837), but as his proceedings did not result in anything in 1837.—Para 157.

to Kabul at the end of this year (1837), but as his proceedings did not result in anything to affect the district, they need not be further referred to.

The Sikhs still maintain their rule throughout the province; the jagirs of the sardárs are confirmed to them.—Para 158.

hated and tyrannical as they were, maintain tained their rule throughout the province, scarcely more odious to the people than the Duráni sardárs, whose jagirs were confirmed to them: Sayad Muhammad retained Hashtnaggar, and Pir Muhammad the Doába, whilst to Sultán Muhammad were assigned Kohát and Hangu.

163. Ranjít Singh seemed much distressed at the death of his general, and would probably have with-draw from Pesháwar could he have drawn from Pesháwar could he have with-drawn from Pesháwar could he have drawn from Pesháwar could he have with honor, and have resigned a position, which was one of continued anxiety and strengthen himself.—Para strong force, and entailing a large expenditure, a trifling portion of which could alone he defermed from the local revenues.

be defrayed from the local revenues, which were nearly absorbed in grants and jagirs.

Tej Singh for a short time administered in the room of Hari Singh succeeds Hari Singh and is succeeded by general Avitabile—1838 to general Avitabile—1838 to from 1838 to 1842, acquiring as great a celebrated Hari Singh had gained for his early conquests.

- 165. During his tenure of office in 1841, the revolt in Kabul The avenging army passed took place, and the avenging army passed through Pesháwar in 1841. through Pesháwar under general Pollock.
- Avitabile's character.— Avitabile's character.— talent, tarnished by an excessive cruelty: the latter was, perhaps, in some measure forced upon him by the nature of the people whom he was called upon to control; and an officer who saw more of him than others has said that he was naturally kind and warm-hearted, and exercised an unostentatious charity: but some of his known acts of personal revenge, independent of those performed in the discharge of his public duties, are scarcely to be reconciled with this favorable view of his character.
- 167. Tej Singh retained the government for nearly 4 years, but Tej Singh governs for 4 nothing of local importance occurred in his years after. His character.— time beyond the capture of Darya Khan, Para 181. the noted freebooter, at the village of Kandu, situated at the foot of the low hills, south of the Kohát Pass. He was sent to Lahore, and imprisoned in the fort of Govindgarh, whence he managed to effect his escape, and, regaining the hills, was tavorably entertained by Sultán Muhammad. He now enjoys a jagír from Dost Muhammad at Hazarnao, near Lálpura. Tej Singh is described as wanting in energy and enterprize, but as a mild and just ruler.

After Tej Singh came Sher Singh, who was succeeded after the Sutlej campaign by Goláb Singh on the part of the darbár.

- 168. He was succeeded by Sher Singh, and after the Sutlej campaign, by Goláb Síngh on the part of the darbár.
- Colonel Lawrence was appointed a political assistant to the Resident at Lahore in 1846, and early in 1847 arrived at Pesháwar. Colonel G. Lawrence appointed at the same time duties, as described by himself in his Forty as assistant to the Resident five Years Service in India, were to act at Lahore. as a friendly adviser to the native officials, but not to interfere directly, except when justice could not otherwise be obtained, and to control a large and effective garrison not less than one-third of the army of the darbar. During 1847 Masho Khel, Mashogagar Momand villages and Babozai, a village securely situated in the hills in Tappa Baezaí, were coerced and compelled to pay up their revenue.

During 1848-49 the Pesháwar troops mutinied and Colonel Lawrence left Pesháwar for Kohát, where he was received with every demonstration of friendship by Sultán Muhammad Khán, who, with his habitual duplicity, at once entered into negotiations with the Sikhs, and on the first favorable opportunity handed Colonel Lawrence and his family over to them as prisoners.

After the surrender of the Sikh army, Major Lawrence, in April 1849, was appointed Deputy Commissioner of Pesháwar, under the Government of the Punjáb. In December 1849 a force was sent into the Baezaí tappa of the Yusafzaí sub-division to punish some refractory Utmán Khel landholders residing near the border. They were abetted by the independent border villages of Pallí, Zormandí and Sher Khána, who were also punished, and the operations successfully brought to a close.

In 1850 the Kohát pass expedition was carried out under the Commander-in-Chief, General Sir C. Napier. Major Lawrence was present and accompanied the force.

In the same year Major Lawrence was transferred as Political Agent to Meywar in Rajputana, and succeeded by Major Lumsden, now Sir H. B. Lumsden.

A list of Deputy Commissiners who have been appointed to the Pesháwar district since 1850. 170. On the next page is given a list of Deputy Commissioners who have officiated in the Pesháwar district between Major Lawrence's transfer in 1850, and 1876.

No.	Name of Offices,	<u> </u>	From	To	From	To	From	To	Fron	To
,	Captain James	Not:	Not traced	22-2-69	(Major Nicholson of the periods		was also Deputy Commissioner in 1857. The dates he officiated are not traceable.)	Commission of traces	oner in 1867. ble.)	The dates
69	Do. Graham		23-2-29	31-8-59	:	•	:	•	•	•
••	Do. G. G. Shortt		1-9-69	30-9-69	09-2-6	09-9-85	13-8-60	26-10-60	17-9-62	21-11-63
*	Do, Coxe		18-6-60	12-8-60	27-10-60	26-9-61	25-10-61	15-9-62	22-11-62	25-2-63
10	Major Dwyer	÷	27-9-61	24-10-61	•	•	•	į	:	•
•	Captain Munro	* :	26-2-63	16-8-63	23-12-63	9-10-64	26-10-64	2-1-62	16-1-66	14-3-66
2	Lieutenant Hudlestone		17-8-63	22.12-63	:	•	•	•	:	•
60	Captain Waterfield	<u> </u>	10-10-64	25-10-64	18-2-68	6-4-71	:	•	•	•
G.	Major Adams		6-1-65	16-1-65	•	I	:	•	•	:
10	D. C. Macnabb, Require		15-3-65	2-7-67	•	•	i	•	•	•
11	Captain E. G. Hastings		3-7-67	29-9-67	4-7-68	13-11-68	:	•	:	•
13	Do. Cavagnari		6-4-7 0	6-7-70	15-3-75	28-4-78	:	•	•	•
13	Major Ommanney	<u> </u>	6-4-71	14-3-76	26-4-75					
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·								

Expeditions.

171. During this period of 25 years the following expeditions have taken place, and are given for easy reference in the following statement:—

.		_	atemen	t:—			
Against and object of expedition.	To destroy the group of villages called Naws-dand, belonging to the Utmán Khel tribe, which aided and abetted Ajun Khán, the murderer of a government official, and to punish the people in the valley of Ranezal, who had refused to pay the fine they had agreed to disburse on account of misdemeanour towards the British Government.	To punish the Momands and avenge the murder of the Tah-sildar of Hashtnaggar.	To inflict punishment upon the Bori Afridis (as well as any other clans who may make common cause with them during the expedition) for making raids into British territory.	The punishment of the Momand tribe.	To avenge an attack upon a British force.	To punish Mokarrab Khán Chief of Panjtár and the Hindustaní fanatics of Sittána.	To destroy the colony of Hindustani fanatics at Malkah on the Mahaban.
Under whose command.	Brigadier-General Sir C. Campbell, K. c. B.	Ditto.	Colonel S. B. Boileau, 22nd foot, Commanding Pesháwar Brigade.	Colonel Sydney J. Cotton, 22nd Regiment.	Licutenant Colonel J. H. Craigie C. B., 20th Native Infantry.	Major-General Sir S. J. Cotton K. C. B. Commanding Pesháwar Division.	Brigadier-General Sir N. B. Chamberlain, K. C. B. and subsequently Major-General Sir J. Garvock, K. C. B.
Date.	11th May 1852.	18th Ditto.	29th Novr. 1853	31st August 1854	27th March 1855	22nd April 1858	10th October 1863
Expedition.	Against the Ut- mán Khel and Ranezaí tribes.	To Panjpao, Sha- kot and Dargaí.	Against the Borf Afridis.	To Shah Museh Khel.	Against the Aka Khel and Bassi Khel tribes.	To Sittana.	(2nd Expedition).

Demonstration in 1866 against the Utman Khels of Tappah Baczai.

172. In 1866 a demonstration was made under General Dunsford against the Utmán Khels, our own subjects, who occupied the villages of Kuí, Barmol and Sangau. The villages of Barmol, Mían Khán and Sangau were destroyed, and

rebuilt in the plain.

CHAPTER III.—ADMINISTRATIVE AND FISCAL.

- The head quarters of the district are at Peshawar; it is The Head Quarters of the also the head quarters of the Commissioner of the division, and one of the principal military district. Cantonments of the Punjab.
- 174. The tahsils of Yusafzai and Utmán Bolák form a separate sub-division under the special charge of an The sub-division of Yu-Assistant Commissioner, subordinate to the gafzai. Deputy Commissioner of the district. It is made up of 197 villages, and forms the north-east portion of the district. It is bounded by the Indus on the east, on the west tahsil Hashtnaggar; its northern part reaches to the southern slopes of the hills which form the north-eastern boundary of the district, and on its south is the tahsil of Naushahra. It has a superficial area of 1001 square miles—about half the area of the district—and a population of 1,50,652 * souls.

The administrative staff of the dis-**175**. Administrative staff. trict ordinarily consists of:—

- Deputy Commissioner.
- Cantonment Magistrate.
- Assistant Commissioners.
- Extra Assistant Commissioners.
- District Superintendent of Police. 1
- Assistant District Supdt. Police.
- Tahsildars.
- Civil Surgeon.
- 176. The tahsils when settlement operations commenced, six in number; were known as Pesháwar, Daudzai, The tahsils as they were Doába, Hashtnaggar, Yusafzai and Naushahra. and now arc. This distribution was a very unequal one, and with the sanction + of Government changes were made, the details of which can be seen in the following statement and an appended

^{*} According to census of 1868 it was 1,52,736.

⁺ Letter No. 421, dated 27th March 1872, from Under-Secretary to Government Punjab, to Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

map, showing the boundary lines of the original and newly formed tabsils.

Name of original Tahsils.	No. of villages.	Name of new tahsils.		No. of villages.	Area in square mfles	Revenuc.
Peshawar	123	Pesháwar	•••	155	373	2,56,434
Dandzai	127	Doába Daudzai	•••	159	182,	1,91,416
Doába	53	Washing gran		73	303	1 00 021
Hashtnaggar	74	Hashtnaggar	•••	13	303	1,09,351
Yusafzai	197	Yusafzai (Mardán)	•••	112	632	71,675
		Utman Bolák	•••	101	465	1,07,018
Naushahra	151	Naushahra	•••	125	549	74,070
Total	725	Total	•••	725	2,504	8,09,964

In tahsil Peshawar there were 123 villages, 32 from tahsil Naushahra are added, total 155.

Doaba and Daudzai now form a single tahsil; 20 villages of Daudzai were included in the new Naushahra tahsil. The village of Shahi Kulali to the north-east was included with Hashtnaggar.

In tahsil Hashtnaggar there were 74 villages; one village from Doába has been added, and two hamlets—Lunda and Khuni—across the river are included in the new Naushahra tahsil.

In the Yusafzai tahsil there were 197 villages, 85 composing tappahs Razzar and Utmannama and 16 form Naushahra from the new tahsil of Utman Bolák.

The villages of Naushahra tahsil were 151; 32 villages to the west were included in Peshawar; tappah Bolaknama to the east (16 villages) was included in the new tahsil of Utman Bolak and 22 villages to the north have been taken from Daudzai and Hashtnaggar.

The chief features in the new distribution were the throwing of Doába and a great part of Daudzai tahsil into one. Tahsil Yusafzai an unmanageably large one was divided into two, and a portion of Naushahra on the left bank of the Lunda below Naushahra added to the new tahsil. Naushahra received some villages from Daudzai, while a portion of it, running up past the city, was included with the hazúr tahsil, and the natural boundary of the Bára taken. Hashtnaggar remained very much as before.

The tahsil buildings.

177. The western gate of the Gor Khatri in the city of Pesháwar is the building used as the Pesháwar tahsil.

The Doaba Daudzai tahsil, is in the boundaries of the village of Nahakki, about 9 or 10 miles north of Peshawar, and between the Shah Alum and Naguman branches of the Kabul river.

Tahsil Hashtnaggar, known also as the Charsadda tahsil, from the village in whose boundaries it is situated, is on the left bank of the Swat river, from which it is about 1 mile distant, and stands midway between Peshawar and Hoti Mardán. Tahsil Mardán is situated close to the cantonment of Mardán.

The new tahsil is being built near the village of Swábi to the north-east of the district, and is known as Utmán Bolák, after the names of two tappahs, which, together with a third, Razzar, compose the tahsil.

The Naushahra tahsil is on the right bank of the river Lunda, and on the left of the grand trunk road, looking from Peshawar. It is about 2 or 3 miles distant from the Naushahra cantonments.

The only two large villages in the tahsil are Kheshgi and Naushahra, both on the opposite side of the river as regards the tahsil; the former would have been included with Hashtnaggar but for the grand trunk road passing through the Naushahra tahsil; this rendered it necessary to have at least two large villages in its limits, to provide supplies so often required.

Other revenue, excluding land revenue.

178. The revenue of the district for the last five years, excluding the land revenue, is given below.

YEAR.	From licence fees for vend of Native liquors.	From still-head duties on country spirits.	Opium and Drugs.	Stamps.	Ferries.	Local Rate.
870-71	20,172	10,268	29,808	62,357	51,860	•••
871-72	19,680	9,476	26,352	8 7 ,765	49,064	16,019
872-73	19,068	9,643	21,876	84,063	52,140	44,750
873-74	22,200	10,417	18,720	74,461	54,863	44,732
874-75	20,844	15,115	24,000	70,950	51,924	50,399

Nazul,

179. The nazul property is given in the subjoined statement.

Nazul land proporty,-

		104B.	REVI	ENUE CENT.	MILLE THEI VEN	R RE-	
Name of Tahsil.		Area in across.	Kovenue.	Rent.	No. cf miles.	Revenue.	REMARKS.
Pesháwar	•••	682	1,884	685	1	20	
Doaba Daudsai	•••	1,052	2,008	•••	2	•••	
Hashtnaggar	•••	93	•••	•••	•••	•••	
Naushahra	•••	665	19	•••	•••	•••	
							
TOTAL	• • •	2,492	3,906	685	3	20	

180. There are municipalities constituted under Act XV of 1867, Municipalities. at Pesháwar and Shankargarh.

A municipal income is also collected at the towns of Pesháwar and Shankargarh.

The total income from octroi duties for the last year, Rs. 1,18,489 falls at the rate of Rs. 2 per head on the city population.

Dispensaries.

181. The number of dispensaries is 4 and they are at

Pesháwar city,

near Dabgri gate,

Mardán,

Shabkadar:

each is under a native doctor,

182. The information regarding the roads, staging and district Roads, staging and district bungalows, sarais and district will he found in the subjoined encamping grounds. statement:—

, Staging Bungalows, Sarais and Encamping grounds.—(continued.)

REMARKS.			
Encemping grounds.			
Saraia			
Staging and District Bungalows.			
Villages it passes through.	Aza Khel. Yusaf Khel. Pasannf. Adezaf. Mattanni. Jani Garhi,	Jani Garhi. Mattanni. Masho gaggar. Baddabair. Utmánzal. Alizal. Abmad Khel. Bazíd Khel. Deh Bahadur. Achini. I.andi Yarghajo.	Pesháwar Cantonment. Naudeh. Pushti Kharahbala. Pushti Kharahpáyan.
Fit for wheel traffic or not.		Kacha road, ekka can go.	°A
Distance in miles.		23	∞
To.	Fort Macke- son, frontier circular road	City Peshá- war viä Baddabair & Mattanní.	Fort Bára
From.		Aimal Chabritas	Pesh&war
Ä.		ဖ	1

Sarbund. Landi.	Posháwar. Paoku. Sufaid-dheri. Naudch Hála. Tohkál Bála.	Pehkal Fayan, Tehkal Fayan, Tehkal Bain, Palon Harad, Palon Harad, Prabas Cttoral, Prabas Bain, Prabas Bain, Prabas Bain, Ruthra, Mathra, Gallia Kandar Khel, Panan-iheri, Kuchian, Garli Chandan, Garli Sherlad, Khedul Kofuna, Karra Payan, Rein Sherlad,	Posháwar, Laram. Rom Kishan, Haryana Bala, Haryana Payán, Nichaya Bala, Garli Banjar, Khazana, Garli Banjar, Khazana, Karana, Khazana, Khazana, Karana, Karana, Karana, Karana, Karana,
	É	ğ	Ď.
	6	2	91
	Burj flarf Singh	Michai Fort.	Shabkadar For
	Poshkwar Burj flari Singh	Å	ģ
	Ø	•	9

Roads, Staging Bungalows, Sarais and Encamping grounds.—(continued.)

REMARKA	
Encamping grounds.	
Sarais.	
Staging and District swolagand	
Villages it passes through.	Garhi Gullah. Bunyadi. Mamun. Hajizai. Mahazara. Uchawalla. Shabkadar. Peshawar. Mahamadzai. Fattu. Muhammadzai. Gullozai. Bela Nikku Khán. Damán Afghani. Gujrán. Lándi 22.1. Landi 22.1.
Fit for wheel traffic or not.	Kacha road, ckka can go.
Distanc in miles.	
To.	Chársadda,
From.	Pesh á war
Äo.	=

			•
Fatth. Wad pagga. Muhammadzal. Gullozai. Dilazak. Budni. Sahibi. Jabba. Zakhi. Banda Malahán. Banda Shekh Ismail. Nisattah. Dosara. Chak Hoti. Koragh. Hoti.	Bela Mohmandán. Qilla ShúhBeg. Banda Shabkadar. Shabkadar.	Shabkadar. Panjpao. Matta Moghal Khel. Kottozai.	Tangi Barahzaí. Tangi Nusratzaí. Sherpao. Umarzaí. Turangzaí. Utmánzaí. Rajjar. Chársadda. Dargaí. Mangao. Chak Mardán.
<u>۾</u>	. Do.	Do.	Do.
Si Si	∞	∞	33
Mardán vid Nigattah	Fort Shab-kadar	Fort Abazaí	Mardán <i>viá</i> Chársadda.
Pesnawar	Fort Michni.	Fort Shab- kadar	Fort Abazaí.
C)	13	Ä	15.

REMARKA	
Encamping grounds.	
Sarais.	
Staging and District swolngable .	-
Villages it passes through.	Garhi Gullah. Bunyadi. Mamun. Hajizai. Mahazara. Uchawalla. Shabkadar. Peshawar. Maira Haidarabád. Pakha Gholám. Fattu. Muhammadzaí. Gullozaí. Bela Nikkú Khán. Damán Afghani. Gujrán. Iándi 2ral. Jala Bela. Dogar. Va-ínzaí.
Fit-for wheel traffic or	Kacha road, ekka can go.
Distanc in miles,	F
To.	Chársadda,
From.	Pesh á war
Ä.	

68

<u> </u>			
Fatth. Wad pagga. Muhammadzaf. Gallozai. Dilazak. Budni. Sahibi. Jabba. Zakhi. Banda Malahán. Banda Shekh Ismail. Nisattah. Dosara. Chak Hoti. Koragh. Hoti.	Bela Mohmanüán. Qilla SháhBeg. Banda Shabkadar. Shabkadar.	Shabkadar. Panjpao. Matta Moghal Khel. Kottozaf.	Tangi Barahzaí. Tangi Nusratzaí. Sherpao. Umarzaí. Turangzaí. Turangzaí. Turangzaí. Chársadda. Dargaí. Manzao. Chak Mardán.
Do,	.Do.	Do.	Do
32	0 0	∞	ಣ
Mardán við Nisuttah	Fort Shab- kadar	Fort Abazaí	Mardán <i>viá</i> Chársadda.
Pesahwar	Fort Michni.	Fort Shab- kadar	Fort Abazaí.
C1	13	Ť	13

Roads, Staging Bungalows, Sarais and Encamping grounds.—(concluded.)

REMARKE.		•
Encamping grounds.		
sirta?.		
Staging and District Bungalors.		
Villages it passes through.	Tangi. Ilari Chand. Pír Saddo. Jalálah. Sari Behlol. Gujar Garki.	Mardén. Chak Shabbázgarh. Bala Garhí. Shabbazgarh. Garhi Daulatzai. Surkh dherí. Ismaila. Adina. Kalú Khán. Naudeh. Chak Naudeh. Salím Khán. Maneri Bala. Maneri Payán. Bám Kkel.
Fit for wheel traffic or and	Kacha road, ekka can go.	Ğ
Distance in miles.	27	
.To.	Mardún viá Jalálah	Pihlar Ferry vid Maneri and Topl.
From.	Tangi	Mardán
K.	16	

	المناوية تدين			
Kothh. Topi. Pibur.	Mard ka. Dagi. Giddar. Qazisbad. Jamslgarbi. Katlang.	Bulandi. Matta. Shamozaf. Shalo. Pipal. Kuhi.	Bulandi. Matta. Shamezaí. Babezaí. Mián Khán.	Hoti. Mobib Bunda. Shabbázgarb. Osaí. Surkhdberi. Naudeh.
	Ö,	Do,	Do.	Kacha road.
	7	90	10	16
	Katlang	Kthi Barmol,	Mikn Khán,	Rustam
	Mardén	Katlang	Katlang	Mardén
	60	8		ā

A list of the ferries and bridges to be found at para 14, Chapter I.

183. A list of the ferries and bridges has already been given in chapter I.

- 184. There are post offices at Peshawar, Baddabair, Taru, Chera,
 Post.

 Naushahra, Mardan, Akora, Lahore, Swab,
 Rustam, Nawa Killi, Kátlang, Lundkhwar
 Charsadda, Tangi, Shabkadar, Daudzai, Mathra and Burj-Hari Singh,
 under the Post Master General. There is also a district dak between
 Pesháwar and Mardán, and Pesháwar to Chársadda via Nisatta.
 - 185. The telegraph stations are at Pesháwar, Naushahra, Hoti Mardan, and Cherat also during the summer months.

Military cantonments, forts, outposts and their garrisons.

186. The subjoined statement shows the different cantonments, the forts, outposts and their garrisons.

Statement of Military Cantonments and Posts in the Pesháwar District, with respective military strength and reliefs.

Cherat 28th July 1874.

-	Cantonments.		GARRISON.
1.	Peshawar Do. Do. Do.	•••	 Battery Horse Artillery. Do. Field ditto. Do. Garrison ditto (40lb Armstrong.) Regiments British Infantry. Do, Bengal Cavalry.
	Do.	•••	4 Do. Native Infantry.
	Do.	•••	2 Companies Sappers and Miners.
2.	Naushahra	•••	1 Regiment British Infantry.
	Do.	•••	1 Do. Bengal Cavalry.
	Do.	•••	1 Do. Native Infantry.
2.	Mardán	•••	The Corps of Guides under the general commanding Punjab Frontier Force.

Doaba Outposts.

				C	ARR	180 N	τ,			
Neme of			Native	Cavalr	y.	λ	Vatico :	Infantr	y.	
Fort,	Ommandant,	Natim officers.	Non-commis- sioned officers.	Trampeters.	Sowars,	Native officers.	Non-commis- sioned Officers	Buglers.	Scpoys.	REMARES.
Shabkadar	1	1	8	1	40	2	12	1	75	are re- y month let May the re-
Abazai	1	1	8	1	40	2	8	п	75	aents every r to luing ti
Nichni		1	6	1	40	2	11	1	75	* These detachments are re- thered on the late of every month from 1-t November to 1st May and bimonthly during the re- mainder of the year,
Mackeson		1	4		18	3	3	.,	28	These d
										• Thiston I from I and bu

No British Officers. Fort commanded by the scalor native officer.

Police.

187. The police strength of the district is subjoined.

_				EPU;	ı Y		SERGE	ante,		Со	N8TAB	LES.	
INSI	ECT	DES.	IKB	PECT(ous,	Mon	nted.	Fo	ot.		Fo	ot.	m
I do.	11 do.	111 do.	I do.	11 do,	III do.	I do.	II do.	I do.	II do.	Mounted,	let Class.	2nd Class.	TOTAL,
1	1	1	3	5	13	5	5	82	58	100	220	673	1,117

The distribution of this force at the different police stations, road posts and outposts is given in the following statement:—

N. B.—Two Dritish officers from native corps (1 cavalry 1 infantry,), are also detailed for duty as may be required at forts Shabkadar, Abasal and Michni,

List showing the names of Police Stations, Road Posts, and Out Posts in the Peshawar District, with strength

of Police maintained at each.

11 1		,	\$6.	Foot.		Ī	44	-	ά
		_	Constables.			l		<u> </u>	
		Strength.	Ç	Mounted.			ຕ →	10	63
	SIS.	STRE	Scrgeants,	Foot.			::	:	:
က	OUT POSTS.		Sarge	Mounted.	•			-	1
	O						utra	÷	
			Names.				attů Chab	3ara	Sim
,			.				Shammattu Ainial Chabutra	Fort Bara	Sparsang
			Constables.	,300A	က အ က က	က က က	3	အ	<u>e</u> e
		ENGTB.	Const	Monnted.		:::	:		-
	POSTS.	STRE	Sergeants.	Foot.	::::	: :	:	:	: :
87	ROAD PO		Scrge	Mounted.			•	÷	1:
	RO				r shi,	úshk r		•	
			Names.		Sirdar Sirdar Mawcshi,	Bara Khí Bara Tar Janglì	raclau	oka	Вари
			Ä		Ghora Shah Garhi Sirdar Budni Sarai Mawe	Búrj Bara Khúshk "Bara Tar "Jangli	Búrj Ladaur	Búrj Poka	Shiggi Garbi Babû
			ables.	Foot.	10	10	10	10) OI
		I.	Constables.	Mounted,	:	တ	က	1	. ,
	ON.	Strength.	ants.	.t00A	81	83	1	2	ea
	STATION.	ST	Sergeants.	Mounted.	:	:	1		:
1	ICE		-pader	Deputy II	F	H	:		1
	POL				•	:	:	ingh	:
			Names.		ar.	Bir	ic	ari S	
			Z		Pesháwar	Baddabair	Matanni	Bûrj Hari Singh	Mathra

(75)

Khazana	:	~.	\$1 	,,,	15							
Mian Khel	-	:	1	-	10							
Matta		-	8	-	10	Mian Isa	: :	: :	: :	က တ		
Tangi		:	61	-	10							
C'háreadda	-	:	CI	1	13							
Tarú	F	i	ଜ୍ୟ	က	12 {	Bara Bridge Pabbi	: :	:	: :	က က		
Naushahra	1	:	CI	က	E1	Bauli Katti Khel Wattar	:::	: : :		တ က က		
Akora	1	:	ભ	က	10	Saidu Künd Khairabad	: : :	: : :	:::	ဘက →		
Cherat	:	:	51	:	10				<u>'</u>			
Mardén	1	:	23	:	10	Nallah	:	:	:	ກ		
Kátlang	:]	ા	-	2	Jelala	:	:	 :	ಜ		
Rústam	-	:		-	12							
Swabi	-		7	-	12.	Golisti	:	:	:	₩		
Rajjar	:	-	31	-	12							
Bolúk		1	1	1	10				 			

188. Crime is prevalent; and connected, as the people generally crime and criminal just say, with "zan, zar or zamin, i. e., woman, tice. money or land. The murders are more numerous than elsewhere in the Punjab; many originate from old blood feuds, and no small number are the result of quarrels regarding women, and boys the object of unnatural lust, one of the vices of the district. Section 32 of the Arms Act is not in force, and consequently there is no difficulty in finding the means to commit murder, which is often effected by carefully planned midnight assassinations, cruel and brutal in their character.

Cattle poisoning and rick burning are also common; they are the usual means of gratifying spite.

Subjoined are details of the more heinous offences for the last five years punished under the Penal Code.

			MUR	DERS.		ĺ			and		aling
Yen	ier,	By Dacoits.	By Robbers.	By Pomen.	Other munders.	Coins and stamps.	Dacoits.	Bobbery.	Criminal trespass and house breaking.	Theft	Receiving and ilealing
1870			13		99	3	4	41	842	780	111
1871		1	22	5	74	8	31	71	1,716	651	102
1872		3	12	G	89	6	18	47	1,390	507	105
1873			6	Б	86	7	6	33	982	470	87
1874		В	441	3	68	11	16	44	728	400	172

To this must be added the offences punished under the frontier rules in force since 1872.

		Cases.
Under Sections 6, 7, 8 and 10.	1872.	73
Under Sections 6, 7, 8 and 10.4	1873.	140
	1874.	326

For a marked reduction in crime, time is required. A generation or two hence, when the present code of their forefathers, which encourages the committal of reprisals for certain acts, is a matter of history, and a man is not looked down upon for declining to take the law into his own hands, then only. I think, a fixed noticeable reduction may be expected.

The introduction of section 32 of the Arms Act in the interior villages of tahsils where crime has been prevalent will certainly have a deterrent effect as regards other parts of the district, for if there is one thing a Pathán values, it is arms and the privilege of wearing them.

189. The jail is in charge of the Civil Surgeon of the district; it is constructed to hold 445 prisoners. When this number is exceeded, the long term prisoners are transferred to Rawalpindi.

190. In the following statement will be found the amount and value of civil cases instituted in our courts during the last five years.

	Years.		No. of suits instituted.	Value of suits of.	dispo	sed
				Rs.	A.	P.
1870	400	•••	4,878	3,68,063	0	0
1871	•••	•••	5,765	3,22,003	7	6
1872	•••	•••	5,526	2,89,409	5	11
1873	•••	•••	4,996	2,23,457	13	11
1874	•••	•••	4,498	2,29,370	8	0

NOTE.—The suits heard in the settlement courts are not included in this list.

191. Each tahsil is a registration sub-district. The number of documents registered and the income on this account for the last four years in the old tahsils was:—

	1	si.	0	E	0	0	
, i	THE.	¥	œ	4	6.5	*	
THAFKAL.	Income,	盏	356	1,110	903	779	
-	No of documents		17.	736	365	200	
		£.	C	c			
N V	200	~	44	21	0	60	
HABITYAGGAR.	Income.	e e	278	Ë	24.2	100	
HABI	No of deuments regardered.		163	220	97	130	
	1 1			- 0	9	٥	
	Income.	- 4	400	90	0	do	
DOARA.	Ince	2	113	108	615	500	
ñ	No. of decements registered.		122	73	172	171	
DEAT.	acome.	Rs.	69	8	181	906	
DAUDEAE,	Moi of document registered,		ន	4	90	153	
	<u> </u>	- A	- 0	0	9	0	
4) in	-å	0	٥	QD .	44	
NAUSHEBBA	Income	R.	=======================================	207	299	230	,
N.Y.	No, of documents, registered,		13	130	102	25	
	1	ρĭ	0	0	- 6		
οί	Incomé.	₹	0		(2)	<u>€3</u>	
PESHAWAR.	Incc	Ä	8,548	3,629	3,792	8,078	
PER	No. of decuments registered.		1,707	1,997	2,015	1,606	
			1869	1870	1871	1872	

Schools

192. The schools in the district are of 4 classes; particulars regarding 3 classes are given below:—

Class	•	Name of School.		Stations.	Average No. of students for the last year. (1875.)
Governm	ent	Government	•••	Kacheri gate	109
Jail	•••	Jail	•••	Jail	86
Mission	•••	Main school, Higher class	• • •	Kohat gate	250
Do.	•••	Martin Chapel school, Lower class	•••	Pipal Mandi	90
Do.	•••	Cantonment school, Middle class	•••	Sadr Bazar	98
Do.	•••	Girls' school, Lower class	•••	Mori Mohalla	1,0
Do.	•••	Ditto	•••	Asya	119

The number of village schools in each tahsil is as follows:—

	16.
	-
	5
	4
•••	3
•••	12
	40
	•••

CHAPTER IV.—THE PEOPLE.

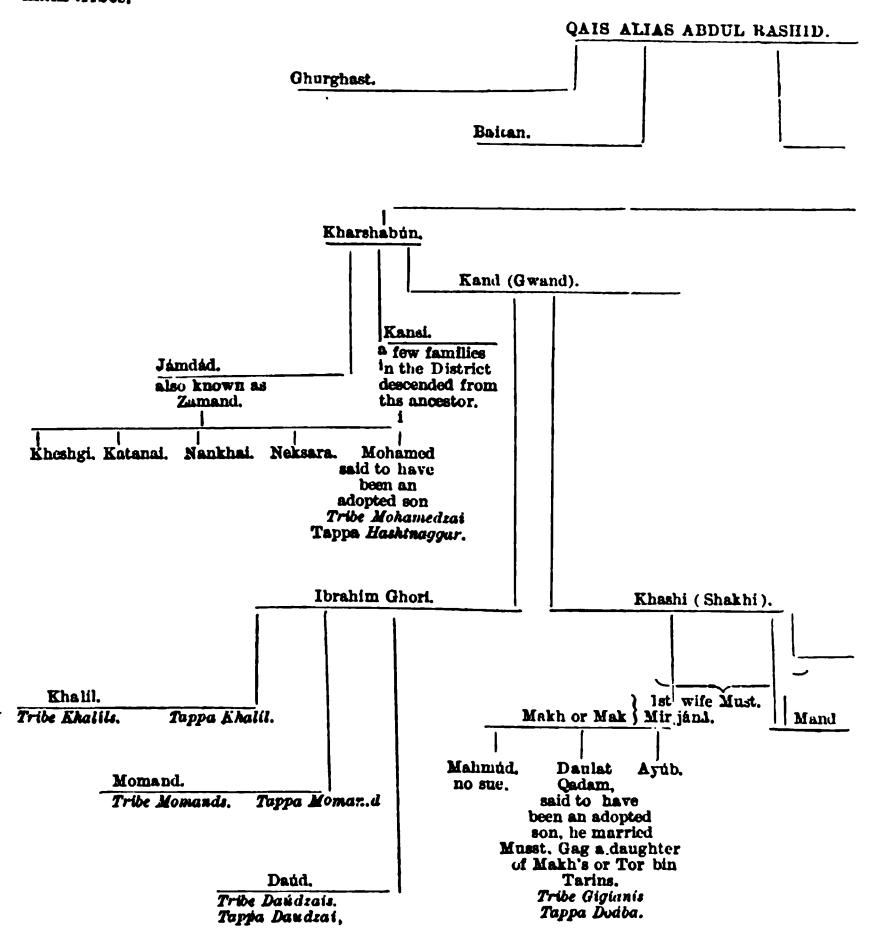
- (1.) Their local distribution. (2.) Their tribal origin. (3.) Their social condition.
- 193. The population is made up mainly of Afgháns, of the Momand, Khalíl, Daudzai, Gigiani, Muhammadzai, Mandan, and Yusafzai tribes.

 Momand, Khalíl, Daudzai, Gigiani, Muhammadzai, Muhammadzai, Muhammadzai, Mandan, and Yusafzai tribes.

 Momand, Khalíl, Daudzai, Gigiani, Muhammadzai, their descent from Kharshabún, a son of Sara-ban, one of the sons of Qais alias Abdul Rashíd.

Table of descent to the main tribes.

194. The table of descent of the main



195. The Khataks trace their descent from Karran through Luqman, surnamed Khatak, a son of Burhán, and grandson of Karran.

The name Khatak is derived from a Pashto expression used tauntingly after a disappointment that Luqman met with in the choice of a maiden; the story goes that he and his three brothers, Usman, Utman, and Judran, were one day out hunting, when four young women were seen coming towards them; three brothers proposed that lot should determine the choice of the prizes, but Luqman, who was the eldest, demanded the first choice, which was agreed to. Luqman's choice owing to the faces of the maidens being veiled, turned out contrary

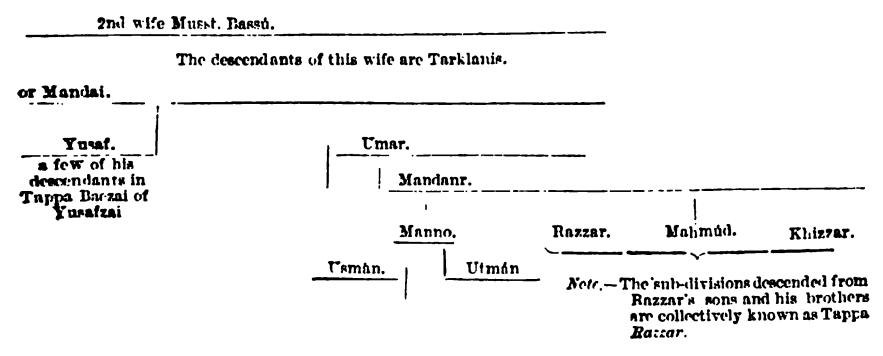
divisions is as follows:-

🚅 ahan.

Sharkhabun. (The families of Tarins, Shiranis, Warsiches and Urmars in certair	, Miànás

of the district are descendants from this

ancestor).



to what he anticipated. His brothers, amused at his disappointment, in ridicule made use of an expression in Pashto descriptive of disappointment and failure i. e. Luqman Pa-khate-lar (Luqman has got into the mud) and hence the origin of the name Khatak.

There are besides small colonies of other Afghan tribes, a mixed population, not recognized as Afghans, colonies of other Afghan who differ so slightly, however, from the tribes, a mixed population Afghans, that no stranger could distinguish and some Hindus.

Afghans, that no stranger could distinguish them, and a few Hindus.

The distribution of this population and the number of villages occupied by each portion.

197. To show the distribution of this population and the number of villages occupied by each portion I subjoin the following statement.

rogalliv fatoT	C)	3	16	126)						53			
Total tribés.	2 0	IC,	:	000				-			2			
No. of villages occupied by them.	41	9	16 Mehale into which the Omban has	_ ~	1						777			
opula-	:::	•	and ;	::	: :						~ ∶ ∶	:		
A mixed Popula- tion.	Sayads Awáns Bagbbáns	Sayada	Afgháns a Hindkís	Awans Sayads	Baghbáns Mallahs						Awans Mallahs	Sayads		•
No, of villages occu- pied by them.	-	-					30	}				<u>.</u>	-	
Afgháns not main tribe.	:::	(::		: :	: :		: :	: i		:::	: :	· :	: : :	- -
Colonies of other Afg belonging to the mai	Khattaks Mattannis Mogbals	Sirganis Orakzais		Dilazáks Duránís	Kazalbáshes Tirahi Afgbáns	Tor Khels Gumranis		Micken Momends Khalils	Ana Khels · Malakzaís	Besuts Zarianís Nurzaís	Dilazúks, Moghals,	Fapin Khels, Vomands,	riannizais, Chilzais. Sharno Khels.	Muhammadzafe.
-lir to .oV sees occupied mont to	83	28		22							38		• • •	
1	•	:		:							•			
Name of main Tribe,	Momands	Khalíls		Daudzaís.							Gagianís			
	•		<u> </u>								•			
Name of Tappa.	Momand	Khalfle	Qasbab Bagram	Daudzaí							Gagiani			
Name of Pargannah.		Khalil Momand	آئ	Dautzai							Doába			

<u>8</u>	19 68	11 83	4 34	3 44	4	0 41	3%	9 723
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Awans Sayads Khatris	Awans, K Baghbáns Ghebás Rájput (Ja Aus), Ko Sayads Kaláls	Awáns Khattars Sayads Gujars Sikhs	Sayads Pirs	Sayads	Akhund Khels Sayads Kaka Khel	Waraiches Sayads	Shekhs Sayads Cashmíris	:
#	88	17	_	,	•	က	25	160
		:::::	•				~~~	
Duranie, Gumranie, Qúzi Kholo Khattake, Yusafzaj	Durania, Ghilzaia, Tirahia, Gumrania, Babia, Tarina, Urmara, Resuda, Momanda, Muhammadzaia,	Tajo Khels Moghals, Afridis, (Qria Khel) Khalils		Descendants of Umar Sphib's	•	(Uria Khel) Gaduns, Bajauris.	Umar Sahib's descendants, Khattaks. Utman Khels.	
2	:	10	30	45	37	34	4	433
Muhammadsafa	:	Khattake	Kamalzais	Amánzais	Razzars	Utmán pámás	Yusafzafs	
	:	: 2	: K	Ar	<u>.</u>	<u> </u>	Yr	
Muhammadsaí	Khalsa .	Khattak	Kamálzaf	Amánzai	Razzar	Utmán náma .	Baezaí	•
•	•	:	:					
Hashtnaggar	Khalsa	Khattak	Yusafzaí	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	TOTAL

The land is called daftar and is divided into lots or shares 206. known as brakhas, or bakhras, and puchas in The land is called daftar, and divided into shares Hashtnaggar. These shares may be one piece of brakhas and known as land; sometimes they are situated in two or puchas in Hashtnaggar. three places, but are often proportional shares in every vand (or division of land) within the village area.

In the irrigated part of the district the allotment of the land for a brakha, or share, depends on the water distribution, without which the land is of little value; but in Yusafzai, where the land is altogether dependent on rain, a brakha represents a proportional share in every description of land in the village—all alike possess a share of good, medium and inferior land.

The villages are usually divided into kandis (sections) cor-The villages are divided responding to the word taraf in the Punjab, into handis (sections), and and the kandis are again sometimes sub-divithey are again sub-divided ded into tals. A kandi has usually its own into tala. mosque (jamáit), and hujra or guest house.*

The tenement of a family is termed kandar, and includes house (kor) and enclosure, (golai)

The tenement of a family is termed kandur and includes the house (kor) and the enclesure (golai).

Every village has families of hereditary servants and artizans **2**09. such as the golah (weaver), the kalál (potter) In every village there are the lohar (iron-smith), the nandap (cotton, families of hereditary servants and artizans. cleaner) the musalli (sweeper and digger) called also Shahi khel, the nai, (barber), the tarkan, (carpenter), the kotwal (village policeman), dúm, musician, or ballad singer), called also mirási (or prince of sinners), the (imám or priest), the gholám or slave+ class, the darwai (village accountant), and the shopkeeper, the last two of whom are always Hindus.

- The elders (mushran) and the maliks compose the jirga or 210. village council they are referred to on all The village jirga, or questions of custom, and matters affecting council, is composed of the oldorn (minhran). the village society.
- ly have small grants of land free of charge in consideration for service.

The village servants usually receive small grants of land The village servants usual- free of charge in consideration for their service. They only intermarry amongst themselves, for instance, weaver with weaver, dum with dum.

been able to trace their origin; they are now I have not 212. only known by the trade they carry on; they The origin of these village porvanta is not traccable. can give no tribe or section to which they belong, or have belonged.

[•] Unually the property of the malik of the kandi; he is expected to feed and shelter visiture and travellars; beds, bedding and forage are supplied by his tenants in rotation. Hundman in always discussed at the hujra; and it is the place of meeting for the men of the village. At aight all the buchelors sleep there.

[†] They are commonly the descendants of former captives of war or purchases. The men are called mrai and the women windsa.

Many of them are descendants of village servants, said to have come down with the Afghans at their first settlement.

It is possible some may be descendants of people first conquered by the Afghans.

Dr. Bellew thinks the Gujars of Yusafzai, numbering 75,000 souls, were the descendants of the original possessors of Yusafzai, previous to They also are known only as Gujars the arrival of the Afgháns. (herdsmen), the appellation of their occupation and employment in life.

213. The arbábs, kháns, or chiefs were never powerful enough to act in opposition to the tribe; they were Status of the arbabs, thins and chiefs was not the acknowledged heads of their clan, which such as to allow them to act position they had acquired in the first instance against the wishes of the by force of character. They could call upon community. the tribe to arm and take the field, and they were supposed to take the lead; but in matters affecting the welfare, or interests of the tribe, they could not act without the wishes of the community, ascertained by the jirgah, or council of elders.

Some of them have acquired exceptionally large shares of the common land, but in the daftar, i. e., Shekh Malli's allotment of land, they have nothing more than their proper share, which is, in many instances, very much less than that of other families.

Brief description of the distribution of the Afghan and miscellaneous tribes resident in Peshawar; their members leading men, and the **settlements of the sub-tribes** commencing at the N. E. of the district

I proceed first to describe briefly the present distribution of the Afghans and miscellaneous tribes resident in Peshawar, their members, leading men, and the settlement of the sub-tribes or clans, commencing with the tribes occupying the tract of country known as Yusafzai, which forms the north-east portion of the district.

215. At Shekh Malli's allotment the Yusafzai tract included, besides its present limits, the tracts of Swat and At Shekh Malli's allotment Swát and Bonair were The main divisions of the tribe were Bonair. included with what is now Yusafzais and Mandanrs. Shekh Malli allotted known as Yusafzai. each tribe a portion in the plains, as well as in the hills; the Mandanrs were strongest in the plain and the Yusafzais in the hills.

In time the Mandanr tribes in the plains appropriated the plain lands of the Yusafzais, and the Yusafzais gained the hill land of the This will account for the tract of country bearing the Mandnars. name of Yusafzai, although now held almost altogether by Mandanrs.

From the pedigree table tracing descent to the leading ancestors, it will be seen that Mandanr had The pedigree table of Manno, the son of Mandnar. four sons—Manno, Razzar, Mahmudand Khizzar.

Manno's sons were Utman and Usmán; their descendants occupy the eastern corner of the Yusafzai plain. Their table of descent, traced to the leading families in villages, is given on the next page.



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The tribe is divided into two main clans;—the descendants of the first wife's three sons are, as already stated, known under the common designation of Utmanzais, while the descendants of the second wife's son are separately spoken of as Saddozais.

- 217. The villages within British territory belonging to the The villages of the Ut- Utmanzais as distinguished from the Saddozais manzais in British territory. are, Topi. Kotah* and Maini.
 - 218. Their hamlets are Pihur, Galla, Bara, Boka, Jhanda, Their hamlets. Patagra, Pontiya and Panjman.
- 219. The village of Zarobi, originally a part of their daftar, is Zarobi, one of their village occupied by Bajaoris; they held the village in former times on a service tenure (malatar), that have grown into proprietors, and are recorded as such at this settlement.

Two of their hamlets occupied and owned by Sayads and Mulla Khels.

- 220. Kyara and Háji Khel, also hamlets on their daftar, are occupied by Sayads and Mulla Khels.
- 221. Mír Ghazzan Khán, a leading man of the Aba Khel section, Leading men. lives in Topi, and has a jagír in the Hazára district. Maliks Amír Khán and Husen Khán of Kotha, Sayad Khán and Khairulla of Maini, Habíbullah of Boka, and Khán Bahádur of Jhanda are also respectable well-to-do men.
- 222. The remainder of the tribe reside in Khabal, in indepen-The remainder of the tribe dent territory, Torbela, Khalabat and other reside in independent territory and the Hazára district.

 villages trans-Indus in the Hazára district.
- 223. The villages belonging to the Sadddozais are Kallabat, The villages of the Sad-Marghaz Yara and Aka khel, Thandkui dozais.

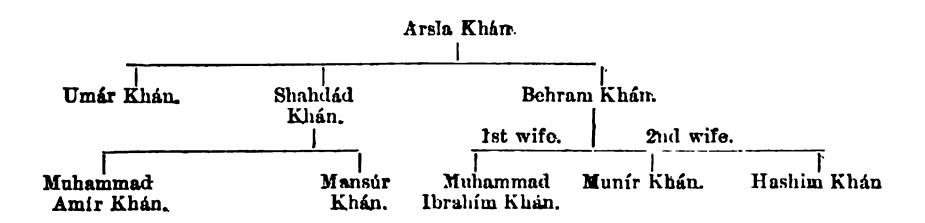
 Zaida, Shah Mansur, Kunda, Kaddai, Panjpír, Maneribála and Payán, Swábi, Kala Darra, Baja and Bam Khel. The two last named villages are occupied by men of the Khudo Khel clan; the remaining villages belonging to this clan are across the British boundary.
 - 224. The hamlets are Khazána, Yusafi, Salím Khán, Gar, Monára Their hamlets. Shekhdheri, Ambar, and Hind.

Dodher, a hamlet in their daftar, is in the possession of some Waraiches, a branch of the Hindki Jat tribe; Jangidher and Miándheri, also hamlets of theirs, are held by Sayads, and the village of Babini, on the extreme border, is in the possession of Gaduns, members of an independent tribe whose lands immediately adjoin the Utmanzai lands.

^{*}In this village resides the Kotah Mulla, Sayad Amír, stigmatized by the Akhund of Swát as a Wahábi.

[†] Derived from the Pashto words male (loins) and taral (to gird up).

225. The leading men of the Saddozais are (1) Muhammad Leading men, Kháns. Ibrahím Khán of the Aka Khel section, and Khán of Zaida, in which village he resides. His family pedigree table, traced from Arsla Khan, is given.



And 6 daughters of Bahrám Khán's.

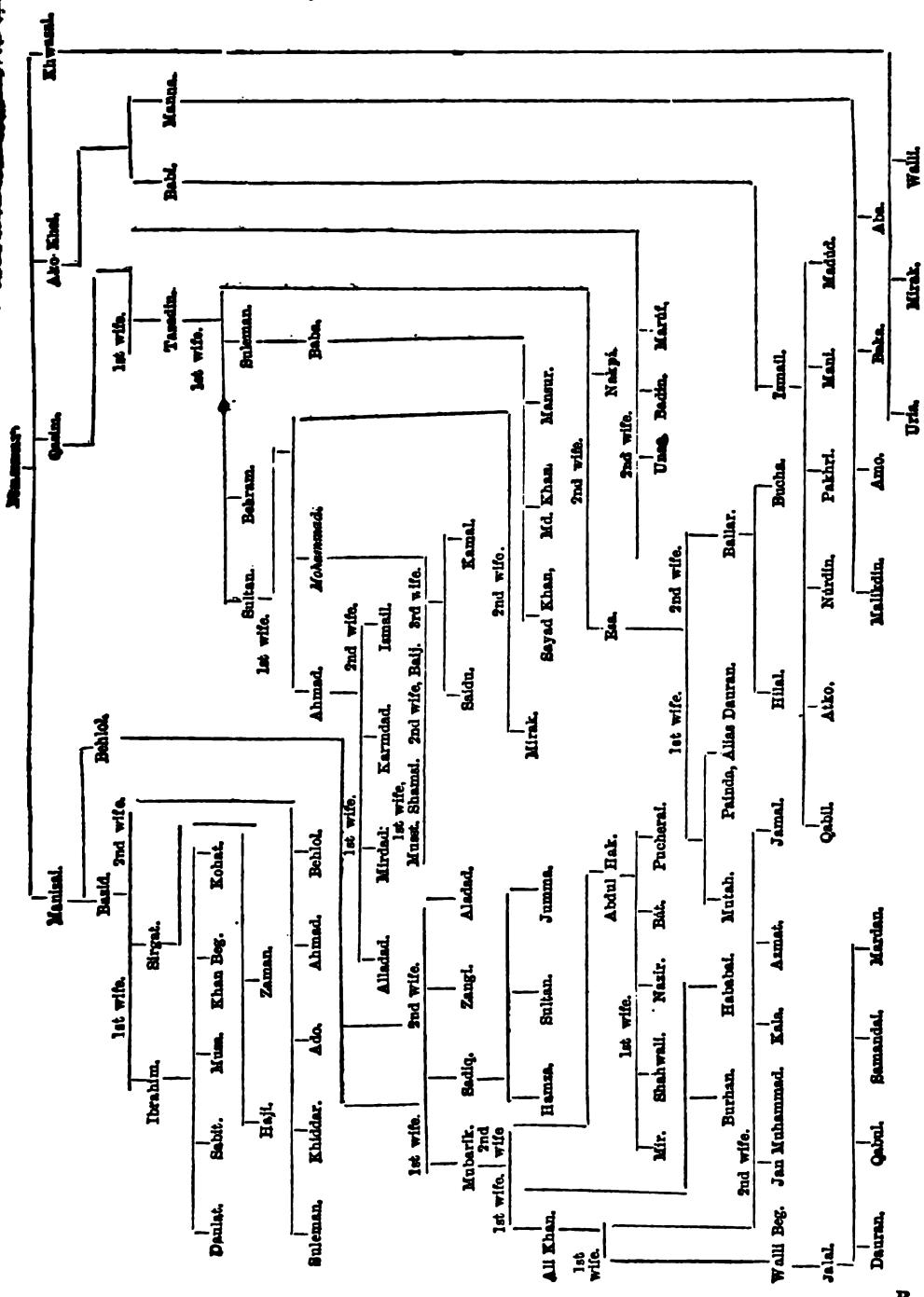
- (2). Shadad Khan of the Aba Khel section, Khan of Hind, village on the banks of the Indus. Since murdered.
- (3). Habib Khán, Khán Bahádur, late Subahdar Major of the 1st Punjab Infantry, also of the Aka Khel section, resides in the village of Kunda, which has been granted in jagír, for two generations, the heir to be selected by government and conditional on its pleasure.
- (4). Ahmad Khán of the Bizad Khel section is also a Khán; he resides in Kallabat.

Malliks Samandar and Shah Sowar of the Jallozai Khel of Maneri are very respectable men, and possess a great deal of local influence.

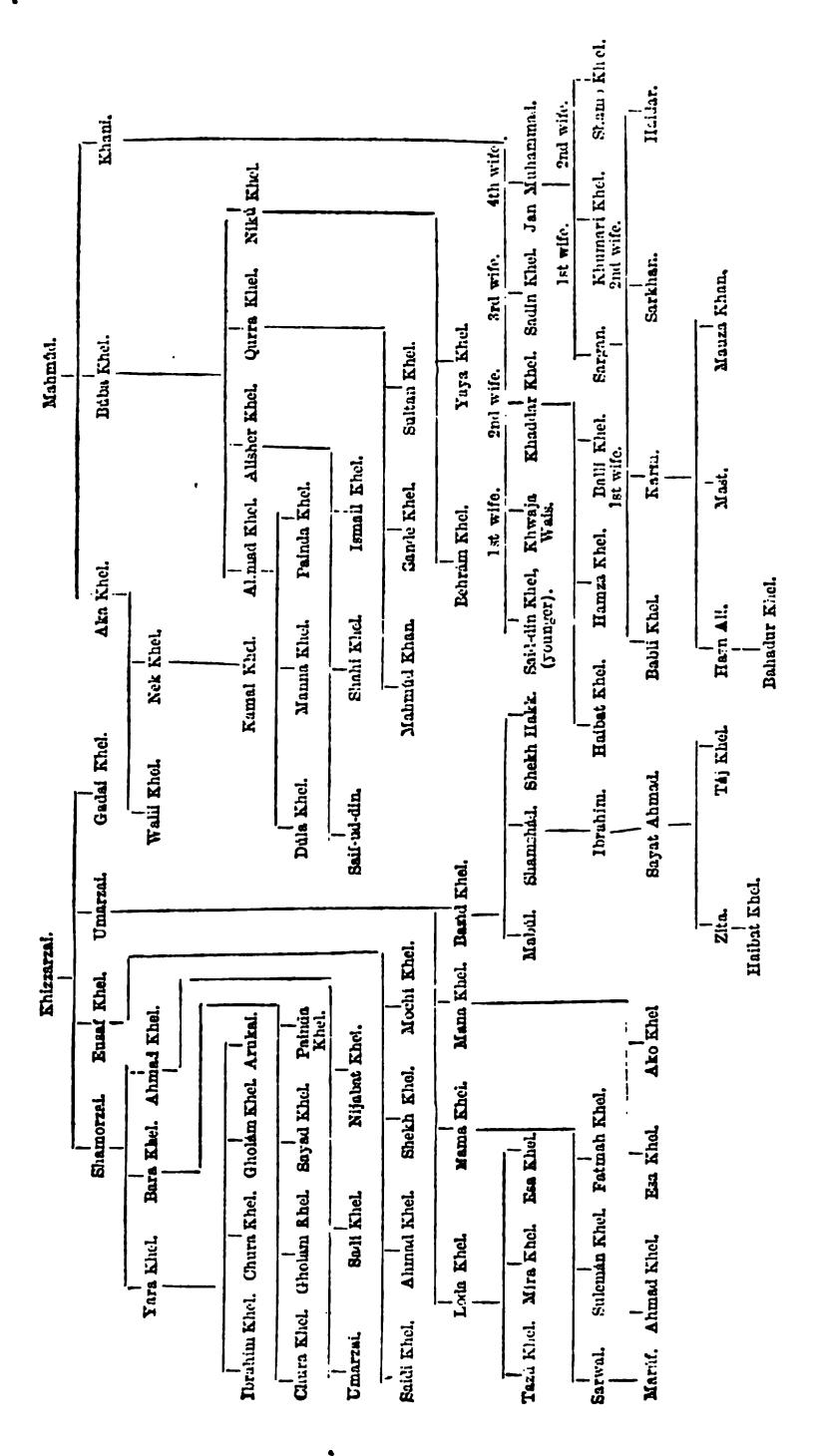
226. Adjoining, and lying immeditely to the west is the tappa or Adjoining, and lying im. district of Razzar, occupied by the descendants mediately to the west, is the of Razzar's four sons and his two brothers Mahtappa or district Razzar. mud and Khizzar. They are collectively known as the Razzar tribe, and are again sub-divided into five minor clans, known separately after their ancestors Mahmud, Khizzar, Mani, Qásim (also malik) Ako, with whom are included the descendants of the fourth son of Razzar.

Their tables of descent.

227. The tables of descent are given on the following page:—



R



N. B.--I should mention that these tables of descent differ senewhat from Dr. Bellew's account. He states that Mandan 1 left seven sons, (1) Usman and (2) Utman—they is not of an Alghan wounn,—(3) Mani (4) Malik (5) Khiddar (6) Ako and (7) Mamo were the sons of an alwe girl and are collectively known as Bazzar and Iran. Were the sons of an Alghan Wounn,—(3) M

228. The Manizai villages are Dagi, Turlandi, Adina and part The Manizai villages, hamoff Purmali; their hamlets are Sadri, Tarkhai, lets and leading men.

Managai and Gholaman. The last is now the property of Sayads.

The leading men are:-

Jáfar Khán Pichri Khel, a malik of Turlandi.

Shahdad and Bostan ... of Adina,

Asaf ... of Dagi.

Abbás ... of Purmali.

229. The Malikzais, by which name the descendants of Qásim, The Malikzai villages, Razzar's second son, are known, own the village hamlets and leading men, of Yar Husen; its hamlets are Chak Yár Husen, Yaqubi, Gházikot, Sherdara (a portion of which is held by Akhund khels), and Sodair now held by miscellaneous classes.

In Yar Husen the leading maliks are, Arab and Shah Sanam of the Malikzai clan.

- The Ako Khel sub-division holds the village of Ismaila, and the hamlets of Dhobian, Daulat, Mehr Ali, Khesha and leading men.

 Khesha, Surkhdheri, Bazargai, Sard China Bhedian and Nazar; the last is occupied by Sayads. This was a leading clap, and the prominent men are (1) Khoedad Khan, the khan or chief; he belongs to the Ako khel, and resided at Ismaila. At the present time he is undergoing imprisonment in the Lahore jail.
- (2) Mír Afzal Khán, of the Ako khel family, and a connection of Khoedad Khán's; he resides in the hamlet of Dhobian.

There was great enmity between him and Khoedad Khan previous to the imprisonment of the latter.

(3) Burhán-ud-dín Mián of the Káka Khel section of the Khattak tribe, till lately a thánadar in government employ; he resides in Surkhdheri, and enjoys more than half of the hamlet of Sodher, tappa Malikzai, in jagír.

There is besides (4) Sharif Mián, a son of Muhammad Shah's, by caste a Sayad, he resides in Ismaila. His father and Burhán-ud-dín Mián were both at enmity with Khoedad Khán.

231. The Mahmudzai villages are Naudeh, Shekh Jana, and Asota; the hamlets Chak Naudeh, Ahad Khan, Spin KanThe Mahmudzai villages, hamlets and leading men.
The Mahmudzai villages, rai, Gangudher, Narinji, Amankot, Bahai and Mansabdár; the three last named are occupied by Sayads. Gangudher is in the possession of Jáhángír Khán of the Saddozai clan.

Maliks—Rahím Khán and Jalál of Naudeh, Abbás of Shekh Jana Ismail, son of Awal Khán of Asota, are head men.

232. Last but not least important comes sub-division Khizzarzai; the villages composing it are Kalu Khán and Shewa; there are three hamlets, Takhtabánd, Khalíl and Chak Khalíl, owned by the proprietary class, and the remainder Amánkot, Sang Bhattí, Hamzadher Sherghund, are occupied and owned by Sayads and Mians.

The sub-division has a khán or chief; the present one is Muhammad Amir Khan of Shewa of the Khizzarzai clan; he resides in the village of Shewa.

Malliks Sháh Madár of Kalu Khán and Hamzalla Khán of Shewa are among the chief malliks.

233. Following the order according to the position on the map, we

Following the order according to position on the map, next comes the A-mamzai sub-division situated to the north and west of Razzar, and again to the west of Razzar the Kamalzai sub-dvision.

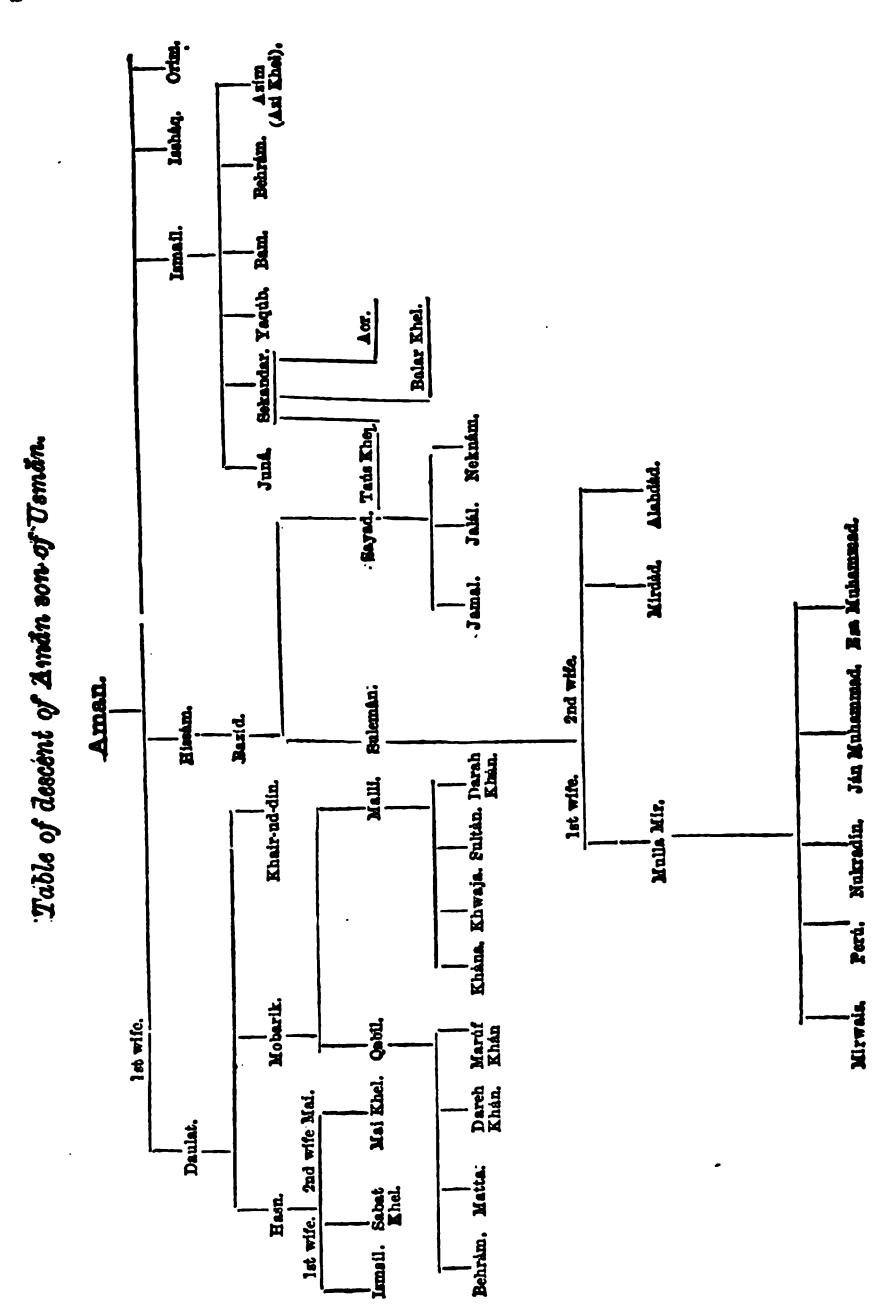
next come to the Amamzaisub-division, situated to the north and west of Razzar, and again to the west of Amahzai, the sub-division of Kamalzai. They are the main sub-divisions of the tribe descended from Usman, and are again sub-divided into minor sub-divisions; the Amamzais into two sections known as Ismailzai and Daulatzai, after the names of the founders.

In Kamalzai the two divisions are known as * Mishar and Kishar Ranizai.

^{*} Misher (elder) rani (queen) zai (abode); Kisher (younger) rani (queen) zai (abode).

The table of descent of Amán, son of Usmán is given.

234. The pedigree table of the Amamzai sub-division is given below:—



The villages, hamlets and leading men of tappa Ismailzaí.

235. The principal villages in the Ismailzaí sub-division are Garhi Ismailzaí, Kot Ismailzaí, Bazár and Machai.

The khán or chief is Nasrulla Khán of Garhi Ismailzaí, and the leading malliks are:—

Abid Khán of Garhi Ismailzaí.

Fíroz Khán of the same village.

Nawáb and Muhammad Ali of Bazár.

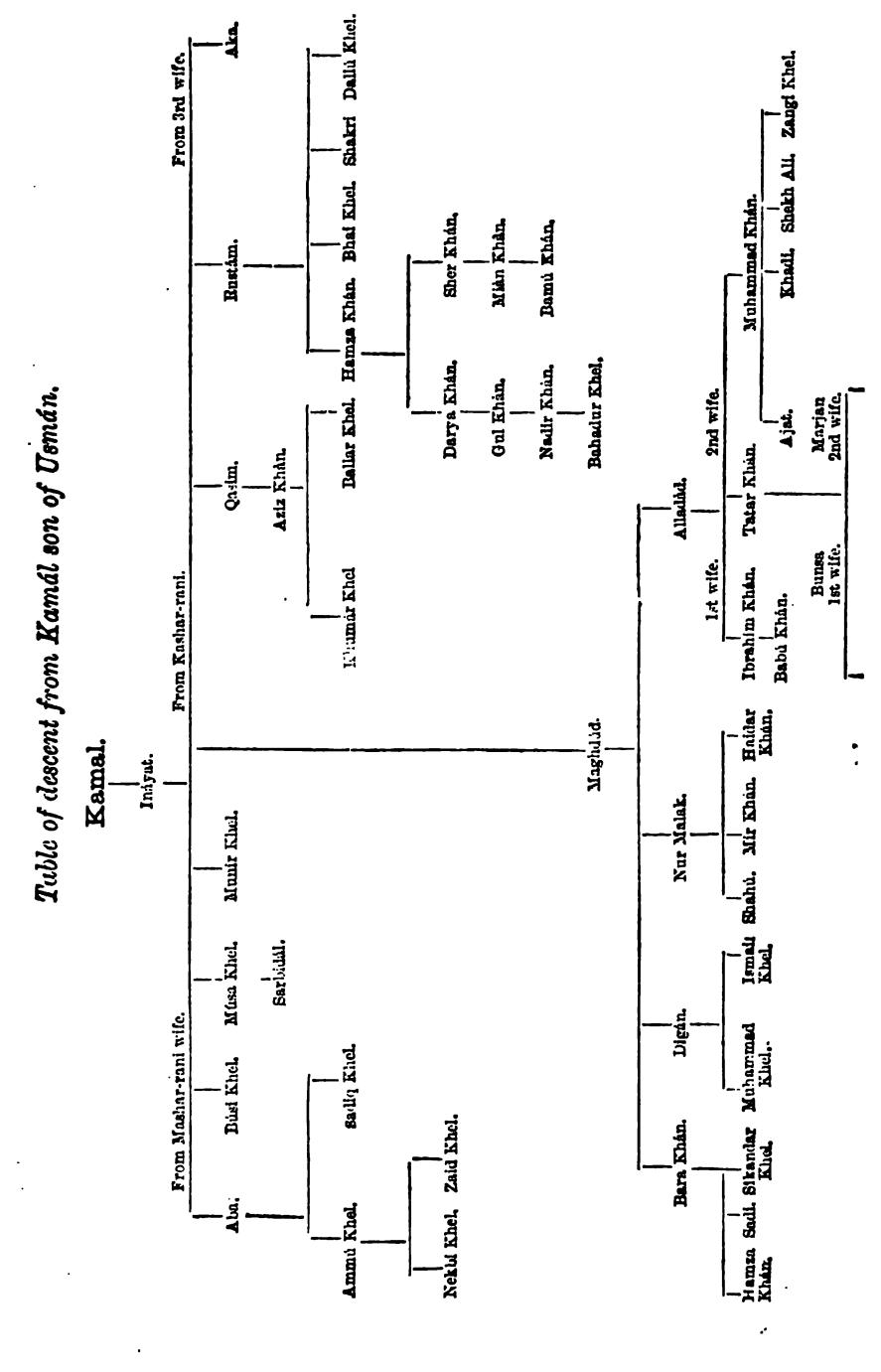
Samad and Muhammad Khán of Kot Ismailzai.

236. Daulatzai has six original villages—(1) Garhi Daulatzai, (2)
Shahbazgarha, (3) Rustam, (4) Ali, (5) China,
The villages, hamlets and
leading men of Daulatzai.
(6) Naudeh; the hamlets Kot Daulatzai, Gariála,
Osai, Chak Shahbazgarha, Bala garhi, Bhái
Khán, Chargulli, Chamdheri, Bakhshali, Gujrat, Jhungra, Kakai, Hamzá
Kot Kattakhit, Kotarpán, Palodheri, Pír saí. Barikáb, Broch and Brengan
are held by the proprietary body; the two remaining ones, Jalál and
Chak Sang Bhattí, are held by Sayads.

Mír Afzal Khán of the Kapúr Khel, Ajab Khán of the Bazíd Khel, Muhammad Ibrahím, his nephew, a son of the late Azíz Khán's, are the kháns or chiefs.

Maliks Adam and Gulistán of Garhi Daulatzai, Mazam, Ashraf, Shah Pasand of Shahbazgarha, Gholam Muhammad of Rustam are among the leading men.

The Kamálzaí table of descent. 237. The Kamálzaí pedigree table is given on the next page:—



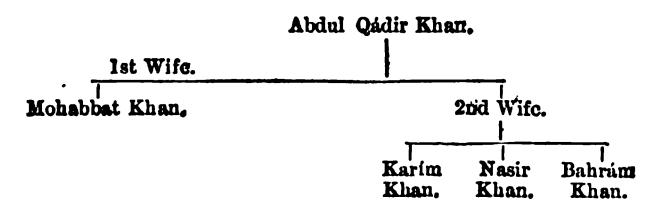
238. The main divisions of tappa Kamálzai are, to judge from the main divisions. the names borne, called after the elder and younger wife of Ináyat the son of Kamál; the descendants of the third wife, the Akakhels, are included with Mishar-Ranizai; they own only a part of Mayár.

The villages composing the Mishar Ránizai daftar, or property, are Torú, Shahámatpur, Mani Khel, and Mayár.

The hamlets, all in the possession of the khán, Bhagú Bandab, Chauki, Khit, Kháo, Ghalladher, Qásim, and Mohabbatabád.

The representative man is Mohabbat Khán of Torú; he is the eldest son of Abdul Qádir Khán, a leading man when the Sikh's were in power.

The pedigree table of this family traced from Abdul Qádir Khán is given,



The villages of Hoti and Mardán compose Kishar Ranizai: the hamlets, twenty two in number, are held as follows:—

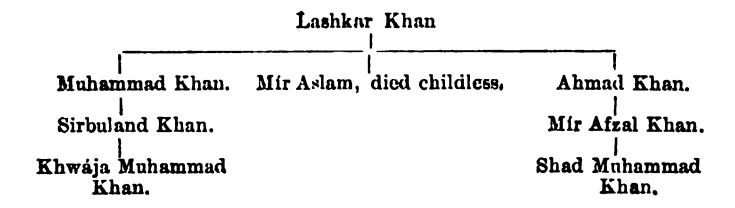
- (1st) by Khwaja Muhammad Khan, Khan of Hoti and his brother Sher Ali—Chamtar Dheri, Khazana Dheri, Sari Belilol, part of Baghdada, Mahondheri, part of Gujar-Garhi, Hamza Khan.
- (2nd) by Shad Muhammad Khán, Khán of Mardán—Afzalabád Babini, Jowri Bandah and Fatima.
- (3rd) by Khán Khels—Koragh (Báhrám Khán.) Ruria (Ghazan Khán.) Kúzband (Atta Muhammad.)
- (4th) by mussammát Mastúra Bibi (widow of Mír Aslam Khán, the former Khán of Mardán, and an aunt of Khwája Muhammad Khán's.)—Mangas and Gaddar on a life tenure with reversion to Shád Muhammad Khán.
- (5th) by the proprietary class—Chak Mardán. Chak Hoti.
- (6th) by miscellaneous classes consisting of Sayads, Pirs, Miáns &c-Pirábád, Dagi, Qaziabád and Mohib Bandah.

There are two kháns, both of them young men; Khwája Muhammad Khán promised well, but it has not yet been realized; Shad Muhammad Khán is wanting in brains and altogether useless. The representative men among the malliks are Ibrahím Khán, Khan Bahadur, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Rustam of Mardán and Fazal and Mauza Khán malliks of Hoti—also Háji of Mardán.

The cantonment of Hoti Mardán is on the daftar of Hoti and Mardán, and is called so after both the villages.

The pedigree table of the kháns Khwaja Muhammad Khán and Shad Muhammad Khán from their common ancestor.

239. The pedigree table of the kháns from their common ancestor is given below.



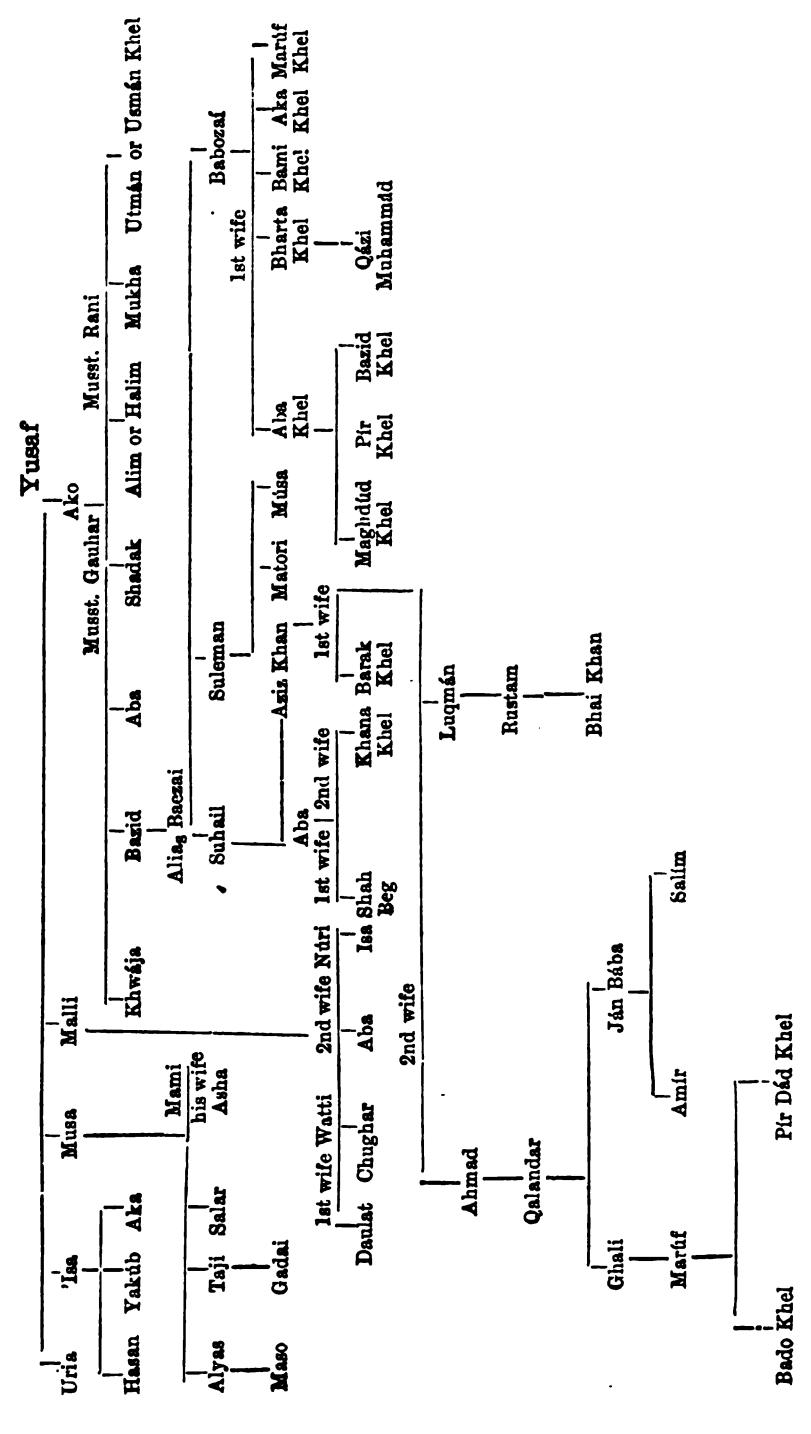
To the northwards, separated by a range of hills with spurs running into the plains, we come to the Baczai valley, originally a portion of the allot-spurs running into the plains, ment made to the descendants of Bazíd, also is the Baczai valley.

Reparated by a range of hills with spurs running into the plains, we come to the allot-spurs running into the plains, ment made to the descendants of Bazíd, also known as Baczai.

Very few of the Baezais now in possession.

- 241. At the present time very few of the Baezais, who are descendants of Yusaf, hold possession.
- 242. From the pedigree table given on the next page it will be seen the five branches collectively known as Baezais were composed of the descendants of Aba, Azi, Matori, Músa and Bába.

Table of descent from Yusaf.



243.

They were unable to cope with the Ránizais and had to obttain the help of Utmán Khels and Khattaks, who are now recorded as proprictors of the villages in their possession.

They appear to have been unable to keep back their neighbours the Ránizais, whose country lies to the north, and in order to strengthen themselves they called in the assistance of some Utmán * Khels, at that time occupying Gidar and Hamza Khán, two adjoining hamlets in Kishar Ránizai, and also some Khattaks.

The Ránizais with this help were driven back to their own country; in consideration of the service done, the Utmán Khels and Khattaks were allowed to take possession of a part of the valley, which, as might have have been anticipated, has now grown into proprietary possession.

Statement showing the allotment to the five branches composing the Baczais. their present possession compared with that of the Khattaks. Utmán Khels and miscellaneous classes.

244. The former allotment to the five branches composing the Baezais, their present state of possession, and that of the Khattaks, the Utmán Khels and miscellaneous classes, will be seen from the subjoined statement.

Clans.	Former allotment.	Clans.	Present state of possession—villages, or shares of villages.	Khattaks Utmán Khels and Mis- cellancous.	Present state of possession—villages or shares of villages.
ABA KHEL	Matta 1 Kalú whole Katláng 1 Jamálgarhi 1 Sawaldher 1 Kattigarhi 1 Bulandi 1	A b a Khel,	Acres Matta 2,757 Katlang 33 Jangidher 119 Matta 1,312	- 20	Acres. Katlang 3,642. Jamalgarhi 4,285. Sawaldher whole. Kattigarhi ditto. Likpani 2.069. Charchur 1,205. Dheri 1,602. Qasmai whole.
GHURRI KHEL,	Shamozai whole Katláng Jamálgarhi Sawaldher Kattligarhi Bulandi Saidabád whole	Ghurri) Khel,	Shamozai whole Katlang 1,062 Sawaldher 10	Khattaks.	Sarobi do. Tazagirám do. Alo do. Lund Khowar do. Pir Saddo 3,449. Qutabgarh whole. Shergarh do. Jelala 326. Kot Jhungra 52.
BABO- zál.	Babozai whole Katláng } Jamalgarhi } Sawaldher }	Babo- zai.	Babozai whole Acres Katlang 1,449 Jangidher 6		Mián Isu whole. Dúndiá do. Dagi whole.

^{*} They belong to the tribe of Utman Khel in possession of the hilly country to the north of Hashtnaggar.

					<u> </u>		
Clans.	Former allotment.	Clans. Present state of possession, villages or shares of villages.		e an o	Present state of possession, villages or shares of villages,		
			ويستسمي بيوسي	Acres.			
BABOZAI—cont.	Kattigarhi de Bulandi de Bulandi de Bulandi de Bulandi de Bulangidher whole Kotki whole Likpani do. Charchur do. Dheri do.	Babo- { zaí. {	Líkpani Charkúr Dheri	38 613 547	Utmán K hels.	Sangaú Mián Khán Pipal Kùhi Barmol Kharki	whole, do, do, do, do,
A C					Shekhs	Ghazibába	do.
:	Sangaú whole Mián Khán do. Pipal do.			_	Qureshis.	Kalú	whole.
MUSAZAI.	Kuhi Barmol Kharki do. Ghazi- bába do.	•••	•••		Sayads.	Bulandi Sayadábad Pír Sado	do. do. Acres. 866.
	Qasmai do.			ļ	Cashmiris.	Kot Jhungra	2.156.
jl	Sarobi do.	Ì		1	Hindkis.	Do.	1,805,
1!	Taza girám do. Alo do.				Miángán.	Jangi dher	175.
7	Lund Khowar Pir Saddo do. Qutabgarh do. Shergarh do.				Mishwanis	Kotki	whole.
ATOH					Rawanis,	Jelála	21.
	Jelála do. Kot Jhung do. Mián Isa do. Dúndiá do. Dagi do.						

- 245. The leading men among the original proprietors are—(1)
 The leading men of the Muhammad Kháu, son of Fatteh Khán Ghurri
 original proprietors. Khel; (2) Kalú, son of Kachkol, an Aba Khel;
 both reside in Matta; and (3) Sayad Jalál, the son of Gull, a Matorezai
 and residing in Kotki.
- 246. Among the Khattaks, Hamid Khán, son of Sadar Khán, The leading men among and Muhammad Sháh, son of Gholám Khán, the Khattaks.

 both residing in Lundkhowar.

Mír Afzal Kháu, Khattak, a son of Najaf Khán's, resides at Jamalgarhi.

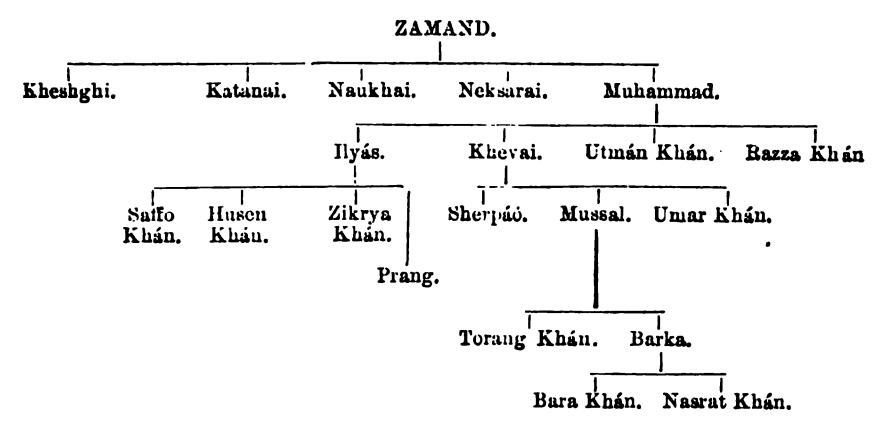
247. The malliks of the Utmán Khels worthy of note are, Asaf, The leading malliks of the son of Kharki, Azád Khán, Qudrat Shah, Mu-Utmán Khels. hammad Ali, and Gázi Shah of Kúi Barmol, Karam and Juláb of Mián Khán, Jalál of Sangáu, Mahbúb Sháh and Tota of Pípal.

248. Continuing in a south-westerly direction, we come to the Tappa Muhammadzai tribai tract of country occupied by the Muknown as Hashtnaggar. hammadzais, and known as Hashtnaggar; its northern boundary abuts on the independent territory held by the Utmán Khels and Ránizais.

Commencing from fort Abazaí, it lines the left bank of the river for a distance of 23 miles as far south as the large village of Khesghi. The average width of the tract is 13 miles; on its outer or eastern boundary lies the Yusafzai tract, above described.

249. The tribe, it will be seen from the table of descent The table of descent from given on the next page, is divided into 8 Zamand, the father of Mubranches; each branch holds one of the eight large villages of which the tappa is composed.

Table of descent of Jamand or Zamand son of Kharshabun.



- General Cunningham, at page 50 of his Ancient Geography **250.** of India, considers the modern name of Hasht-Cunningham's General naggar may be only a slight alteration of the derivation of the name Hashtnaggar. name Hastinagra or "city of Hasti," which might have been applied to the capital of Astes, the Prince of Penkelastis, and that the reference given by the people to the derivation of the name, from the eight towns, is simply a plausible meaning given by a Persianized Muhammadan population, to whom the Sanskrit Hastinagra was unintelligible.
- The distribution of property in the four upper villages is puchawari, i. e., the areas are considered as reperty is according to puchas presenting 6,000 puchas or shares; in the four lower villages, the areas are considered as reshares.

 Puchawari, i. e., the areas are considered as repeated bakhras—both mean lower villages, the areas are considered as reshares.

There is no proportion between a bakhra and pucha, both mean a share; I can only account for the different scale of internal distribution, by the fact that the share-holders in the tangis, Sherpao, Umerzai and

Turangzai, must have been so numerous, as to necessitate the division into so large a number of shares for distribution purposes. There is no fixed area for a share or pucha.

There are two kinds of hamlets one in the sholgira, rice bearing land, the other on the maira, or high land dependent on rain.

There are two kinds of hamlets of the Swat river; some of them are along the banks of the Swat river; some of them are still held by the tribe, but many have slipped from their hands; the maira hamlets to the north and west are of recent origin, and, as a rule, were enjoyed by the leading kháns and malliks.

To return to the distribution of the branches of the tribe 253. and their settlements. Commencing from the north, first come the Tangis—the origin of the The Tangi branch: origin of the name: villages, said to have arisen name is from hamlets and leading men. word Tangi, a Pashto one, signifying tightness or narrowness and representing the state of the Tangi property, situated between the lands of the remaining tribes and hills; another account says the name is after a daughter of Barak, their common ancestor.

Barak's two sons, Bara and Nasrat, have given their names to the two main divisions of the Tangi tribe, known as Tangi Barahzai and Tangi Nasratzai, the names by which the villages are known. The sholgira hamlets now held by the proprietary body are thak Tolandi, Garhi Bihar, Garhi Mian Sahib, Isogai, Sara Sang.

Three (Dang Qilla, Abazai and Jurra), formerly their Daftar, are now owned by miscellaneous classes.

The maira hamlets are:—

Behram Dheri, Palli Barahzai, Palli Nasratzai, Dobandi, Bari Bandán, Hari Chand, Gandera, Hissara.

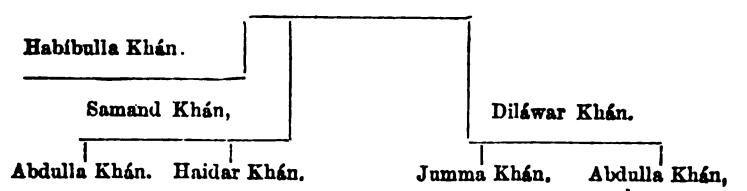
Malliks Adil Sháh, Pahlwán Khel of Tangi Nasratzai, Mokarrab Khán, Usmán Khel, and Azim Khán, Bokhar Khel, both residing in Tangi Nasratzai, are influential men, and possess both local and transborder influence with the adjoining tribes.

The kháns are Mír Hasan Khán Daulat Khel, appointed khán of Tangi Barazai on the death of his father, Jangbáz Khán, who was appointed after Ajún Khán's flight in 1855, when he had murdered the tahsildar of Charsaddah. Haidar Khán, Ibrahím Khel, is khán of Tangi Nasratzai; he is still quite a lad, and till a few years ago was under the guardianship of his cousin Abdulla Khán, with whom, however, he has quarrelled, and thereby put an end to the guardianship and, at the same time, divided the village into two factions.

^{*} Three of these (Garhi Mián Sáhib, Isogai and Sara Sang) are really Doába land, but are now included with Hashtnaggar.

A pedigree table showing the relationship of Haidar Khán and Abdulla Khán. 254. A pedigree table of this family showing the relationship of Abdulla Khán and Haidar Khán is given below:—

Masam Khán.



The other sub-divisions in Hashtnaggar, except Charsadda, are named after the founders of the subtribe.

255. The other sub-divisions of the Muhammadzai tribe, except Charsadda, are named after the founders of the sub-tribe.

Adjoining Tangi and parallel with it, is the sub-division Sherpao.

256. Adjoining Tangi and parallel with it, is the sub-division of Sherpao, by which name the chief village is also known.

The sholgira hamlets, originally belonging to this sub-division, have fallen into other hands, * and now they have only one hamlet, Dakai on the maira.

The leading man is mallik Zoráwar Khán, of the Dáora Khel.

257. Sub-division Umarzai, next in order, consists of the village of Umarzai; its hamlets are Amírabad (maira), Sub-division Umarzai, its hamlets and leading men. Shiggi, originally Doaba land, Sangar and Mirzadher, both in the sholgira; they are all in the possession of the proprietary body.

The hamlets of Daulatpura and Garhi Dildar, with Gumráni Afgháns, Chak Káka Khel, with Sayads, and Chína held by Awáns, complete the hamlets which belonged to the proprietary body of this subdivision.

Abdulla Khán, a lad of the Bati Khel, a son of Hastam Khan's, is the khán or chief.

The leading mallik in the opposite faction is Arsala Khán, Uria Khel, of Umarzai.

258. Sub-division Turangzai, the last in which the interior disdistribution is according to puchas, had the hamlets and leading men. hamlets of Dagi Faizulla Khán (sholgira), now owned by the Ali Khels, Spalmai and Gangu in possession of Awáns, and Dagi Ghúlam Qadir, held by miscellaneous classes.

^{*} Duba and Qulba Sherpao to Tangi Nasratzais, Gumbtai to Qazi Khels, and Totakai to Duráni and Shekhs.

The leading man is Ináyatulla Khán, a Khán Khel, but, beyond his birth, I do not think there is much to say for him, as he is a gambler, like most of the Turangzais.

The large villages of Kheshgi and Naushahra were originally outlying hamlets of the Umarzai and Turangzai sub-divisions; they have been, since British rule, included with tahsil Naushahra, but belong to the original tribal tract allotted to the Muhammadzais, and are accordingly mentioned here.

Naushahra has thrown out the hamlets of Banda Bara, Kotarpan Amangarh, and Rashakai which have, at this settlement, been put more directly under the proprietors than heretofore.

259. There remain four sub-divisions, Utmánzai, Rajjar, Char-

sadda and Prang.

The remaining four subdivisions of Utmánzai, Rajjar, Charsadda and Prang; their hamlets and leading men.

Utmánzai, named after Utmán one of Muhammad's sons, is composed of the village of Utmánzai and its hamlets of Amírabád, Panirak, Muhammad Nari, Khán Mai, Umri and Tarnab, of the khán and proprietors. Ababakri and

all in the possession of the khán and proprietors. Ababakri and Malmala, two sholgira hamlets, a part of their original daftar, are now owned by Duránis and Awáns.

The leading man is Shahbaz Khan of the Puresh Khel.

Sub-division Rajjar includes the village of Rajjar, near the tahsil and the maira hamlets of Wardagga and Kot.

Mír Ahmád Khán, Kána Khel, a resident of Rajjar, is the representative man.

Sub-division Charsadda is composed of the large village of the same name, and the hamlets of Ganra Bela, Chitli Tapu, still in the possession of the original proprietors, Chitli Manakrai and Dargai, with Khattaks, Naudeh (Qázi Khels), Chitta (Duránis), Turlandi (Kashmíris) and Nissattah (miscellaneous classes).

The representative men are Mokarram Khán, Alí Khel—he resides in Dagi Faizulla,—and mallik Hasn Khán, Painda Khel, of Charsadda.

Parab Dyál, an old Hindu kárdár, who has seen better days, is worthy of mention; he resides in the village of Charsadda, and has been granted a small máfi at this settlement.

The sub-division of Prang is sub-divided into kandis Agra, Safir Khel, Saddo Khel, and Yasınzai,—the last three combined sites are known as Prang. The hamlets still held by the proprietary class are Maindori, Sarikhbela and Saboki.

The hamlets of Dosara with Khattaks, Shekh Killi and Dherizardád with Duránis, and Dogar, in the possession of Sayads, complete the number.

Hukmat Khán, a son of Chimneh Khán, residing in Kandi Yasínza, and Madat Khán of Safir Khel, are the leading men.

Momin Khán, a very old Duráni gentleman, who owns the village of Dheri Zardád, is also worthy of mention.*

The Mandanrs, occupying and the Muhammadzais; they, of all the tribes in the Yusafzai plain, and the Muhammadzais; they, of all the tribes in the Muhammadzais; they, of all the tribes in the district, may be put down as the most manly and plain spoken of all tribes in the district.

The Mandanrs, occupying and the Muhammadzais; they, of all the tribes in the district, may be put down as the most manly and plain spoken, probably owing to their having remained independent so long after the other tribes, and consequently retaining much of the independent bearing of the Afghán.

261. South of Hashtnaggar, enclosed by the rivers Swát and Doába, the heritage of the Kabul, and lying between the site of Panjpáo, on the north, and Garhi Sharíf Khán, on the south, is tappa Doába, the heritage of the Gigiánis.

202. They are, it will be seen from the pedigree table given on the next page, the descendants of Daulat Qadam, said to have been an adopted son of Makh's; he was married according to some to mussamát Gagi, said to be a daughter of Makh's; others say she was a daughter of Torbin Taríns, and it is after her they are called Gigiánis

^{*} He has since been murdered.

Sherria

Azad.

Fetzulla.

Nasrat Khan Madin. Zardád Khan. Ayûb. Mandai. Umar Jánt Shah. Ahmad Shah. Mamd. Ábdulhag. Khudadost. descent of Makh (Muk), a son of Khashi's first wife, mussamát Mír Ján. All Shah. Zirak. Ćmar. Makh. Mahmnd: no issue. Awkn. po isus. Aka Khan, Ababakr Muhammad Khan, Ah. Malka Khan. Lalasal. Baleman. Shams-ud-din (alias Shams Khan). Dardat Qadam. Usman. Hasnasi. Hadam Khan Ased Khan. Azis Khan. Zulnker. Gholam. Kanna Mana. Nismat. Darwesh. Mandosai. Queim Khan. Hotak, Amail Haji Yaya. Issbaq. Usman Dehbar Sad Khan. Mokam. Madet. Mirrial Rahmet. Table of the Kunstl Khan. Bustam Sharif Khan Khan Koghal Yaqub Muhammad Khan Shaib Khan. Hamsa Khan, Heen Khan.

The distribution in Doéba each kandi was made up of 100 bakhras (shares).

Tappa Doába consisted of 36 kandis. The villages were either full kandis, or some proportional shares of a kandi.

Of the original villages the proprietors still hold—(1) Matta Moghal Khel; (2) Kotak Tarnáb; (3) Hasnzai; (4) Bela; (5) Shabkadar; (6) Sutmara; (7) Mandezai; (8) Mathra; (9) Sarikh; (10) Marozaí; (11) Daulatpurah; (12) Kharki; (13) Nahakki; (14) Ambadher; (15) Chikkar; (16) Yaghi-band-bala; (17) Yaghi band Miána; (18) Yaghi-band-payán; (19) Batgiram; (20) Mahazara; (21) Tarkha; (22) Haryána; (23) Sandasar; (24) Bakiyanah; (25) Ghurumbak; (26) Sarwani; (27) Dheri; (28) Gonda; (29) Sokhta; (30) Nasratzaí; (31) Kattozai, and a part of Kangra.

Their hamlets are:

(1) Kiblai; (2, Shankargarh; (3) Mirzai; (4) Dheri Banda Mathra; (5) Sadr-garhi; (6) Shahi Kulali.

The proprietary tenures and character of the people much affected, owing to the lands of the tribe having been for many years held jagir by the Duráni sardárs.

264. The lands of this tribe were for many years held in jagir by the Duráni sardárs. These jagirdárs were adepts at the art of rack-renting, and their exactions almost destroyed the proprietary tenures of the Gigiánis.

Had these jagirdars held the lands of this tappa a few years longer than they did, it is probable that no distinction would have remained between the old proprietary and tenant classes, except in a few leading families. The treatment thus experienced by the Gigianis has left permanent traces on their character. They are good cultivators, but have few of the sturdy qualities ordinarily attributed to Afghans.

265. The leading men of the Gigiánis are, Sekandar Khán and Pír Muhammad Khán of Matta Moghal Khel, Akram Mián of Kángra, Khushál Khán of Ambadher, Diláwar Khán of Saríkh and mallik Mozaffar of Nahakkí.

The remaining occupants of the tappa is occupied by Halimzai Mother the tappa are Halimzai former belong the Panjpao lands, situated to Momands and miscellaneous the west of the tappa; they pay only a classes.

Their village was razed in 1863, during which year they had given trouble; permission to rebuild on other sites has been granted, but as these sites are commanded by the Shabkadar fort, they prefer residing in independent territory, only visiting Panjpao at sowing and harvest time. This course agrees with their reputation for pride and stubborness.

The Halimzai representative men. 267. The representative men among them are Ahmad Sher Khán, Muhamád Didár and Mír Abuddín.

Ahmad Sher is the only one who resides in British he is apparently a well-wisher of government, but he ha greatest influence among the tribe.

The hamlets of Panjpao are Mián Isa and Mardána.

268. The other villages of this tappa are Atkí, Di

The other villages in this tappa are occupied by miscellaneous classes, who have been recorded as proprietors and obtained possession at different occasions.

Uchawala (Afgháns Dilazáks), M (Afgháns Mulla Khels), Mâmô (Afgl Khels), Garhi Gaggar (Awáns Hin jízaí (Afgháns Muhammadzai), Bu gháns Ghilzai), Dab (Afgháns Sha Garhi Sharif Khán (Moghals), Ga Rahmán (Sayads), Ihummat (Aw

(Moghals), Garhi Abdul Rahmán (Sayads), Jhummat (Aw Jalabanán (boatmen).

They have been recorded as proprietors and obtained at different times.

269. Sayad Amír Ján, the eldest son of the late Sayad Amír Ján, who holds the village of Maroz

The representative men among the miscellaneous classes.

and Sayad Abdul Munán, both the representative men among t laneous classes. The former is c

speaks English fairly, but his influence across the border district is nil. Abdul Munan on the other hand can be is said to have influence with the hill Momands.

270. The next tribal tract on the left bank of the

Dandzai the tribal tract of country occupied mainly by the descendants of Daud a colony of the Tarakzai clan of the hill Momands and miscellaneous classes of Afgháns and Hindkís.

Daudzai occupied mainly by the cof Daud, a colony of the Tarakzai chill Momands, and miscellaneous Afgháns and Hindkís. The lim tract, which formed the original taries, were between the Adezai bra Kabul river, the Shekh-ka-katha

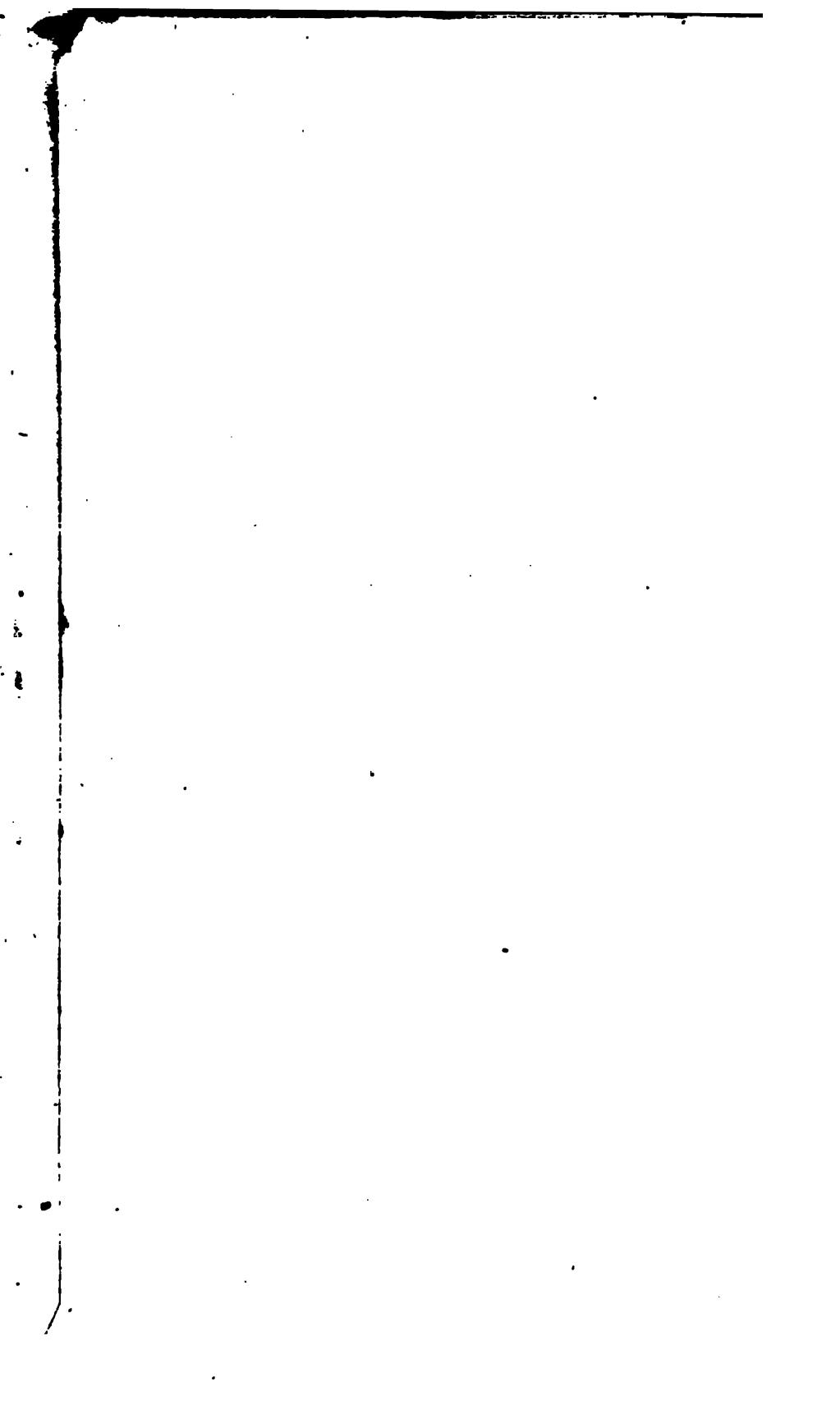
Budni stream, and from Michni in the north-west to Althe south-west. The tribe belongs to the Ghori Khel distinguished from the Khakais.

The Daudzai pedigree table.

271. Their table descent follows:—

Tal

e**k** ıd



272. Commencing with the upper part of the tappa, we come to a colony of the Tarakzai clan of the upper the Tarakzai clan of the or Bár Momands. They occupy the upper villages and, like their neighbouring kinsmen the Halímzai Momands, pay only a nominal venue. The Tarakzai section of the Momands are said to have iginally resided in that portion of the district known as Khálsa; ey either left or were turned out in Jahángír's rule*, and settled the hills above the present Michni fort.

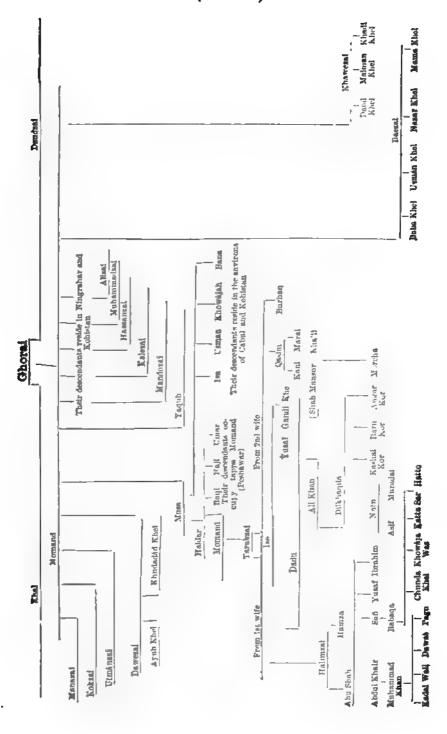
In an encounter with the Daudzais they lost five men, and in schange, as blood-money (Khún Bahá), received the villages of Bela ohmandán and Zormandi; these villages represent daftar and belong the tribe. In Ahmad Shah's reign, Zain Khán, one of the leading ten in the tribe and the ancestor of the Murcha Khel section, was scognized as khán, and had 12 villages made over to him, in conideration of their command of the dams which turn the water of the Kabul river into the irrigation cuts of Khalíl, Daudzaí and Khalsa.

In 1873, during settlement operations, the tribe were fined Rs. 10,000 for their abetment of the murder of Major Macdonald, the Commandant of Fort Michni, which, it is hoped, will result in the improvement of their demeanour towards government. The leading manamong them are Khádi Khán, Gujar Khán, Sayad Muhammad Yaqub Khán, and Maáz Khán.

Their land is minutely sub-divided, the people are much addicted to gambling and there are no wealthy men amongst them.

A pedigree table of the Bar Momands traced to their main clans is given on the next page:

^{* 1605} to 1627.



273. There are thirty-seven villages and twenty hamlets still in the possession of the Daudzais, or descendants of Daudzai at the present time ants of Daud, consisting of 10 branches or clans, as will be seen from the following statement:—

				, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , 	
No.	Name of cla	n.	Names of villages.	Names of hamlets.	Names of leading- men.
1	Bibizaí	•••	Pajaggi Khuni	Abdipurah Deh Faqír Garhi Mír Tyab	
2	Saidi	•••	Haryana-bala Do. payán Chárpríza	Garhi Fazal-haq Garhi Shah Mu- hammad	Faizulla Khan, Mír Alim Khán his brother both of Chárpríza
·3	Baqilzai	•••	Dág Khuppa Kaniza Barbar	•••	Khalil Khán of Barbar
4	Muhammadz	aí	Shahinda Garanga-bala Do. payán Mandra Khel	Nisattah	Fatteh-ulla-Khán of Shahinda
5	Alizaí	•••	Pushti-sag, Alizai		
6	Bazíd Khel	•••	Tanda, Khattar Nichapa-payán Do. bala Kan Kola, Gohi, Hasnábad, Khazana	•••	Mahmud Khán and Fatteh Khán of Khazána and Shahnawáz Khán of Kankola.
7	Aba Khel	•••	Saibán	Khowája, Giddar Kádirábád Garhi Chandan	•••
8	Amanizai	•••	Gulbela Damán Afghání Nahakki, Isa Khel Shakarpurah Gujrán, Jala-bela, Mashi Kharakka	Garhi Gullah Badín, Kareri Kuchián, Garhi- Hamza, Bhattián Melugán	Shahpasand Khán, Madat Khán and Izzat Khán brothers of Gul- bela. Hsmíd Khán of Isa Khel.
9	Mullazaí	,	Shah Alim Takhta- bád 1st Babozaí,	Zormandi Jatti-payán Do. bála	Behrám Khán of Shah Alim.
10	Upazaí	•••	Kulmah	•••	•••
	TOTAL	•••	37	20	

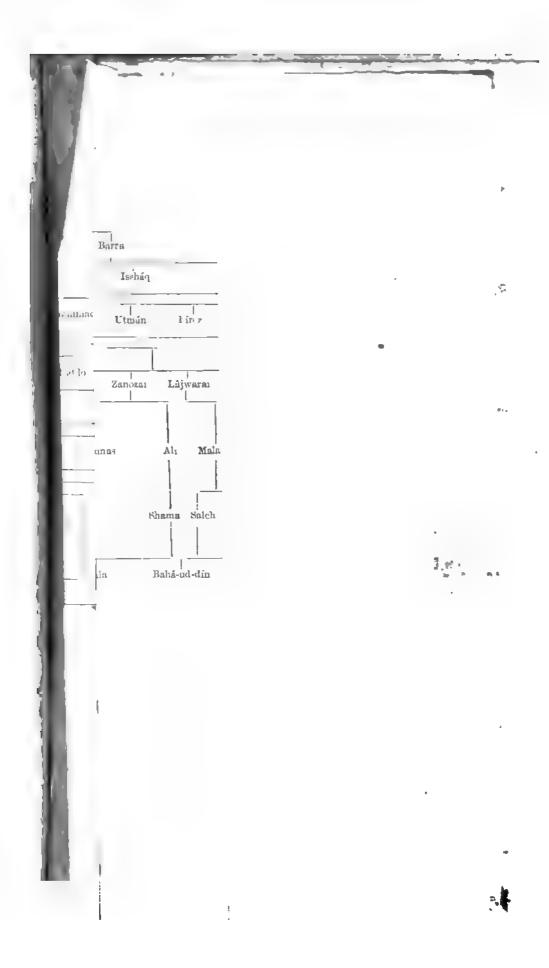
The other villages including tappa Shahi Mehál, called so because the 6 villages of which it is composed were set apart by Ahmad Shah to meet his private expenditure, are occupied by miscellaneous classes of Afgháns and Hindkís. Particulars regarding this tappa will be seen from the following statement:—

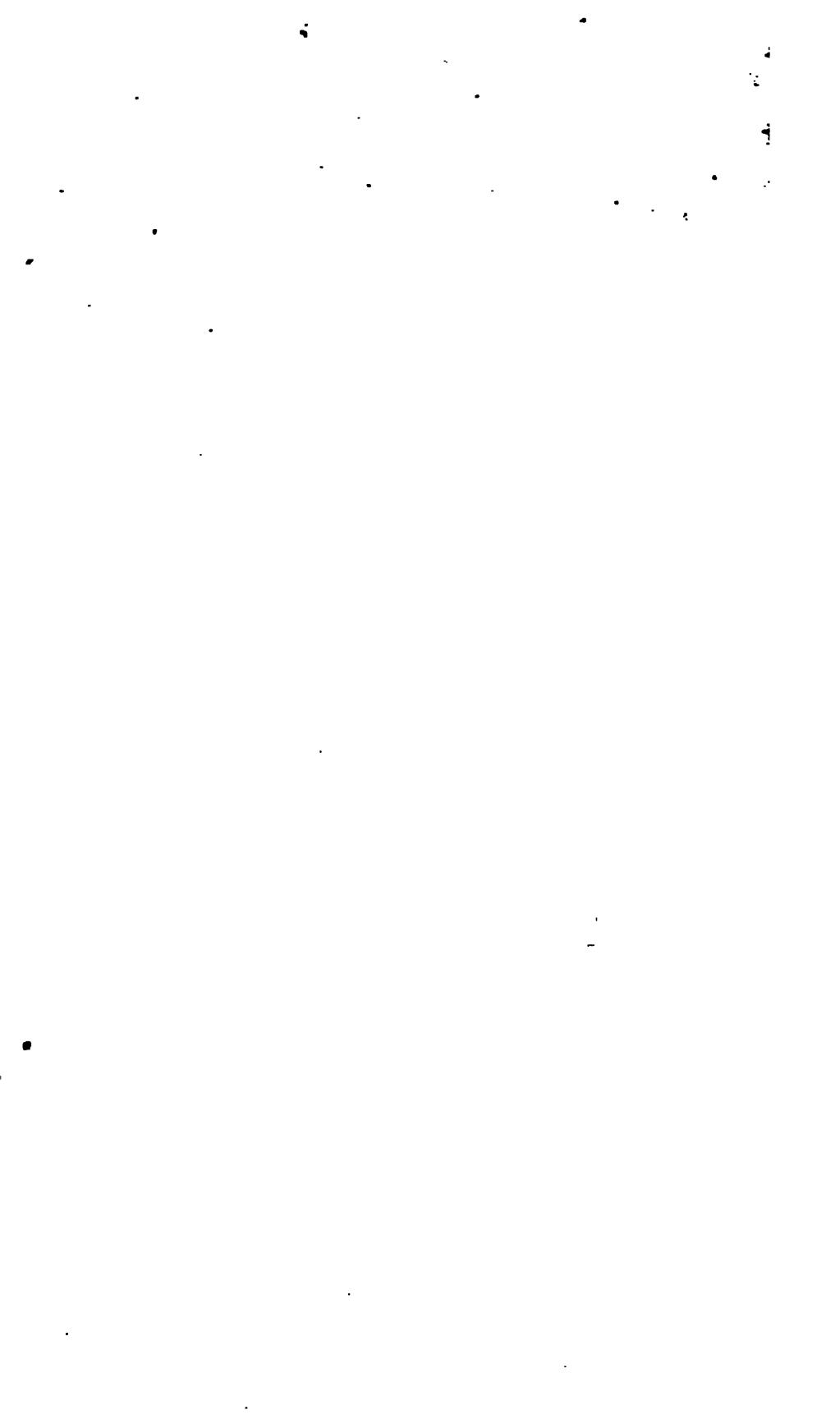
=				
Number.	Name of tribe.	Name of villages.	Name of hamlets.	Names of leading men.
1	Afghans. Momand	Bela Baramad Khel. Khit	Banda-bála Do. payán. Khatki. Niami. Haryangarh. Shiggi-bála. Do. payán.	Sarwar Khan and Anwar Khan, residents of Bela Baramad Khel.
2	Tirahi	Shahabad-bála, Do. payan.	Takhtabad 2nd.	
8	Khalíls occupying Shahi Mehal	•••	Budni. Muhammadzai. Gullo Zai. Banda Shekh Ismail	
4	Duránis	Bela Niku Khan Manduna. Chukri Matti,	Garhi Ali Muham- mad.	Sadulla Khan Ulkozai of Chukri Matti. Akhund Sultan Muhammad Babar of Pesháwar.
5	Miscellaneous Afgháns.		Garhi Banjar Chargulla. Yakhdhand. Yarghajo Zakhi, Tirkha Kurvi, Amánkot Khappa, Banda, Mohib, Misripurah (Akbarpurah Mehal), Shamsai, Dawar, Shahindi-bála Do. payán Mufti, Daman	Mian Nurulla, son of Míán Hamídullah, resident of Akbarpurah.
6	Moghals		Isa Khel Topchián	
7	Dilazáks	•••	Såhibi Dilazák Jangal	•••
8	Miscellaneous Hindkis	Kukar Laram Garhi Karimdád Damán Hindki	· •	•••
9	Sayads	•••	Karyanah	Gholám Habíb Sháh

- 274. To the south-west of Daudzai, on the north bank of the Tappa Khalil and its Bára, lies the possession of the Khalils. Their boundaries. western boundary is the Khalibar, and on the north and east their present possessions are enclosed by the Kabul river and the Budni.
- 275. The tribe are the descendants of Khalil,—see next page; they have, as will be seen from the pedigree table following, four main sub-divisions known as.

 Mattezai, Barozai, Ishaqzai and Tallarzai.







Although the irrigation for the tappa is from both the Bára and Kabul rivers, it is not so fully cultivated as tappa Momand.

The tappa is irrigated by both the Bára and Kabul rivers, but even with this help in irrigation from the Kabul river, the tract is not as well cultivated or valuable as that of the Momands, their neighbours on the opposite of the Bára.

The portion of Khalil known as the Garhis, to the north-west, originally belonged jointly to the Daudzai and Khalíl tribes. gave it to some Miáns, from whose ancestor, Shah Rasúl, the Khalil arbábs allege they purchased,

- The title of the leading men in this tribe is arbab,* a word meaning lord, master or cherisher, and confer-The leading men are red in the first instance by Shah Jahan Badshah styled arbábs, a title conferred by royalty. on Muhammad Asil Khan, Khalil. Previous to that time their headmen were known as malliks.
- Adjoining the Garhis are the villages of the Barozai division of the tribe. They are the most powerful, and have, in consideration of this, their position Sub-division Barozai of tappa Khalil. at some distance from the city and proximity to the border, been always treated leniently as regards revenue.

In this tappa most of the villages enjoyed a chahárum inám, i. e. they were supposed to be assessed at $\frac{3}{4}$ rates.

Statement comparing original allotment with present possession.

The original allotment of villages compared with the present state of possession is given on next page:—

^{*} The meaning is also said to be derived from the words, ar (master) bab (gate), i. c, master of the Khaibar gate or pass.

		Remarks.	The Muttezai clan lost their hamlets in general Aritabile's time; they have since been enjoyed by those in possession, who have been declared proprietors. † Sufaid sang, Palori Tillarzai and Landi Akhund Ahmad were given up to the descendants of Tilkar; they were not present at the first allotment. † Pir Bala now declared the property of the Awans in possessiof.	* A hamlet of the Palosis and Su- faid-dheri with Barozaí. † Declared the property of Awán at the summary settlement. ‡ Was a hamlet of Tehkál payán now with Barozaí. § Declared the property of Jumma Khán, Orakzaí jagfrdár.
.	·	fatoT	<u> </u>	23
	Villages now held by them.	Irrigated by Kabul or wells and hamlets.	00gg	Ghilja Kandar Khel Sara-sang Panám-dheri-bála Do. payán * Kuchián Alo Shahi-bála Shahi-payán ‡ Hájizaí Kafardheri Pathwár-bála
		Irrigated by Bára.	Palosi Mughdarzaí Palosi Uttozai Fushti-Khara bála Do. payún Naudeh-bála Naudeh-payún Háji Pando Landi-Bala Palosi Lirán	Regi Yusafzaí Do. Rukezaí Do. Aftezaí Malikándher Échini-bála Regi Badezaí Mullazaí Lakraí
		Total.		23
	Original allotment.	Of villages irrigated by Kabul or outlying hamlets.	Kuchian (share now with Barozai) Malo Pir Bala Gillozai Muhammadzai	Mathra Pathwar Bála Do. P.yan Ghilia Kandar Khel Panámdheri-bála Do. payán Sara-sang Kafar-dheri Shahi-bála Do. payán
	Origin	Of villages irrigated by Bára.	Beloveing to irrigation channel known as Muttezai. Pushte Khara-bála D. Payán Naudeh-pryán † Landi Akhund Ahmad Palosi Firán Belorging to irrigationchannel known as I sháqzai Landi Bála Háji Pando Naudeh Bála Palosi Mughdazai Palosi Uttazai † Do. Tallarzai	Regi Badezai Do. Rukezai Mullazai Lakraí Regi Yusafzaí Regi Aftezaí † Achini-payán (now with Awáns) Achini-búla
!!	Mame of clan.		MUTTEZAI	BAROZAI.

	REMARKS.		* Declared the property of those in possession and included with tahsil Dosba Daudzai. † Originally the joint property of Daudzai and Khalil. They gave it to some Misan Khels. Shah Rasul the ancestor of the Misan Khels is said to have sold it to the Khalil Arbabs whose property the villages liave now been recorded. ‡ This now belongs to Sayads. ‡ This now belongs to Sayads. ‡ This is said to have been originally an outlying hamlet of the Arbabs and Arbab Khel. now declared the property of those in possession Hindkis. This was claimed by arbab Mujid Khán, and Gholám Haidar Khán, Sistani, the original order declaring them superior proprietors was upheld and those in possession declared inferior proprietors.	Received by the descendants of Tillar from the Muttersi allotment on their return, after the allotments had been made.
	.latoT		~	8
sow held by them.	Irrigated by Kabul or wells and hamicts.	Mathra Buda Kandar Khel, Pathwár-payán Malikandher	Zara-bála† Do. Miána† Do. payán† Khaddi Korúna† Fatteh Qilla† Garhi Chandan† Do. Sarfáráz† Do. Sherdád† Do. Sherdád† Do. Sher Dil† Do. Sher Dil† Malo† Malo† Mián Khel † Garhi Hamíd † Dárbangi † Garhi Babu † Garáh †	Sufed sang
Villages now	Irrigated by Bára.		Tehkál-bála Sufeddheri Sarband Tehkál-payán Paoka Abdara Lakrai Garhi Arbáb Mujíd Khán,	Landí Akhund Ahmad Palosi Tillarzaí
	Total.		28	
Original allotment.	Of villages irrigated by Kabul or outlying hamlets.	Malikándher § Regi Lalam (now with Orakzaís) Alo	Kuchian (share now with Barozais) • Bandah Shekh Ismail Darbangi • Jabba • Jabba • Dilazak Malo Garah Hajízaf (Barozaís) Sahibi • Chárgullah ‡ Titara Chárgullah ‡ Titara Éangu § Garhi Sikandar	
Origin	Of villages irrigated by Bára.		Belonging to irrigation channel known as Isháqzaí Sarband Sufaid-dheri Tehkál-bála Muttezaí Paoka Tehkál-payán Abdara Garbi Arbáb Mujid Khán	
.weja	BAROZAI Name of clan.		.iazoarel	TILLAR-

The arbabs and representative men.

280. The arbabs are all of the Mitha Khel section; they are

- I.—Abdul Majíd Khán—he is employed for border matters;
- II.—Abbás Khán, late rasáldár in the 2nd Punjab Cavalry—a rival of Majíd Khán's;
- III.—Fatteh Khán—most useful on all interior questions.

The leading men of the Barozai clan are :--

Afridi Khán, Mullazai, resident of Mullazai.

Muhammad Ali Khán, Umarzai, resident of Kafardheri;

Lashkar Khán, Tanizai, of Panámdheri, Sultán Khán and Habbīulla Khán, Tanizais, residing in Shahi Bala;

Ibrahím Khán Barakzai of Panámdheri-bala, Hafizulla Khán, another Tanizai of Kuchian, and Sarfaráz Khán, Lála Khel, of Regi-Badezai.

Among the Mullazais there are mallik Habíbulla and Gholám Khán, of the Habíb and Ababakar Khel sections, residents of Pushti Kharah-bála, and Palosi Uttozaí, and Pírs Muhammad Haníf and Abdul Ghiás, residing in Palosi Pirán. The latter is called a Wahábi.

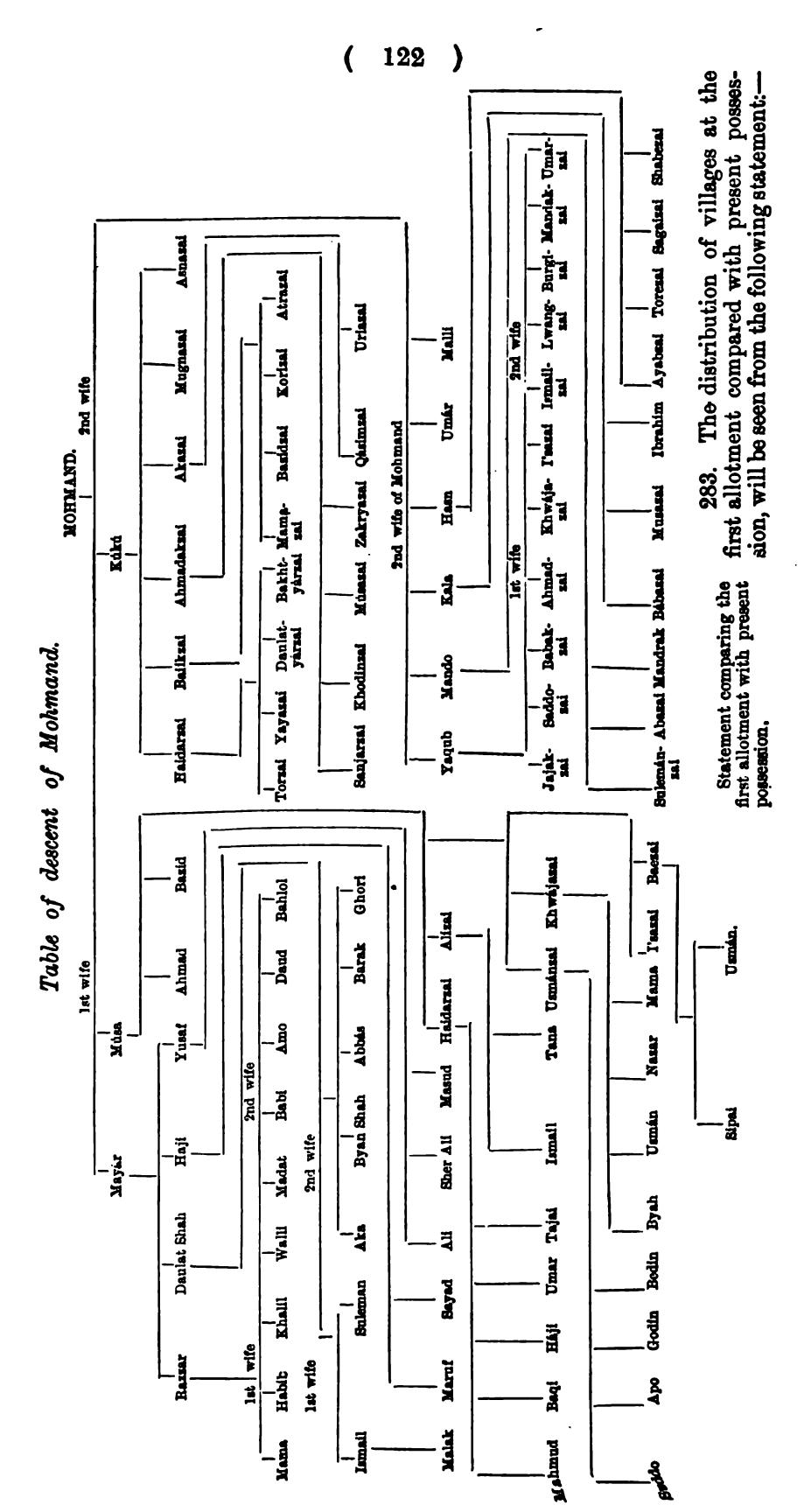
281. Across the Bára stream, on the south-west corner of the Tappa Momand. district, come the Momands.

Their villages, with a few exceptions, are situated between the right bank of the Bára and the Afrídi hills. All but the five southern-most villages are irrigated by Bára water. The irrigated land is very productive, and, compared with the adjoining land of the Khalíls, is superior, and it is more productive because of the greater number of proprietors, who are better farmers and more hardworking.

There is a marked difference in the character of the occupants of the villages nearest the Afridi border, and those whose villages are near the city.

The troublesome villages in the Sikh time were Masho Khel and Adezai; their revenue was never collected without a show of force.

282. The tribe, as will be seen from the pedigree table on the The table of descent. next page, is divided into five main sections, Mayarzaí, Músazaí, Dawezaí, Mattanni and Sirgani.



Name	ORIGINAL	IL ALLOTHENT.		VILLAGES NOW	W HELD BY THEM.		REMARKS.
clan.	Original villages.	Hamlets.	Total.	Original villages.	Hamlets	Total.	
KAYKZAI	Barkas Masho Khel Masho Paiki Qara Khel Anezaí Mushtarzaí Bahlolzai Mushogagiar Baddabair Sorozai-bála Sorozai-payán	Adezaí Mariamzaí Bagh Mián Khel Yusaf Khel Pasanni Garhí-jáni Khidarzai Babi	<u> </u>	Barkas Mahso Khel Masho Faki Qara Khel Ancesí Mushtartáí Mashogagar Baddabair Sorozaí-bala	Adezaí Maraimzai Bágh Mián Khel Yusaf Khel Pasanní Garhi Janí		* Declared the property of the miscellaneous classes, by whom held-original proprietors lost their hold during the Sikh time.
.IAZAZUM	Músazi Utmánzaí Alízaí Bazid Khel Ahmad Khel	(1) Garhi Faizulla (2) Do. Chandon (3) Do. Shamshattu	8	Músazai Utmár z ui Alízai Bazid Khel Ahmad Khel	4 Garbi Faizulla	•	(1). Half of Garhi Faizulla belongs to Mir Alim Khán júgírdár. (2). Now declared the property of Khattaks. (3). At this settlement declared the property of Mir Alim Káhn, jagúrdár.
DAWEZAI,	Deb Bahadur Landi Yarghajo Atchar Hazar Khani Shekhán Chamkanni including	Chauki Babi Dagi }	6	Deh Bahádur Landi Yarghajo Atehar Hazár Khani Ehekhan	Gerhi Shamshattu (Mír Alim Khan jagírdár).	2 ~	* Miscellaneous classes in posses- sion declared proprietors and, have acted as such since the Sikh time.

		* Now included with Naushahra tahsil and declared the property of the occupants.	
	1	4	
		Aza Khel	•
Chamkanni	Mattanni	Shahsb Khel Sulemán Khel Garbi Malli Khel	Shekh Mohamdi
	-	6	
	•	Aza Khel Momand, Aza Khel-bála	•
Maira Kachauri de- clared Government pro- perty but conferred in property on Sarfaraz Khan, arbab, so long as he occupies that posi- tion, and Amfr-ulla Khan of Chamkanni.	Mattanni	Shahsb Khel Sulemsn Khel Garhi Malli Khel	Shekh Mohamdi
DAWEZAI—contd.	.INNATTAM	SIRGANI.	GATAB

Norm—Four villages (Fattu Khel, Chuha Gujjar, Phandu, Chagra) were originally a part of tappa Khálsa, but included with tappa Momand by Avitabile, because they irrigated by the Bára. They are held by miscellaneous classes, who have been declared proprietors.

- Representative men also they allege this name was conferred by Shah styled arbabs.

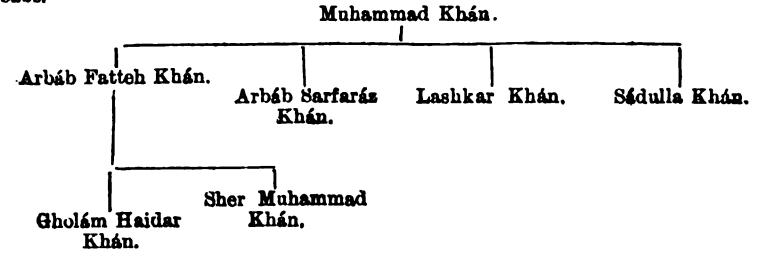
 Jahan Badshah, but this is doubtful, as they are unable to produce sanads like their neighbours the Khalils, and it is quite possible the title, after being conferred on the Khalils, was assumed by them.
- 285. The arbábs now recognized by government are Sarfaráz

 The arbábs and repre- Khán of the Mohib Khel, resident of Landi
 sentative men.

 Yarghajo; Jumma Khan, his uncle, of the Mohib
 Khel, and a resident of Kotla, Mohsin Khan.

Table of descent from arbab Muhammad Khan, the ancestor of the present arbabs.

286. The table of descent of this family is given.



Remaining representative men.

287. The kháns are Amírulla Khán, Yasin Khel of Chamkanni, Mir Alim Khán, Yasín Khel, also of Chamkanni.

Malliks Saidulla Khán, Ibrahím Khel, of Deh Bahádur, Arsla Khán, Bamizai, of Musazai, Gharibulla, Badinzai, of Umarzai, Gholám Khan, Bazid Khel, of Musazai, Jumma Khan, Dawezai, of Hazar Khani, Kali, Khan, Bara Khel, of Hazar Khani, Shekh Mozaffar of Shekhan, Abdulla Khan, Khuddo: Khel, of Adezai, Mián Zaid, Gul, of Garhi Zaid Gul (an outlying hamlet of Adezai, the greater part of which is enjoyed máfi by the Mián, Rahmathulla Khan, son of Amánulla Khan, a Khuddo Khel, and resident of Baddabair), are the representative men.

Qasbah Bagram. divided into six pieces; they are again subdivided into 16 maháls, and are owned by miscellaneous classes. Qasbah Bagram was originally the daftar of Khalils and Momands, but is now held by miscellaneous classes of persons.

The Naushahra tract of country, as included within the old tabsil boundaries.

289. It now remains to describe the tract of country hitherto known as tahsil Naushahra, occupied mainly by Khattaks and miscellaneous classes.

That portion of it known as Khálsa and the Bandahjat, were originally the outlying hamlets of the Momands and Khalíls.

^{*}He has lately died.

Naushahra and Kheshgi, as already stated, were Hashtnaggar hamlets.

The Khattaks occupy the hills, the strip of plain between the hills and the Lunda river to Naushahra, and a small tract of country to the north of the stream, which is now included with the new tahsil of Utmán Bolák.

The different class and classes of people, with the number and name of the chief villages in their possession, is given in the subjoined statement.

Name of clan or class of people.	No. of villages and hamlets held by them.	Names of the chief village.
Khattaks	54	Akora, Dag Ismail Khel.
Afrídis	8	Sileh Khana.
Miscellaneous Afgháns	13	Naushahra Kalán, Pabbi Jallozai.
Miscellaneous Patháns	27	Kheshgi, Urmar, Taru Lahore.
Sayads	8	Pír Subaq.
Sikhs	2	Kund.
Hindkis	29	Jahángíra, Khairabád, Budhai, Harguni, Masmah.

they are located in the south-eastern corner of the Khattaks.

The Khattaks.

The Khattaks.

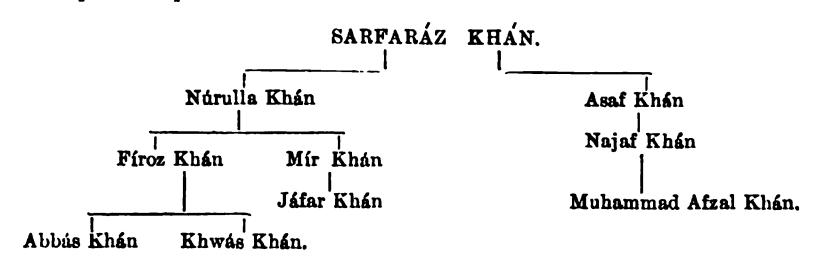
The derivation of their name has already been given at para 195. They are divided into two main branches, known as the eastern, or Akora, and the western, or Teri, Khattaks. The greater portion of the eastern Khattaks are attached to the Pesh-awar district, while the remainder and the western Khattaks are attached to Kohát.

The Khattaks have been described by Major James, who collected all the available details from Major, now General, Sir H. Lumsden, and Lieutenant, now Colonel, Sir R. Pollock's reports, and I think I cannot do better than quote him.

The tribe was originally under one chief, who in the time of Akbar undertook to protect the road to Pesháwar, receiving in return a grant of the plain from Khairabád to Naushahra. At that time the communication with Pesháwar was in danger of being cut off by the depredations committed in the Giddar Galli: the chief had also sufficient power to collect from his tribe a small revenue, deriving further emoluments from the Jutta salt mine. His successors appear to have held their chiefship under the confirmation of the Delhi emperors, and usually met a violent death at the hands of their relatives. The celebrated Khushál Khán was their most noted chieftain, whose wars with Aurangzeb in the latter part of the 17th century, and temporary imprisonment in the fort of Gwalior, have been noticed above.

The last chief who held sway over the entire tribe was Saádat Khán, who received from Timur Shah the title of Sarfaráz Khán, by which he is more commonly known in recognition of services rendered by his brother, Khushál Khán, to the king's father, Ahmad Shah, when the former engaged the Mahrattas near Hasan Abdál, and lost his life in the action. At his death his son succeeded to the khánship of the eastern Khattaks, and resided at Akora on the Kabul river: his authority extended to near Khushálgarh on the Indus, below which the western Khattaks remained under the authority of the sons of Shahbáz Khán, a younger brother of Sarfaráz Khán, who resided at Teri.

When Ranjít Singh made first a passing visit to Pesháwar, he received assistance from Abbas Khán, the great-grandson of Sarfaráz, who was then the chief of the Akora Khattaks, which led to a friend-ship that aroused the jealousy of the Barakzai Sardars, who invited him to Pesháwar. through Alim Khán, Orakzai, where he was imprisoned, and afterward poisoned by order of Yár Muhammad Khán. There have been so many murders in this family, and the khánship has been so often transferred, that it will be as well to enter here a genealogical tree of its present representatives.



Khwas Khan, brother of the late Abbas, was murdered by Afzal Khan, whose father, Najaf Khán, succeeded to the chiefship of Akora. He con-Para 191. tinued in power for a long time, owing to his connexion with the three Barakzai Sardárs. who married three of his nieces; but they received from him an annual tribute of Rs. 12,000. When the Sikhs took actual possession of Pesháwar, Najaf Khán fled to the hills, and they assumed the direct management of all the plain country of the eastern Khattaks, and built a fort at Jahangira. Subsequently Jáfar Khán, cousin of the two murdered brothers, Abbás and Khwás, forming an alliance with Arsla Khán, the chief of Zaida in Yusafzai, went against Najaf Khán, and expelled him from Níláb. This Jáfar Khán had been a jamadar of horse under Captain Wade, but now became a rival for the khánship with Najaf Khán. The Sikhs had left all the hill villages as a jágír attached to the chiefship, stipulating that the Attock road should be kept open, and free from plunder. Its value was estimated at Rs. 10.000, including certain ferry dues and customs, and general Avitabile continued to transfer it at pleasure, until it was finally divided between Jáfar Khán and Najaf Khán. Their jagír was confirmed to them by the Darbar, and when the second Sikh war broke out, Jáfar Khán is said to have joined Chattar Singh with 1,000 men, and Najaf Khán to have gone to Pír Muhammad Khán at Pesháwar. The latter was murdered soon after, in the fort of Jahángira, by the sons of Khwas Khan in revenge for their father's death, and they immediately fled to Swat. Muhammad Afzal Khan was confirmed in his father's position by Dost Muhammad Khán, then at Pesháwar, and, together with Jafar Khán, was found in possession at the annexation of the country. Jafar Khan is said to have been the first man to enter the fort of Attock for plunder after the retirement of Major Herbert, but neither he nor Muhammad Afzal Khán attempted to oppose, or molest the British force on their way to Pesháwar. Jáfar Khán is a man of much cunning and intrigue, but not wholly devoid of qualifications for chieftainship, whilst Afzal Khán is both cruel and cowardly, and lowly esteemed throughout the country.

The Khattaks, as a people, are a most favorable specimen of Patháns, and deserved better leaders than have lately been in power over them: they retain all the good qualities for which they were renowned under Khushál the Great, are brave and independent, and the only Afghán tribe which can lay claim to faithfulness. Active and industrious they are largely engaged in trade, and the evil name they at one time acquired was caused by the Afridis of Bori and Janakor, who plundered in the Rawalpindi and Pesháwar districts, and found an asylum

for themselves, and a place of concealment for stolen property and imprisoned Hindus, in the Khattak jangals, under the sanction of Afzal Khán, against whom the Khattaks were powerless, as long as he exercised unlimited control over them.

There are three classes amongst the Khattaks, apart from the general body of the people: 1st, the Khán Khel, which includes all the relatives of the chiefs; 2nd the Fakír Khel; and. 3rd, the Káká Khel. The Fakír Khel are the descendants of the elder brother of the renowned Khushál Khán, who retired from the world at the instigation of Rahimkár, the great Khattak saint, since which time they have acquired a character for sanctity, and to them is entrusted the keeping of valuable property in times of public danger, or internal feuds.

The Káká Khel are the descendants of the above saint, whose shrine is 7 miles from

Naushahra, much resorted to as a place of pilgrinage, and
believed by popular superstition to be the scene of many
miraculous cures. Very large numbers of people assemble annually from all neighbouring
countries in April, at a fair held at the shrine, which is picturesquely situated amongst
the low hills skirting the plain, covered at this point with dense brushwood. This class
has acquired a veneration beyond the district, and is respected amongst the wildest tribes of
Afghánistán: one instance only has occurred of a Káká Khel being killed even by the
Khaibaris, who were compelled to pay a large fine on the occasion. Zaid Gul of this tribe
lived at the foot of the hills to the south of the Kohát pass, near fort Mackeson, and was
the Pir of Adam Khel Afridis: other members of the family are Hama Gul, Didár
Gul, Hajab Gul and Roedád Gul, residing at Abazai on the Swát river, whose influence in
the Utman Khel hills is equally great.

The remainder of the Khattaks are exceedingly poor; their country, with the exception of a small strip on the bank of the river, being rugged, full of ravines, and unfit for cultivation.

Their hills afford good pasturage for cattle and goats, of which they have large herds. All their bullocks are trained to carry loads, and the Khattaks form the principal carriers of salt to the countries north of Peshawar and all Afghanistan.

To this circumstance of foreign travel, which cannot but tend to civilize, combined with a desire to retain the respect entertained for large divisions of their tribe, they are, perhaps, indebted for the good qualities which so remarkably distinguish them from all other Afgháns.

An immigration from the Khattaks to the Lundkhwar valley in Yusafzai took place some generations back. That valley was then occupied by several clans of the Báezai tribe of Yusafzai, the remainder of whom were in Swát. Apprehensive of the encroachments of the Mandan clan, they called the Khattaks to their assistance, who finally succeeded in establishing themselves on the lands of the Mattorzai, which have remained in their possession to the present day.

- The Cherat hill is in the Khattak range of hills; it was the common Khattak range of hills. land of the villages Silch Khana, Kotliy Shah Kot payan. Government is now in possession and the hill is used as a sanitarium for troops, who are regularly located there from the Peshawar and Naushahra cantonments during the summer months.
 - 292. There are besides, the well known shrine of Káká Sáhib The Khattak shrines. in the village of Ziárat

Shekh Bábar sahib's; Faqír sahib's, Mirza Gul sahib's; Habak sahib's.

293. The leading men among the Khattaks are, (1) Fatteh Khán
The leading men of the Bahádur, formerly in the Guides, a man who
Khattaks. has done good service for Government; his
brothers (2) Rassúl Khán, formerly Inspector of Police, and (3) Fazulla
Khán: they are Khán Khels.

The two elder brothers reside in the city, but the youngest lives in the village of Jahángíra, where they have a house and some property.—(4) Ahmad Khán, Khán Khel, the present subedár-major of the Guides; he resides in the village of Akora; (5) Mansúr Khán, Khán Khel, a resident of Saidú.

The leading Káká Khels aro, Rahím Gul's sons (Hama Gul, Dídár Gul, Hajáb Gul, and Roedád Gul) and Abdul Rahmán of Abazaí, Indzar Gul, Muqaddar Shah, Mubarak Míán, and Hazrat Shah of Ziárat, Burhán-ud-dín Míán, a Káká Khel, resides in Surkhdheri (Yusafzai), Husen Shah of Wallaí, and Qaríbullah who resides in Tangî.

- 294. The leading men in the remaining portion of this tahsil The leading men in the are, Azád Khán, a lambardár of Naushahra remaining portion of the Kalán, Mír Afzal Khán and Diwán Sháh, lamtahsil. bardars of Kheshgí, Usmán Mián of Pabbí, Shah Nawáz Khán, Ahwan, of Masmah, Rahmatullah Khán and Fatah Khán, Kunds, of Budhaí, and Qudratulla of Sardár Garhi.
- The Hindkis occupying thriftless and very extravagant; this is owing the Khalsa tappa are thrift- to their villages being so close to the city, the temptations of which are too much for them: they are, as a rule, much involved, and a great deal of their land is mortgaged to city men.

Statement showing distribution of population into men, women and children in the original tabsils according to the 1868 census. 296. In the following statement there will be found a distribution of the population into men; women and children in the original tahsils, according to the returns of the 1868 census.

Name of old Ta	ihsil,	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Pesháwar		48,408	42,706	44,641	1,35,755
Naushahra	••	24,612	23,672	30,996	79,280
Datidzai	••	12,915	11,624	13,132	87,671
Doaba	••	11,477	10,396	13,132	35,005
Hashtnaggar	••	19,196	16,936	22,244	58,376
Yusafzai	••	49,290	45,453	57,649	1,52,392
Cantonment	••	19,114	3,474	2,085	24,673
T	l'ot al	1,85,012	1,54,261	1,83,879	5,23,152

Statement showing the population of the present settlement census returns distributed according to the new tabsils, and other information.

297. The present settlement census returns, distributed according to the new tahsils, are given below, with information as to the number of souls to the square mile on cultivated and total area, also the average population of a village,

<u> </u>		e6	Tota	area.		equarê abed.	the square including	action
Name of Tahail.	No. of villages.	Cultivated.	Uncultivat- ed.	Population.	No. to the waite cultiva	No. to the mile incl	Average population per village.	
Pesháwar	941	155	99,898	1,39,018	1,34,046	889	854	885
Doába Daúdsaí	***	159	72,308	44,155	57,469	509	816	861
Hashtneggar		78	1,26,193	67,842	52,973	289	127	796
Nausbahra		125	95,571	2,55,555	84,736	484	118	518
Yusafzaí	***	112	2,78,640	1,25,732	70,628	162	112	631
Utmán Bolák		101	1,91,680	1,05,958	94,722	816	204	938
Total	•••	725	8,64,290	7 58,255	4,74,574	851	190	655

The average number of persons in the district per village are 663.

298. Peshawar is the only city; it has a Distribution of city and village population. population of 58,555.*

Three villages of Naushahra (7,743), Chársadda (6,522), and Práng (8,231) have populations exceeding 5,000 souls.

The remaining 650 villages are grouped into 5 classes-43 villages have a population of 5,000 to 2,000 77 do, do. 2,000 to 1,000 do, do. do. 1,000 to 127 do. 500 · do. do. 500 to 200 do. 200 203 less than 200.

From this it is apparent that the largest number of villages have populations under 1,000 souls.

The Afghans of the district generally, and especially the Mandanre (Yusafzai), and Muhammadzais Physical constitution. (Hashtnaggar), are manly, muscular and full statured men.

^{*} Subsequently corrected to 58,430.

Their complexions are dark without being black; many of them have the Jewish cast of features, which, added to a look of high bearing, especially noticeable in some of the Arbáb and Khán Khel families, classes them as a handsome race.

300. They are a lively people, superstitious beyond belief, and Character of the people. proud to a degree, but brave and hospitable, two virtues compensating for many vices, among which may be mentioned distrustfulness, envy, resentment and vindictiveness.

The chief occupation of the mass is agriculture; they seldom engage in trade or handicraft; because they have no capacity for it, and look down upon these means of gaining a livelihood.*

The wealthier men are very fond of hawking; all have the bump of destructiveness strongly developed, which they call shikar, but they have no idea of sport as sportsmen understand the term.

A soldier's life has a charm for the younger men; many of whom are enlisted in the native infantry regiments and make good soldiers.

They are very fond of festive gatherings at the shrines of popular saints, where large numbers always collect; as a rule they are orderly and pass away the time vieing with one another in equestrian exercises, Neza bazi, and shooting, relieved by songs (Landai) and their wild Surnai music. They are not, as a rule, athletes,—wrestling, racing on foot, or performing feats of strength, do not form a part of the village youth's amusements, and this does not wear off in manhood when they mix with Punjabis and Sikhs after enlistment. An Afghán thinks a Punjábi or Sikh who appears in a semi-nude state for gymnastics, as utterly without shame.

Their love of home is great; this, coupled with pride, keeps many younger members of good families wasting their lives in Pesháwar with next to nothing to live upon. It is also attributable to a custom which does not allow their wives to accompany them when they leave their homes.

Service too in the army or civil department for young men of good family generally commences on such low pay as to render their living, and keeping the follower or two who would usually accompany them, impossible.

301. In Yusafzai and Hashtnaggar a game called Skhai is much played; it consists in holding up the left foot in the right hand, and hopping on one leg against an adversary; sides are made.

Fighting rams and quails are amusements also much admired.

^{*} Note.—This spirit is manifested even in agriculture. It was only the other day a Momand Afghán, on being asked by the Superintendent of Settlement why he did not grow vegetables, which would give a better return for his money, replied, "Am I a gardener?"

A list of the principal religious and festive gatherings.

302. A list of the principal fairs and religious gatherings is given in the appended statement.

List of the principal Religious and Festive gatherings.

No,	Name of principal gatherings.	Date.	Демавкэ,
1	Ziárat Kaka Sáhib	16th to 24th	IMADANS. This religious festival is held yearly at the village of Ziárat in the Khattak country, to commemorate the anniversary of Shekh Rahmkár's (better known as Káká Sáhib) death; it lasts 8 or 9 days. Large crowds (50,000) assemble, and make offerings, at the shrine; the proceeds are divided among the descendants of Káká Sáhib. On the 7th or 8th day the flesh of sheep and goats is buried, and a general scramble made for it by the holiday folk, under a shower of stones thrown by the Káká Khels and Mojawars of the shrine. The idea is that no harm can be inflicted, but there are broken heads at times, I am inform-
2	Idul fitar wa- rúkai A khtar.	lst Shawál	This religious festival is celebrated from 1st to the 3rd of Shawál, the tenth month, the next after Ramzàn. On the first day about 9 o'clock, after having given the usual khairát to the poor, the people, dressed in new and clean clothes, assemble in the mosques and perform prayers. The remainder of the day is spent in visiting and congratulations; the second day is the mela day, and is now held on the open ground, near the cattle sarai on the right of the grand trunk road, looking towards Attock. On the third day another mela is held at the Chitta Gumbat, in the Gullozai village boundaries.
3	Idulzuha Lóé Akhtar	10th Zulhija	This religious festival, called the great festival, commences on the 10th of Zulhija, the last month of the year, and, like the other, lasts three days; wealthy persons slay sheep and goats, the flesh of which is distributed among their friends, relatives and the poor. With the exception of sacrificing, the same customs are observed as at the, minor festival and the festival is held in the same place. The minor festival is observed with more rejoicing, probably owing to the fast of one month previously gone through.
4	Moharram	10th Mohar-ram	This day is held sacred because it is the anniversary of the day on which Imam Husen, the Prophet's grandson, was slain at the battle of the plain of Karballa. It is also believed to be the day on which the first meeting of Adam and Eve took place after they were cast out of Paradise, and that on which Noah left the Ark. Alms-giving, and other good works, are incumbent on all.

List of the principal Religious and Festive gatherings.—(Concluded.)

No.	Name of principal gatherings.	Date.	Bemarks,
5	Jhanda	1st or 2nd Monday of Maggar	The festival, known as the Jhanda mela, is held yearly, near the city at the open space near the cattle market, to commemorate the anniversary of Sakhi Sarwár's death; it lasts only one day. There is no shrine, and the festival is often put off a day or two in the event of rain, or any other cause preventing a large assembly. There are lines of temporary shops erected, and a good deal of business transacted. The name Jhanda is owing to the large show of flags erected by the fakirs.

HINDUS.

The chief Hindu festivals are the Baisakhi, held in April, and the Dosaihra, in September or October. The former takes place at the Gorakhnáth tank, near Babú Garhí, and the latter, near the city, on the land known as the Jabba. They attract large crowds.

According to their own code, they have a high sense of honor.

303. They have, according to their own code, a high sense of honor, and are most sensitive and jealous as regards the reputation of their women.

The three main points obligatory on an Afghán, according to his code of honor (Nang-i-Pukhtana), are 1st Nanawatai (the right of asylum)—this binds the Afghán to shelter and protect any one, even an enemy, provided he comes as a suppliant.

- 2nd. Badal, or the necessity to revenge by retaliation; this is bequeathed as a legacy by father to son, and runs on sometimes for generations. If the avenger takes life it is called Kisás.
- 3rd. Melmastya (hospitality)—this is still carried on, and there is no doubt that much of the debt in families is caused by the hospitality exercised. It is obligatory on the Afghán to feed and shelter any traveller who may demand it. Hospitality, above all other things, wins the heart of an Afghán; the hospitable men are as a rule the most popular. A saving man is called a Shum (miser), and possesses but little influence.
- 304. They are very amenable to the orders of authority; a single Amenable to the orders chaprasi is enough sometimes to stop a riot of authority. and often sufficient to bring in two factions, ready to fight one another on the slightest provocation. It is often difficult to make them understand the why and wherefore of procedure; they will not, or pretend not to do so, but they fully understand the meaning of the word "hukm" (order).

305. The dwellings of the villagers are mostly constructed of mud, one storyed and not higher than 10 feet. In the Khattak hills, stone, of which there is plenty, cemented with mud, and unplastered, is used; it gives the houses a cleaner and more lasting appearance. Most dwelling houses (kor) are within a walled enclosure, known as the golai, one side of which is taken up by the dwelling house. Inside the house will usally be found a kandu * (corn bin) made of clay; this contains the corn supply for immediate use; some beds (kat), stools (katkai); a swing cot or two (zango), according to the number of children, a clothes chest or safe made of wood (tanrai); some spindles (tsarkhe), and earthen dishes of various size.

In the enclosure (golai) there is often a shed for the cattle, and in Yusafzai, Hashtnaggar and Naushahra always a large corn bin called khamba; this is raised from the ground, in shape like a bathing machine, and contains the year's supply of grain; it is from this the kandu inside is replenished.

- 306. The mosques of a village are easily recognizable by the The village mosque easily groups of "tálib-ilms," or seekers after learning recognizable.

 usually to be found carrying on their studies in the enclosure in front of the mosque; at the corner of the mosques there are small walled-in enclosures, where ablutions previous to prayer are made; the corners of the roof of the mosque are frequently decorated with markhor horns.
- 307. The hujra, or guest house, which, as a rule, attaches to each The hujra, or guest house, section of the village, is also easily distinguishis not difficult to find. able by the number of charpoys in front of it, and the large chillam which is quickly filled for the passer by.
- 308. The houses of the headmen too are general distinguishable by their greater privacy, and more substantial, look; they have sometimes small fruit and flower private than other houses.
- They are frank and open; the better class are extremely **309.** courteous and easy in their manners. The in-Common usages of society. habitants of the villages near the border, who are less thrown in contact with us, are sometimes very plain, and show little distinction of rank, but this is only ignorance, and not intended. All show great outward reverence for old age. Their greetings and salutations are numerous,—sulám alai kum, and the reply wá alai kum salám are always interchanged. It is not unusual for friends to have a mutual embrace (bara gara), during which each passes his head three times from right to left of the other's breast; during this follows a string of enquiries, made with great rapidity, for example, Jor-ye (are you well), Khajor-ye (are you quite well), Khushal-ye (are you happy), takra-ye (are you strong), Kkhu takra-ye (are you quite strong), tazah-ye (are you cheerful), Kor Khair dai (are they well at house), Zamin-de jor-di (are your sons well), &c., &c.

^{*} This is only found in Yusafzai, Hashtnaggar and Naushahra; elsewhere the corn supply is kept in a basket shaped chatài.

The common salutations are, sturai maskai (be not wearied). makhwaregai (may you not be poor), harkula rushai (come ever), loe sha (be great); this is the reply usually given to the salutation of a boy.

When a person enters a house or hujra he would be greeted with Harkala rasha, to which he would reply, Harkala osai (may you always abide).

Gratitude is expressed by Khudai de obakha (God pardon you), or, pa izzat osai (live in honor), bache de loe shai (may your sons grow up), Khudai de osata (God preserve you).

The speeding salutations are Khudai pa aman (To the trust of God); he would reply Khudai dar sara neki-oka (May God do good to you).

They are not a cleanly race; their ablutions in the cold weather are confined to the anders or wuzu, necessary purification before prayers. Falsehood in kachery is not looked upon as wrong, when balanced against saving a friend, or paying out an enemy. Evidence given by witnesses has to be accepted with the greatest caution.

They smoke and snuff, but their temperance and moderation in diet is great. Drinking is confined to the city people—I have never seen an Afghán agriculturist drunk during the whole of my service in this valley. Tea is very much used by the better classes, but I never remember having seen coffee drunk.

Food.

The food of the common people is of a most simple character—during the summer, a mixture of wheat and barley cakes, vegetables, pot herbs and wild fruits, milk in its various forms, but seldom meat. They have two meals, one eaten about 10 o'clock (dodai waqt); if any is left it is finished in the afternoon at 2 o'clock (mas pakkhin). The evening meal or the makhum dodai is usually taken about 8 o'clock.

The better class keep the same hours or meals but live better, and indulge frequently in meat, fowls, and rice.

Sugar and the wild honey found in the Khattak hills are in great demand and much used.

311. The dress of the agriculturists consists of a pagri of white cloth (patkai), a loose coat (khalka) or *shirt (kamiz), and loose paijamias (partug) tied round the body by a running string or band; the whole outfit is made of coarse country cotton cloth, costing between Rs. 2 and Rs. 2-8; the coats are often colored blue to save washing, and are worn sometimes till they drop off.

The chiefs and well-to-do wear the same pattern of clothes, but they are made of finer materials, and in the winter Pesháwar lungis or scarves take the place of malmal or khassa pagris. Sheepskin coats (postins) are worn in the winter by the poorer people; they last for three years and are obtainable at prices varying from 3 to 15 Rs.

The better class generally wear chogas, the prices of which, vary between Rs. 10, 12 and 14

^{*} This costs less.

Stockings are not in general wear, except by a few of the better class in the cold weather.

The common shoes are of thick red leather, and cost Rs 1-0-0 or 1-4 a pair.

The better class wear a better made shoe, inlaid with gold thread. Garhi Amanzai and Akora are noted for the good shoes made there.

Some of the city people in the winter wear inner shoes (mauzah) of soft yellow leather, over which the ordinary shoes are worn.

A leather belt (mala band) to which is attached the talwar and pistol, is always worn on a journey by those who have weapons to carry: a small ring (silver) is worn by many on the little finger of the right hand, on the stone of which is engraved the wearer's name. The settlement has I imagine increased the number of ring wearers.

Some of the turbans are of vast dimensions. Skull caps and the sugar loaf shaped cap (kulai), are worn by a few.

The head is always shaved.

The women.

The women are kept secluded as far as possible; among the poorer classes even, who have to perform some of the drudgeries of domestic life, strictness in keeping their faces concealed from strangers is insisted on. The mass of the people have only one wife, but kháns and wealthier men indulge themselves to the allowable limit. Great influence is exercised by the women over their husbands, and they are too often the inciters in getting up quarrels, which often end seriously as little time is wasted in abuse.

The only out-door amusement the women have is to assemble at the shrines of some of the celebrated deceased saints on their anniversary burial days.

On Fridays it is also the custom for the women to visit the graveyards, and dress the graves with flowers and white stones. They are fond of dancing and singing; this was stopped by the Akhund of Swat, but I am informed it is again coming into fashion in Yusafzai.

Superstition.

313. The superstition of both men and women is great.

The Akhund of Swat and others, are believed to have the power of performing miracles.

A visit to the ziárat or sacred shrine is the panacea for all diseases, and the means for obtaining any thing desired. Charms and omens are believed in. The men are outwardly very particular in the observance of prayers, alms, fasts and pilgrimages.

314. The marriages of the Afghans of the district are usually determined by considerations of family convenience: it is very common for a man to marry his first cousin, and his deceased brother's wife is, by custom and opinion, his right (hak).

Marriages, always preceded by betrothals, are generally conducted in the case of a virgin (peghla) in the following manner:

A Dum (Mirási), acquainted with the affairs of both parties, is sent as a dalál or go-between; he makes the overtures to the bride's father, and ascertains what will have to be paid.

Overtures from a Dilazak, or other person not recognized as an Afghán, would not be entertained, although Afgháns have no objection to take the daughters of Hindkis as their wives.

It is also usual to object to over tures for a younger daughter if there should still be an elder unmarried sister.

The amount payable is fixed according to the position and means of the suitor; it includes a sum of money for expenses, another for jewels; this is allowed for in the dower (mahar) fixed, and is the only portion of the dower paid previous to marriage. A certain quantity of rice, shakar and ghi are also included in the demand. There is often a good deal of haggling about the amount demanded. As soon as the money is paid, betrothal (kojhdan) is made, and may or may not be followed immediately by the marriage ceremony (wadah). The ceremony is generally performed in the month of Shiwal, seldom in the month of Moharram, which is considered an unlucky one for marriages.

The ceremony is performed by the Imám, after ascertaining from the relations, who have been witnesses to the Kabul il jab, or acknowledgment of acceptance, by the girl of her suitor. The amount of dower (mahar) varies very much; it is usually settled at the same amount as has previously been fixed for other members of the family; this is known as maher-i-misal.

It is common for the bride, if satisfied with her husband, to forego her right to dower, and it is always done if the husband at any time should become dangerously ill after marriage.

The bride's own portion, received from her father and mother, is called dhadzor parúnai.

The mariage festivities are called shadi, and consist of a wedding feast called in Pushto khwara and the procession or janj which accompanies the bridegroom (changhol) to the bride's (changhala) house

The journey of the procession is varied by discharging guns and blunderbusses, and music on the pipes (surna)* and drums (dolkai or damama).

The eve of Friday or Monday are generally the days chosen by the husband for taking away his wife. Sometimes, where only betrothal (kojhdan) has been made, the religious service of nikah is performed on the night of the arrival of the janj.

The expenses known as haktora, payable to the khan or mallik of the kandi in which the bride resides, include the fees to the village servants; they are paid by the bridegroom before he can take away

^{*} Called in Yusafzai (turai).

his bride, and on his arrival with the janj; they usually amount to Rs. 10, and include payment to the village artizans, imam and hak pagri for the mallik.

The procession,* or janj, again returns with the husband and bride to his village, where further feasting is carried on for another night after which the husband for the first time is at leisure to see his bride (nawai), and ascertain if she is all that has been described.

The expenses fall on the bridegroom; to help him it is the custom for his friends to contribute sums (nendra), an equivalent for which he is expected to pay at their weddings. The cheapest marriage with a virgin (peghla) would probably not cost less than 100 rupees, an average one about 250 rupees, and for an arbab, khan, or leading man, the expenses might reach as much as Rs. 1000, 2000, and 3000.

Their language.

Their

It differs in many respects from Pashto or the southern (usually, but erroneously, styled the western) dialect, mainly in employing kkh in lieu of the sibilant (sh), and the hard; (g) for the softer; (zh) which prevail in the latter.

The Pakhto of Hashtnaggar and Yusafzai is noted for its purity both of idiom and pronunciation. The Khattaks of the district speak the soft or Pashto dialect.

The name Pakhtun, an Afghán (plural Pakhtanah), by which a Pathán designates himself in his own language, has been variously derived. Dr. Trumpp agrees with Lassen, and traces it back to the Paktues mentioned by Herodotus; whilst Raverty relies on the Afghán tradition that Pakht, or Pasht, in the vicinity of Kassai-ghar, in the Sulemán range, was the head quarters of Afghána, the commander-inchief of king Solomon, and derives thence the name of the language, Pakhto or Pashto, and of the people, Pakhtun or Pashtun.

The Afghán language was, there is every reason to believe, for an extended period purely colloquial. The first prose work connected with it, of which there is information, is entitled Sarah, or "The Pure," of which, according to Raverty, Akhund Darweza (A. D., 1550) wrote that it had been in the possession of the Yusafzais for some period before his time.

The title is an Arabic one, and Raverty does not say in what language it was written.

The earliest prose work was by Shekh Mali, Yusafzai, in A. D. 1417. It is a history of the Yusafzais, related their conquests, and recorded the distribution of the property held by the tribe. No copy, however, of this work is procurable.

The earliest Afghan poetry was by one Mulla Arzani, who flourished in A. D. 1550.

Their great poet was Khushal Khan, the renowned Khattak chief: he was born in A. D. 1613 and died 1691; he must have had a good opinion of himself, having recorded that he was grateful to God for many things, but above all that he was Khushal Khan, Khattak.

The principal works from the pens of European authors are six, four grammars and two dictionaries. The grammars are Vaughan's (1854), Raverty (1855), Bellew (1867), and Trumpp (1873). The lexicons are by Raverty, 1860, and Bellew, 1867. The following works published and in course of compilation and publication by Capt. T. C. Plowden, Bengal Army:—A translation into English of the Kalíd-i-Afgháni, the government text book, with copious notes. Idiomatic Pakhto colloquial sentences, in two parts. A Grammar and Syntax of Pakhto, or the north dialect or Afghán, as spoken in British Afghánistán.

Among the appendices marked D will be found lists of every work in the language, which were kindly prepared for me by Mr. Hughes, and have been revised by Capt. Plowden.

The accomplishments of reading and writing were chiefly confined to the priest class, but of late many of the young men of good family have learnt besides a smattering of Arabic and Persian, to read and write Urdu, as they see it is their only chance of obtaining employment in the civil and police branches.

Few, if any, of the ordinary land proprietors can read or write, but the rising generation, with its better opportunities of education, will not be so deficient as the present one. The women as a rule are quite uneducated.

of the traditions of the four Sunnis, or followers of the traditions of the four Sunni sects called after the respective doctors whose tenets they have adopted; the Afgháns generally belong to the sect known as Hanáfis. In all matters of outward form, the keeping of fasts and of saying prayers, they are most particular.

The prayers consist of two parts, Farz and Sunnat; the former must be repeated, the latter may be omitted in case of pressing hurry. Before any prayer can be repeated, ablution by audás or, in the absence of water, purification by taiamum must be performed.

The religious man is easily told by his always being on the lookout to avoid contact with what he considers impurities; dogs are his chief aversion.

There are five fixed prayers, the 1st at sahra, i. c. at day light, mazpakhin at noon, mazdigar, afternoon, mazkham at sunset, and mazkhotan at evening.

318. The people, as a rule, although better off than under former Debt.

rulers, are not extricating themselves from debt; if report is true, debts are and have increased chiefly owing to that bad custom which induces them to vie with one another in expendture at marriages and deaths. More money is now spent on jewels, food and clothes, than used to be. Gambling too, which is becoming very common, has much to say to the indebtedness of certain classes.

Cash loans are obtainable between the rates of 1 and 3 per cent. interest per month; as much as 25 and 50 per cent are charged for loans repayable at the next harvest. For seed loans, from ½ ser to 1 ser per maund is paid as interest. Money is obtainable on a deposit of jewels at Rs. 1-9-per cent. per month. It is not unusual to find land mortgaged to two persons, the proprietary right to one and the cultivating right to another. Till this settlement, the ordinary custom in the district was for proprietors to mortgage their lands, give over possession to the mortgagees, but still continue responsible for the government demand. For the future such agreements as these are not attended to; the revenue is primarily recovered from the person in possession.

The debts are chiefly due to the local shop keepers.

319. The measure of grain current in the district, except in parts: Weight and measure. of Yusafzai, is a measure of weight.

The Duráni ser was equal to Rs. 102, Doadza-shahi, the Sikh ser, to Rs. 102, Nának-shahi, the Pesháwar ser, Rs. 104 British coinage.

There is a difference of ½ masha in weight between the Doadza-shahi, Nának-shahi, and government rupee; the former is equal in weight to 12 mashas, the government rupee to 11½ mashas only.

The government ser, equal to Rs. 80 and consequently the Pesháwar maund exceeds the government maund in weight by 12 sers.

The common calculation when weighing grain is by dharis, 1 dhari equal to 4 sers.

In tappas Utmánnama and Razar, of sub-division Yusafzai, there is a measure of capacity known as the Odi or Ogi, the tested contents of which are found to be in wheat or moth 5½ sers, of barley and millet 4 sers, of Indian corn 5 sers, and of sarshaf 5½ sers.

A tsata, or sackful, of wheat, barley and jowár, is usually between 3 and 4 maunds in weight.

The measure of land depended on the quantity of seed sown in it, and is known by the same name,—thus one maund of land is the space in which a maund of wheat or barley can be sown.

Change in people since commencement of British rule, to judge from annexation; probable future the difference I myself can see, during the last change.

12 years; it is most apparent in Yusafzai, some villages * of which tahsil were almost independent and but little inter-

^{*} The Utmán khel villages in tappa Baezai Narinji, Some villages in Tappa Sadhum.

fered with. These villages used a few years ago to settle their disputes according to their own Pathán code, but latterly they have learnt, and acknowledge, the government is strong, just, and very different to any former governments. It is nothing unusual for villagers who never dreamt of using our courts, to use them freely for even small matters. But although with our rule, life and property are undoubtely more secure, and justice is available to all, still I think the mass of the people would prefer to revert to the old state of affairs; they have not learned to like us, although they fear and admire us in many things, and also fully appreciate the justice of much that is done.

By degrees the people, under the influence of our strong government, coupled with the many local improvements of canals, bridges, roads and wells yearly being carried on, will change from a hardy, warlike race, to a peaceful agricultural class, and with this change may be expected a great decrease to serious crime.

CHAPTER V.

THE SETTLEMENT WORKS.

PROGRESS—EXPENDITURE.

321. The district was placed under settlement in 1869, under order No. 355, dated 17th March 1869, from Secretary to Punjab Government to Secretary to Financial Commissioner, but it was not till a month or two after that officials by degrees came dropping in from the Pesháwar district, and the Kangra settlement.

322. Gopál Dás, Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, joined in July 1869: he was engaged during August and September organizing and training the patwaris; they were, as a rule, inefficient and ignorant of the work about to be required of them.

Owing to the insufficiency of patwarís in number, proposals for the recovery of cesses were submitted.

Owing to the insufficiency of patwarís in number, proposals for the recovery of the measurements being completed within some reasonable time. The patwarís' circles were temporarily re-cast, extra patwarís and assistants appointed.

With these arrangements even the areas of some circles were so unmanageable in Yusafzai (e. g., tappa Baezai, area 1,85,545 acres, and there were two patwaris to measure it), and Hashtnaggar, that extra amins were appointed to help. Where this was done, it was, as much as possible, managed that the patwari of the circle should exercise a general superintendence, and keep himself acquainted with what was being done in his circle.

Subjoined statement showing the staff employed.

The subjoined statement shows **324**. the staff employed.

No. of Patwáris.

Assistants. 134

Extra Amins. **322**.

The expense was met by raising the patwari cess from 3 to 6 per cent.; this paid for the patwaris' assis-The expense was met by Measurement fees, amounting to Rs. raising the patwari cess to 50,000, were also recovered from all but some 6 per cent. border villages, for the payment of the extra amins appointed. Cesses for the purchase of measuring implements, of which there were none fit to use, and the payment for the copy of the rough statement of holdings, chitha khateoni, viz., six pie parcha fees, were also recovered

The measurements were simultaneously commenced through-**326**.

The measurements were simultaneously commenced throughout the whole district. Leading men on the zaildar system were entrusted with the supervision of circles.

out the whole district in September 1869, by which time the patwaris had received a fair amount of instruction, under their superintendents, who were directly supervised by Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, Gopál Dás. Leading men on the zaildar system had circles made over to them, and were instructed to

keep the people aware of what was being done, and check the classification of soils from their local knowledge. They were also useful in collecting together proprietors and tenants, and acted as a watch on the amins employed.

The scale used was 60 karus, or 330 feet to the inch, i.e., 16 inches to the mile. This scale rendered the The scale used rendered comparison with the professional survey maps. the comparison with the 240 karus to the inch and four (4) inches to professional survey maps the mile, easy. In some villages, where the divisions of the land were very minute, the scale was doubled or trebled.

The instruments used were the plane table, chain and rod.

The instruments were the plane table, the chain of 66 feet, and the rod of 51 feet or one karu.

Means employed to check the length of the chain during measurement.

329. In order to check the length of the chain during measurements it was ordered that the length of the chain should be marked between two peg driven into the ground opposite the chief hujra of the village. It was done previous to the commencement of measurement operations, and ordered to be

tested every morning previous to starting for the days work.

Trouble was taken to ensure the patwaris living at their own expense.

330. Trouble was taken to ensure the patwaris living at their own expense, and if they did not, the people are chiefly to blame.

The first stage of work after the boundary pillars were put up.

331. The first stage, after the boundary pillars were put up, was the preparation or correct outline maps showing the exterior boundaries of villages.

As a check, the patwaris were provided with a copy of the village boundary line accordingly to the revenue survey map. The common boundaries of adjoining villages were carefully compared, and were not considered complete till the lambardars' seals of all the villages concerned were affixed. The dimensions of the external fields of the village were shown on the boundary lines.

332. Within the exterior boundary, blocks or chaks were formed,

Within the exterior boundary blocks or chaks were formed, previous to the commencement of the field measurement.

and the same system of marking the dimensions of the external fields on the boundary lines was carried out. This rendered the detection and correction of errors very much easier. The field measurements then followed,

on the same map; sometimes the plots and fields were so small that it was necessary to show them on a larger scale in the margin.

The detailed measurement of the well site and its belongings on the margin was hardly necessary, as the wells are usually owned by a single proprietor, and the disputes, which this detail is proposed to remedy, never occur in this district.

333. There were as a rule two field maps prepared on the spot;

Two field maps (shaj-ras) were prepared; one was elaborated on the spot and showed in colors and by colored lines, an exact photograph of the village lands.

they show the physical features of the country, the village boundary pillars, the triple junction points, and the distance between the pillars' points, the limits of the village sites and burial grounds, the village roads, the unculturable waste, cultivated, including fallow. Wells,

irrigation channels, the boundaries of all well marked sub-divisions of property, such as kandis, tals, kors, shabanarozes, salorgans, doguns and vands or veyshes. One of the shajras (the patwaris) was elaborated on the spot; it showed by colors and colored lines an exact picture of the village land divisions; the other shajra was afterwards elaborated by draughtsmen and caligraphists.

Well statement will be found on the margin of the shajra or field maps.

334. On the margin of the shajra will be found the well statement, giving full information regarding the wells of the village.

335. Whilst the exterior boundary line was being prepared, the

Whilst the exterior boundary line was being prepared, munserims were in the village preparing the pedigree table from which the chitha khateonis were prepared.

munserims were in the villages preparing the pedigree tables. From these rough pedigree tables, the chitha khateonis of each holding were prepared on separate sheets, and made over to the patwaris. A copy of this, known as the 6 pie parcha, was furnished to each landowner, cultivator and revenue assignee. The

common land parchas were made over to the lambardárs.

The field register (khasra) was reduced to an index of the numbers and area of fields.

336. The field register (khasra) was reduced to an index of the numbers and area of fields.

It was believed that a saving of time and expense would be thus secured.

337. The headings of the khasra (I) and The khasra headings. chitha khateoni (II) are appended.

ſ.

1	2	8	4	5	6	7	7 8 9 10				12	13	14	15
Mantakhij number.	Number in field map.	Rast.	Maddle.	West.	Mean.	South.	Middle.	North	Mean.	Ares.	Description of Land.	Name of crop,	Total of trees entered in columns 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 & 9.	Remarks,

H.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	В	9	10	11	12	13
No.	Name of Kandi.	Name of Tal.	Name of owner with par- cutage and caste.	Name of cultivator with parentiage, caste and residence, and terms of occupancy.	~	Name of Well, Canal or Water Channel:	FIELD		Area	Local mea-	No. of trees with des-	Remarks.

338. The extra columns "measure known to the people" and old khasra number added as a help and check.

The extra column "measure known to the people" was columns "mea- added, because in Yusafzai, Hashtnaggar and other parts of the district, the only measures known to the people were a seed and bakhra one.

The column for the old khasra number was introduced as a check on the amins, and prevented any proprietary alterations being made without the superintendent's orders.

339. In order to bring on cases, the six pie parchas were of Means employed to bring different colors, white for those considered proon cases for property with prietors, and of different colors for tenants. This simple means brought on a great many cases without delay, and the excuse cannot be made hereafter by objectors that they could not read or write and did not know what was entered regarding them.

The boundaries with independent territory still generally undefined. 340. The boundaries with independent territory are in nearly every case still undefined; with their settlement we had nothing to do.

The maps, with some exceptions for which there are reasons, will be found in tahsil Hashtnaggar, Halimzai Momands in tappa Daudzai, Momand villages on south-east border, it is possible errors will be more numerous; the cultivation was generally in the hands of men of independent territory whose attendance at the same time with the proprietors was not always advisable or obtainable.

- Supplementary maps and statements showing the dis-Supplementary maps and tribution of irrigation from canals and the water system, were prepared at the same time distribution of irrigation from canals and water system, were prepared at the same time as the measurements for villages with irrigated land, and form part of the settlement misl.
- Drawing up of customs, judicial, mán and lambardarí cases formed a inheritance and alienation of landed property, judicial and mán work, lambardári enquiries formed a large share of the work done.
 - 344. The measurements were not concluded until December 1870,

The measurements were concluded in December, but as the first nine months were lost, the measurements may be said to have been completed after one year's work.

twenty two months after the district was put under settlement, but as the first nine months, owing to untrained establishments, non-arrival of the Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, till July, and sickness in the district from October till December, were lost, I con-

sider the first stage may be considered as really completed in one year from the time work commenced, i. c., December 1869. In nearly all settlements the first few months are lost, but in Pesháwar we were more unfortunate.

Expenditure on measurenent from different sources, average expense and average area measured. 345. The expenditure from different sources, the average expense and average area measured, will be seen in the subjoined statement.

Foes.	Patwari Cees.	Brdget.	Average expense of measurement per acre.	Average expense of measurement parmere excluding half the patwarf cess.	Average area per chain measured per diem.	Remarks.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	R _B , A.P. 87,61410 1	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.P	A, K M	The villages had, during measurement to provide two chainsmen and a mezkurito secure the attendants of the land owners and cultivators; this is not included.

The work of the second stage or preparation for attestation and assessment.

346. Then followed the second stage under which come the following kinds of work:—

Calculations of areas.

Correction of errors.

Comparison of the survey and settlement measurement.

Verification of entries in shajras and khasras.

Collection of required data, such as details of area, filling in village note-books, produce estimates, &c.

Fairing papers.

Transcribing the pedigree tables.

Cleaning and backing the maps.

Arrangement of the chitha khateonia according to the pedigree table order.

Arrangements made for according to some system, the Pesháwar, Doaba arrying out the work under proper supervision and Daudzai establishments were transferred to Pesháwar, the Naushahra establishments to Naushahrapar, at which place the mission school house was rented, the Hashtnaggar and Yusafzai establishments were sent to their head-quarters at Charsadda and Hoti Mardán; for a short time tappas Utmánáma and Razzar establishments (tahsíl Yusafzai) were kept at Swábi, under Khushál Singh, Deputy Superintendent.

Meanwhile the villages ment Officer and Extra Assistant Settlement were visited, and data for Officer, and notes made for assessment. Every village in the district has been visited by me. I think this visiting is of great importance, and the notes made on the spot frequently help in deciding, where there are doubts about the recorded information.

This stage of the work was concluded in June 1871.

349. This stage was concluded in June 1871. The expense for the 15 months is given below.

Fees.	Patwarís' cess.	Budget.	Total.	The average expenditure per acre, if a patwari cess excluded.		
13,290 15 6	17,559 15 4	34,430 0 7	65,280 15 5	0 7		

350. The third stage includes the tasdik and assessment. The The third stage which infirst step was to redistribute the patwari cludes the tasdik and ascircles; the assistants no longer required were sessment.

discharged; assistants only were kept for patwaris unable to do their own work.

An increase to the budget was sanctioned, and allowed of the entertainment of one munserim over 7 patwaris, and one Deputy Superintendent over 4 munserims.

351. Máfi, irrigation, tenancy and absentee cases were pre-

Máfi, irrigation, tenancy, absentee, plus-and-minus river laws and kamíns' rights—enquiries made.

pared, also plus-and-minus statements to ascertain inequalities of shares and possession. The river laws and customs affecting landed property, situated upon, and under the action of rivers, the enquiries showing the position

of village servants, "kamins," their rights and duties towards the proprietors, were commenced.

352. In September 1871, Hyát Khán was appointed Extra

In September 1871, a second Extra Assistant Settlement Officer was appointed, and placed in charge of Yusafzai and Hashtnaggar.

Assistant Settlement Officer, and placed in charge of Yusafzai and Hashtnaggar, and Hakim Rai, Superintendent, was at the same time transferred from the district office, and placed in charge of tahsil Yusafzai vice Daula Shah.

Assessment reports for 4 tahsils almost completed.

353. The assessment reports for tahsils Peshawar, Doaba, Daudzai and Naushahra were almost completed.

The third stage was completed in June 1873, with the following expenditure.

354. The third stage was concluded in June 1873; the amount expended will be seen in the sub-joined statement.

Patwárí c	ecs s.	Fees.		Sanctio Establish		Tota	1,	Average expenditure per acre, if I patwárí cess excluded.			
Rs. 86,860	A. P.		A. P.	Rs.	A. P.		A. P.	Rs.	o	A. 2	P. 8
											ı

The fourth stage or final preparation of the settlement misl, the distribution of revenue, &c.

The copying was chiefly done by caligraphists. Deputy Superintendents responsible for correct record of facts in village. Pedigree tables, frigation customs,—comparison of tribal and village pedigree tables.

Munserims were responsible for entries under the proprietary and tenancy columns, conditions between proprietors and tenants, particulars regarding battai, absentees, agreements regarding future division of shamilat, &c.

355. The fourth stage included the final preparation of the settlement misl, the distribution of the revenue, and the completion of whatever was left to be done.

356. The copying in the fairing stage was done, to a great extent, by caligraphists. The Deputy Superintendents were responsible for the correct record of facts in the village pedigree tables, irrigation customs, and comparison of tribal and village pedigree tables.

357. The munserims were responsible for the entries under the proprietary and tenancy columns, the conditions between proprietors and tenants, particulars regarding battaí, absentees, agreements to the future division of shamilát property, the correct record of orders regarding máfis.

358. The patwaris merely entered the areas and totalled them.

Patwaris entered areas and totalled them, and have, with the help of caligraphists, prepared government copy of the settlement misl.

The government copy of the settlement misl has been prepared by patwaris and caligraphists, under the superintendence of the patwaris, who compared these with their own copies.

359. The Pesháwar tahsíl assessment report was submitted The date on which the in September 1872, and received the sanction assessment reports were of Government, Under-Secretary to Government ment's No. 327 dated 7th March 1873.

The Doaba, Daudzai and Naushahra tahsil assessment reports were submitted together in January 1873, and received the sanction of Government, Under-Secretary to Government's No. 979 dated 28th July 1873.

The Hashtnaggar and Yusafzai assessment reports were submitted in July and August 1873, and received the sanction of Government, Under-Secretary to Government's No. 362 dated 17th February 1874.

360. After the janmas were given out, written agreements reAfter the jamas were garding the mode of distribution were, as given out, darkhásts regarding the mode of distribution were taken garding the mode of distribution were taken dent passed the orders for distribution.

If, however, the mode of distribution was disputed, a statement was prepared showing all the necessary statistics in statement form with columns for Superintendent and Extra Assistant Settlement Officer's opinion, and Settlement Officer's orders.

The number of statements so prepared for each tahsil is given in the following statement.

No.		Name of tabsil.			Number of distribution statements prepared for orders.
1	Pesháwar			•••	29
2	Naushahra			•••	3
3	Doába Daudzai			•••	40
4	Hashtnaggar			•••	9
5	Mardán				3
6	Utmán Bolák			•••	5
			Total	•••	89

361. In some cases, where water shares existed, but the land Mode of distribution or held was very unequal, two rates were fixed, dered in certain cases. one for water shares and the other a rate per acre; for examples, see Matta Moghal Khel, Dilazák Garhi, Malli Khel and Landi Yarghajo.

362. For every village bach statements were prepared; the Bach statements prepared headings are given on the next page.

for every village. The difference between the amounts payable in 1873, and those under the new assessment, could be seen at a glance.

Former re			Present revenink.	•	Measure of distribu- tion.		
Demand with detail of Khálsa and Máfi.	Cesses.	Total.	Demand with detail of Khalsa and Máfi.	Cesses.	Total.	Former.	Present (red).

Method of distribution by proprietors.									Tenauts rent.						
	Former. Present.							Former.				Present,			
- y		or	Share (red)		Area and des- cription of land		Rent payable by tenant.			գեհ	Former pay- alle to Gov- ernment.			Present.	
No. Name of Lambardar		Name of Proprietor	Name of Cultivator Area according Sha	Khalsa	Mss	Total	Former	Present (red)	Measure of right	Demand	Ccas	Total	Demand	Cess	Total

These were destroyed at the completion of settlement,—the alterations and corrections made on them rendered them useless except to the officials by whom the corrections and alterations were made.

Objections to the results of the new assessments, usually settled by Superintendents.

363. Objections to the new result of the assessment were usually cleared up by the Superintendent.

Máfis hitherto enjoyed, although not sanctioned by competent authority, included in máfi area,

364. Máfis hitherto enjoyed and recommended to be upheld, are included under mafi area. The final orders on recommendations for resumption, or for new grants, will have to be carried out in the district office.

The man work has been very heavy owing to the revision of the whole subject, and the incomplete state of the work. In cases where mandars, non-proprietors, used to take half produce, cash has been fixed for the future.

In some villages, pattás to enjoy at barání rates were granted, after distribution had been made.

365. In some villages pattahs to enjoy wells at barání rates were granted after the distribution had been made; where this is the case, the necessary alterations will also have to be made in the district office when the yearly papers are prepared.

to be the state of ages, or the second secon

300. In villages on the border, or where favorable assessments have been made for other reasons, if the cesses were calculated on the full jamas, the results of the full and recoverable assessment are shown.

367. The cosses except for 10 hamlets in Hashtnaggar, and 47 in Tracesses as a releast. Yusafzai, where it was considered unadvisable, or and on the full jamas. have been calculated on the full jama; the revenue excused was looked upon as a máti.

368. In Michni and Panjpáo, no comparison of the shares and

No plus and minus statements prepared for the Medicand Hadman Momands. holdings was attempted; the revenue paid is a nazaráná which they have been allowed to distribute as they choose; hitherto the custom has been for the tenants to pay the government demand from the half share of the stalks

and grass to which the proprietor is entitled (ka-baka). Their land is situated both in British and independent territory; consequently the comparison of share with holding would have been useless.

369. In Hashtnaggar, where the village areas are of two kinds, in Hashtnaggar the revelence distributed and barání, the amount of jama distribution on irrigated distributed on either kind has been shown

nordistribution on irrigated and baráni shown separately,

separately, so that if the maira fails, the Deputy Commissioner will know what should

be remitted and excused.

370. Owing to the reduced institution fees for land cases, the

plete before they were quite concluded, in order to allow of the knewat work being completed, which would have been difficult with fresh judicial work, the institution of which was encouraged by the reduction of the institution fees. judicial work instead of decreasing towards the conclusion of settlement seemed to increase, and, in order to allow of the completion of the knewat work, sanction was obtained by notification No. 1939, dated 19th November 1874, to consider settlement operations as completed in the old tahsils of Peshawar Naushahra, Doaba, Daudzai and Hashtnaggar, from the 1st of November 1874.

The new tahsil, Mardán, was declared completed from 1st February 1875, by notification No. 377 dated 1st March 1875. The tappahs of Utmánnáma and Razzar were notified as completed by No. 1012, dated 26th May 1875, from the 1st June 1875. During the month of May, 100 fresh cases were filed from these two tappahs only.

The settlement misl or file.

371. The settlement misl or file contains the following papers:—

I. Index (sar-i-warq).

II. The index to wajib-ul-arz, the contents of which are distributed over different papers.

III. A glossary giving the meaning of Pashto words used in the settlement misl.

IV. Field Register (khasra)

V. Field Map (shajra).

VI. Irrigation Statement (naksha ábpáshi).

VII. Pedigree table (shajra nasb).

VIII. Tender of engagement (darkhast malgozári).

IX. Alphabetical list of proprietors.

X. Register of rights and liabilities (muntakhib khewat).

XI. Tabular statement showing assessment of revenue free plots (fard tashkhis máfiát).

XII. Final rúbkári.

For each village a note book, known as the lál kitáb, has also been prepared in English and vernacular.

The settlement misls for each tabsil bound in different colored volumes.

372. The settlement misls are bound up in different colours for each tahsil.

Pesháwar Doaba Daudzai Naushahra Hashtnaggar Márdán Utmán Bolák Light blue.
Dark blue.
Red.
Green.
Kháki.
Light Yellow.

373. The patwaris are provided with copies of papers No. Copies of papers in pat. IV, V, VII, X and XI, and an abstract waris possession. of No. VI.

In addition a pargannah misl has been drawn up for each tahsil. 374. In addition to the above, another misl or file, called the parganah misl, has been drawn up, and is composed of the following papers:—

I. Tribal customs.

II. General irrigation customs.

III. A paper showing the position of village servants, their rights and duties towards the proprietors.

IV. Tribal pedigree table.

V. Alluvion and diluvion customs.

VI. Statements contained in final report.

VII. Patwárís' circles.

VIII. A general map.

375. Each proprietor, tenant with right of occupancy, mort-

Each proprietor, tenant with right of occupancy, mortgagee, máfidár and lambardár, has received a copy of his rights and liabilities, as entered in the muntakhib khewat.

gagee, máfidar and lambardár, has received a copy of the record of his rights and liabilities, as entered in the muntakhib khewat. They were distributed by the Deputy Superintendents in tahsíls Mardán and elsewhere by the patwárís.

Dates on which the settlement misls were filed in the district office.

376. The settlement misls were filed in the district office between the dates :-

Doaba Daudzai

February to May 1875.

Naushahra

Do. Do.

Pesháwar

Do. to July 1875.

Hashtnaggar

April to Septr. 1875.

Mardán

July to Septr. 1875.

Utmán Bolák

September to Decr. 1875.

At the same time some 80,000 or 90,000 tenancy and miscellaneous revenue cases were also filed.

377. The settlement records of tahsil Yusafzai are the fairest

Reason why the Yusafzai settlement misls are fairer and cleaner than those of the other tabsils.

and cleanest, owing to the patwaris' misl having been first correctly completed and the government file copied from it afterwards, whereas in the other tahsils, under the superintendence of Gopal Dás, Extra Assistant

Settlement Officer, he commenced with the government misl, and hoped the copies for patwaris might be made in the district after the conclusion of settlement, but unfortunately this arrangement, which I believe he managed at Gurdáspur, was found impracticable, and then, to save time whilst waiting for sanction to the assessment, the patwáris' papers were commenced.

After this some few alterations were made, and mistakes discovered; these corrections, attested by the Superintendents or Deputy Superintendents, are apparent in the government misl, which could not again be recopied.

The lambardar cess, in exchange for which land khárijbách has been set apart, is more favorable to the lambardars in tabsils Pesháwar, Naushahra, Doaba Daudzai, and Hashtnaggar, than in Yusafzai.

378. The lambardar cess in Yusafzai and the other tahsils has also been somewhat differently calculated. Yusafzai the land freed from distribution, has been looked upon as a máfi and charged with its proportion of cesses; but in the other tahsils it has been considered as altogether free of all baches, and the proportion of cesses on it is thrown on the proprietary body in addition to the pachotra

Future arrangements of records according to parganah numbers.

cess.

The district and tahsil records should be arranged according to parganah numbers, as entered in the parganah misls.

to government of this settlement has been The cost **380**. Rs. 4,73,643, as will be seen from the follow-Cost of the work. ing details;

Amount expended.

Pay of Settlement Officer, Settlement Officers and s				Rs. 4 ,16,050							
Travelling allowances	• • •	•••	• • •	28,044							
Contingencies	•••	•••	•••	31,441							
Advanced by Government	•••	• • •	• • •	47, 000							
		Total	•••	5,22,535							
From this deduct.											
Value of stamp paper filed in settlement courts 26,9											
Excess of income over expe	enditure	in fees for pro	cess								
serving (talabana)	• • •	•••	•••	8,060							
Saving in settlement fees and patwaris' cess credited to											
district	• • •	•••	• • •	13,884							
		Total	•••	48,892							
Rs. 5,22,53	5—Rs.	Rs. $5,22,535$ —Rs. $48,892$ =Rs. $4,73,643$.									

The total area of the district=acres 16,02,515, i, e., 2,503 square miles; this brings the cost to government at about anas 4 and pies 9 per acre, or Rs. 189-3-8 per square mile. On cultivated alone, the cost has been annas 8 per acre.

Besides the above expenditure, the sum of Rs. 3,78,425, collected from the people, must be included, and if that is added the cost per square mile of total area=Rs. 340-6-8.

The revenue, including that assigned, amounts to about Rs. 9,01,408; Rs. 52-8-8 per cent.; on this covers the actual expense incurred by government, and Rs. 94-8-4 per cent. the amount spent, including the sum recovered from the people.

The rise in revenue, including assigned and cesses, amounts to Rs. 2,24,791; of this the actual rise in revenue, including the mafi revenue equals Rs. 1,74,356, and after 3 years will cover the government expenditure.

CHAPTER VI.—PRESENT STATE OF PRIVATE RIGHTS IN LAND. JUDICIAL WORK.

The division of the district under the Duránis to the dissolution of the Saddozai power.

381. Local information divides the district of Pesháwar, during the ascendancy of the Duránis to the fall of the Saddozai clan, into three divisions:—

I. That immediately under the rulers.

This consisted of (1) tahsil Pesháwar as it now is, and included tappahs Momand Khalíl the Qasbah and Khalsa, (2) Daudzai, (3) Doaba and (4) Hashtnaggar.

II. The country occupied by the Khattaks.

This was little interfered with, and left to the management of the kháns of the tribe.

III. Yusafzai.

This portion of the district was only nominally under the Duránis. It was really independent, and under a patriarchal system; each man cultivated his bakhra (share), or any portion of it, at pleasure, and paid no tribute, or share of the produce, to any one; his duty to the tribe required that he should join in all offensive or defensive operations undertaken, in accordance with the resolutions arrived at by the jirgah (council of elders).

The first three of the main tribes, who settled in Pesháwar, occupied Yusafand Hashtnaggar zai, Doaba.

382. It has already been stated in the second chapter on the history of the district (para 73), that the first three main tribes to settle were those descended from Kakhai, viz., the Yusafzais, Muhommadzais and Gigiánis.

They begged land from the Dilazáks, but eventually possessed themselves of the divisions known as Yusafzai, Hashtnaggar and Doaba, which they occupy at the present time.

- The Ghorai Khel Afgháns, comprising the Momands, Khalíl and Daudzais, came some years after, and took The second migration of the tappalis* in which they are now located the Ghorai Khel Afghans at a later period. from the Dilazáks.
- The position occupied by them was in the plain; they were in consequence exposed to attack by the local The demands of Governgovernors, and became more under control ment in the tappahs under control created the inams, than their fellow-clansmen of the other three ba-wajeh-daftariat (rent.) tribes, who lived at a greater distance. claims of Government in these three tappahs created the ináms, bawajeh-daftariat. They were on a fixed scale, and enjoyed generally by the proprietary body. It is the exception to find ináms with the Kakhai division; in some few cases they are found to be enjoyed by members of some of their leadings families.
- In tappah Khálsa, the outlying hamlets of the Momands 385. and Khalils, occupied chiefly by tenants, there In tappah Khalsa, there was no fixed share of inám,—in some villages were no inams, because the occupants were tenants. inams were enjoyed, but they are of modern date, and were granted by the farmers.

^{*} Momand, Khalíl, Daudzai.

- 386. Under the Duránis, the villages in the 1st division of the The tappahs of 1st division, district, that portion directly subject to the excluding Hashtnaggar, farmed for what they would fetch. farmed for what they would fetch, to arbábs, kháns, leading men and retainers of the court. The farmers took a half share from the ábi lands, one-fourth and one-sixth from the barání lands; they paid the government demand, were responsible for any losses, and enjoyed the profits. Full authority was exercised by them as regards the cultivation of the land, and the distribution of water, &c.
- In Hashtnaggar, the demand was distributed on the khans of tappahs were responsible for its recovery.

 The Hashtnaggar, the demand was distributed on the government demand was distributed on tappahs. This fell very much lighter on the proprietors than elsewhere; the general rule being to lease out farms for the highest they would fetch.
- 388. The rates of inam varied. In sub-division Barozai, of tappah Khalil, it was 1-4th, owing partly to the Rates of inam in the difcharacter of the people and the position of their villages near the hills, which made farmers shy of taking up the leases. In other parts of Khalil more under control, the rate of inam was 1-8th; in tappah Momand it was 1-16th, perhaps because the proprietors were so numerous that to have granted more would have reduced the revenue too much. In Daudzai it was 1-8th

Besides the above rates, the Bári, composed of lands in the proximity of the village site, detached plots amongst the houses or in the beds of nallahs, were also excused payment of a share to the farmers. They were a part of the shares on which the revenue was paid when cash assessments were made, and were erroneously looked upon as man at the summary settlement.

- 389. In some influential families there were besides inams granted Higher rates than these by farmers, who found it to their interest to inwere found to be enjoyed crease the inam of leading men in order to obby some influential families. tain their help in the recovery of the revenue.
- From the remaining land, farmers took a half share from both proprietors and tenants; the share was taken in some cases by a division or appraise-ment of the probable out-turn of grain, locally known as (tip.)
- 391. Proprietors took service, and received fees at marriages from Proprietors received fees the non-proprietors; the fees are locally known known as "haq tora;" this as haq tora; "these were distributed among did not add to their income. the village servants according to fixed rates, and did not increase the income of the proprietors.

^{*} Tura=a sword.

Tora = a copper coin equal to half an anna.

[&]quot;Tora" is a nobleman or chief in Turki. Perhaps this may be the derivation of the word.

Always has been a marked difference between proprietors (daftaris), and tenants (hamsayas).

The bandahs or hamlets were occupied by malatar (feudal) tenants, hamsayas with certain privileges, sometimes by proprietors and when on the border of two villages, by holy men, who acted as buffers.

392. There always has existed a wide gulf between the Afghán proprietor and his tenants; the former were, and are known, as daftaris, the latter as fagirs or hamsayas (under the same shade.)

> The bandalis or outlying hamlets were usually occupied by hamsayahs, and sometimes by some of the proprietary class.

> In some cases the occupying hamsayas held the hamlet on a feudal tenure, and were, in consideration of its free enjoyment, bound to join the tribe, from whom they received the

land, in its offensive and defensive operations. This tenure is known as the malatar (girding up loins) tenure. In most cases the hamlet tenants, owing to their residence at a distance from the original settlement, were exempt from many of the minor services exacted from the tenants in the parent villages. These privileges have been recognized, as far as possible, in the declaration of their status and decision of their cases.

It is very common to find men of the holy class located in a hamlet on the borders of the land of two tribes; they were the best buffers obtainable at that time.

- In the 2nd division, or Khattak portion of the district, the kháns were all-powerful, and exercised proprie-In the Khattak portion tary rights over the waste lands (hill and or second division the khans exercised authority. uncultivated).
- **395.** From all occupants in possession, whether members of the tribe or not, it was usual to take a share of the produce or cash rents. Well lands always The rents taken by the kháns. paid cash; the usual rate recovered from baráni lands was 1.
 - The malliks enjoyed either cash inams or shares of land locally known as Qulbas,—sometimes they en-Maliks enjoyed inams. joyed pieces of irrigated land.
- **397**. In the hilly part of this division, the demand was distributed on houses and cattle; this is the present The demand against the The revenue is looked mode of distribution. hill Khattak villages was on houses and cattle. upon as a fine (tawan); the land is poor, and not considered worth the cultivation; it is useful only for grazing.

During 1818-19 the district fell to The district during 1818-1819 fell to the Barakzai sarthe Barakzai sardars. dars.

Hashtnaggar was allotted to sardar Sayad Muhammad Khán. He commenced to recover half produce from Hashtnaggar came more under control. ábi; and the from the baráni under cultivation.

The procedure of the anxious to squeeze as much as they could out Barakzai sardars injured of the land, the proprietary system was much the proprietary system. Shaken. Proprietors looked simply to keeping their inams. They took no interest in the management of their estates or cultivators, and were only too glad to be relieved of all responsibility. Very few of the leading men held their villages in farm.

The Khattak and Yusafzai 401. The Khattaks and Yusafzai portions portions of the district re- of the district remained as heretofore.

- When the district became a portion of the Sikh dominions **402.** in 1823, after the battle of Naushahra, the Barakzai sardárs became tributaries of Ranjít The district under the Sikhs from 1823 to 1846. Singh. During the Sikh rule, Hashtnaggar was continued in jagír to sardár Sultán Muhammad, and Doaba to sardár Pir Muhammad. The Khattak country was annexed, and only jagira granted to the khans. The remainder of the district, excluding Yusafzai, was farmed to Hindu capitalists and leading men; they took half produce as heretofore, and paid the government demand. Yusafzai paid a nazrána, collected with difficulty and seldom without force. The inams were not interfered with, but the hamlets of Khalil, Momand as d Daudzai were separated from their parent settlements, and the proprietors lost such rights as they had enjoyed in them. Jagirdars took upon themselves the same powers as were exercised by the government. The proprietary system of Doaba and Hashtnaggar received injuries from which they never recovered.
- as Assistant to the Resident at Lahore. Farms
 The district from 1846 to were continued until rabbi 1849, during which
 year Colonel Lawrence was appointed Deputy
 Commissioner of Pesháwar, and made the 1st summary settlement. In
 1850-51 the 2nd summary settlement followed; it was for a period of
 years: a summary khewat was prepared. In 1852-53, the 3rd summary settlement was made, and continued in force till 1855-56. Captain (now Sir H. B.) Lumsden made his summary settlement of
 Yusafzai in 1852; it was reported in 1855.
- 404. In 1855-56, Major James made his settlement,—it was proposed for a period of five years. It has, howThe settlement operations ever, lasted for 18 years, and was in force until between 1856 and 1868. the new jamas of the present first regular settlement were given out, except as regards a portion of Yusafzai in which the jamas of some villages were revised, and tappah Bazai, which was brought under its first summary settlement in 1857-58.

In 1862, Ata Muhammad Khán, Extra Assistant Commissioner, commenced the revision of the Yusafzai settlement; he was followed by Muhammad Hyát Khán, Extra Assistant Commissioner, c. s. I., who carried on the work for nine months, during 1866. Zulfikár Alí and

Colonel Dhanráj, Extra Assistant Commissioners, were appointed after him, and work was carried on till 1868, when it was found the work could not be satisfactorily done with the establishment sanctioned, and operations were closed pending the first regular settlement.

A great many cases were decided during Major James' settlement, but some of the orders were not What was done and omitcarried out; in many cases the orders passed ted at Major James' settlement. were not to come into force till the next settlement. There were also some incomplete enquiries, in which orders, postponing further enquiry until the next settlement, were passed. The enquiries regarding the status of tenants were directed towards ascertaining if possession was of 12 years duration; this was generally considered sufficient to confer hereditary rights, and also the right to pay in cash at the same rates as the proprietors; no rent above the government revenue was fixed as payable by this class of tenant. tenants whose possession was of less than 12 years were considered nonhereditary, and, as a rule, liable to pay a rent of half produce (nimkara). Thakbast maps and misls were prepared for the whole of the district, except Yusafzai and the Hashtnaggar maira. They were not measured.

The whole settlement, to the drawing up of the khewats and the adjustment of the revenue on shares, was made previous to the measurements; for the record of the areas obtained by measurement, a vacant column was left in the khewat. Yearly papers were prepared after the completion of the measurements, and have been since prepared, but I do not think they were of much value.

The enquiries into jagirs and mass were left in a very incomplete state. A few villages were intentionally leased to leading men. There were no records regarding tenants, lambardari and irrigation rights. There were no papers to show how the jamas had been arrived at.

Government ruled that Major James' settlement was only a summary settlement.

Mos only a summary settlement was only a summary settlement.

Mos only a summary settlement or summary settlement, was referred to Government.

No. 190, dated 27th March 1871, that the settlement was summary.

407. It was also considered advisable and fair for the people to extend the period of limitation; if this had not been done, they would have been, as compared period of limitation. with other districts, at a disadvantage, because previous to the introduction of Act XIV of 1859, it was an understood thing that no prescription* was running against parties out of possession luring the term of summary settlement, and, besides this, there were some cases which had been postponed for decision, in accordance



^{*} Cust's Revenue Manual, page 66.

with the orders of government, contained in revenue circular No. 122 dated 30th May 1849; there were also some decrees granted, with the proviso that execution was not to follow till the next settlement.

In neither class of cases were the people to blame for delay.

The application of an extended limitation to cases regarding the re-adjustment of village boundaries was considered unadvisable, and not recommended.

Copy of notification No. 285, published in the Government Gazette of India dated 22nd July 1871.

408. The following is a copy of the notification No. 285 dated 20th July 1871, which received the sanction of Government, and was published in the Gazette of India, dated 22nd July 1871.

"The following regulations having been submitted by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab to His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, have been by him considered and approved, and are hereby published for general information as having the force of law under the provisions of 33 Victoria, chapter 3, section 1:—

I.—Section 1, paragraph 12 of Act XIV of 1859, prescribing a period of limitation of 12 years from date of cause of action for suits for the recovery of immovcable property, or of any interest in immoveable property, shall have no effect as regards claims for land, and the rent, revenue, and produce of land, preferred in the settlement courts of the Pesháwar district during the present revision of settlement.

In substitution thereof the following rules are prescribed.

II.—Suits regarding land, or the rent, revenue or produce of land, and suits decided during the currency of the summary settlement in which the claim has been rejected as barred by lapse of time under the "twelve years' limitation" rule, may be entertained by the settlement coarts: provided, the cause of action arose within twelve years previous to annexation, that is to say, after the 1st of March 1837.

III.—Rule II shall not apply to decisions regarding village boundaries, or to any cases that have been decided on their merits by the Commissioner or the Financial Commissioner, or the Chief Court in appeal, except with the sanction of those authorities.

IV.—The provisions of Act XIV of 1859, regarding execution of decrees, are modified to the following extent.

In suits for execution of decree in which an order has been passed that execution is to be carried into effect during the present settlement, effect shall be given to that order accordingly, irrespective of the time that has elapsed since the order was recorded.

V.—In cases where no order has been recorded directing execution to be carried into effect at settlement, and where the original decree has never been carried into effect, the persons concerned may apply to the settlement courts for execution, irrespective of the time that has elapsed since the date of original order, and execution may be ordered, accordingly, unless the case is one that should be tried de noro under rule II.

VI.—When the settlement operations now in progress in the Peshawar district shall have been declared in the Government Gazette to have ceased, these rules shall cease to have effect."

409. The Commissioner in the No. $\frac{76}{2,120}$ dated 9th September

It was afterwards explained by the Commissioner that the interpretation of rule 2 was intended to be permissive, and not obligatory.

1871, issued explanatory instructions, concurred in by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, whose orders are contained in his Secretary's No. 122 dated 29th January 1872: they explain that the interpretation of rule 2 was intended

to be permissive, and not obligatory, as regards the entertainment by the settlement courts of suits of the nature mentioned therein. This will account for cases which were within the period of limitation, but

not decided in plaintiff's favour, owing to the want of satisfactory and irrefragable proof of original ownership, and also failure of good and sufficient reason why the claimant did not bring forward his pretensions sufficiently soon after annexation to have been within the term of limitation.

The results of the extended limitation, 410. The results of this extended limitation for regular cases will be seen from the following statement.

Name of Tahsil.		Original suits, cases deculed.	Cases revised,	Total.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant,	Total,
Pesháwar		101	18	119	29	90	119:
Naushahra		15	14	29	6 7	23	29
Donles Daudzai		23	13	36	9-,	27	36
Hashtnaggar		109	6	115	52	63	115
Yusafzai		169	17	186	99	87	LUK
Utmán Bolák	***	161	6	167	63	104	167
Total		578	74	652	258	894	652

The cases gained were few.

Subjoined statement shows the result of the extended limitation as regards execution of decrees. 411. It will be seen that less than half the cases were decided in plaintiff's favour.

÷.

412. In the subjoined statement will be seen the cases in which execution of decrees were sued out under the extended limitation.

1	ame of Tabsil.	Decree exc- cution of which was granted.	Decree exe- cution of which was refused.	Total.
Peshawar Naushahra Pausha Daudzai Hashtnaggar Yusafzai Utmán Bolák		 6 3 4 2	7 6 1 	11 6 7 3 5
	Total	 19	17	36

^{413.} Every chance was allowed the people of obtaining their Every opportunity afforded for the obtainment of institution stamp in all cases was reduced to 8 their rights.

The great object impressed on all the courts was, not to get rid of the cases till finally settled, and not to mind a case pending longer than usual, if by delay the true facts could be better arrived at.

^{*}Notification 385 dated 12th May 1870.

Statement of judicial cases decided during settlement.

414. The result of judicial cases decided during settlement will be seen from the following statement.

			No. of case	s decided.	
Name of	Fa hs íl.		For Plain- tiff.	For Defendant.	
Pesháwar Nau-hahra Doaba Daudzai Hashtnaggar Yusafzai		•••	823 594 954 519 1,205	1,529 849 1.309 604 1,756	2,352 1,443 2,263 1,123 2,961
Utmán Bolák	Total	••	1,014 5,109	7,250	2,217 ————————————————————————————————————

The statement showing number of execution of decrees.

415. The number of execution of decrees were as follows.

			Total of cases in which ex- ecution was sued out	No. of decrees executed.	Remaining.
Pesháwar Naushahra Doaba Daudzai Hashtnaggar Yusafzaí Utmán Bolák		•••	514 163 251 234 609 431	377 157 192 126 486 328	137 6 59 108 123 103
	Total	•••	2,202	1,666	536

416. At the commencement of settlement suits including claims

At the commencement of settlement operations, suits including claims for "land and kandars," or portions of the inhabited site, were referred to the district courts, until receipt of Financial Commissioner's No. 646 dated 29th January 1872.

for "land and kandars," or portion of the inhabited site, were referred to the district court, under section 23 of Act XIX of 1865; but since the receipt of letter No. 444 dated 12th February 1872, from Officiating Registrar Chief Court, to the Secretary to Financial Commissioner, in reply to his No. 646, dated 29th January 1872, in which the Judges of the Chief the Financial Commissioner in the opinion ex-

Court acquiesced with the Financial Commissioner in the opinion expressed in the 5th and 6th paras of his letter, they have been heard in the settlement.

417. The subjoined statement shows the work done on the ap-Appeal statement. peal side in judicial and revenue.

		InsoT	14	130	\$	3	9	1,470	130
45		Roltsekigation.	673 84.	:	10	183	en Pa	341	:
TOTAL.	op of	For Respondent.	99	:	28	Ä	103	1,030	:
	No. of cases heard.	For Appellant.	20	:	40	12.6	183	88	:
19		Total	:	1	:	96	178	38	7
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OABL		Reinvestigation.	40	:	ē4	\$:	25	
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TAT	No. of cases heard.	For Appellant.	2	:	;	4	-	F	:
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TABBIL NAU- SHANBA.	824	For Respondent.	6	;	(A)	=	3	1 88	
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ij		JatoT	80.	P-	4	17.00	7	3	
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			15 :	1	6년:	★6:	[설:	- 1	
		Name of Appellate Court,	Captain B. G. Hastings, Bettlement Officer	Ветевый	Lieutenant J. Montgo- mery, Assistant Settle- ment Officer	Copti Dis Extra Av- dstant Soulement Offi- cer	Muhammad Hyde Khan. Ratra Awintank Seldie- ment Officer	Total Indictal	

There were four appel- Assistant Settlement Officer, 2nd Extra Assislate courts.

Assistant Settlement Officer. Lieut. Montgomery, Assistant Settlement Officer, was empowered by Government order No. 230 dated 27th January 1874, to hear appeals in tahsil Hashtnaggar, and by Government order No. 1,043 dated 15th June 1874, for three months in the whole district.

In conjunction with the above statements apparently show a small out-turn for a district like Pesháwar, but with these above statements must be statements, should also be taken cases, which taken the extra judicial cases the number of which in each different class are given.

Work, and to throw the onus of proof on the proper party.

		No. of cases decided in different classes.						
Name of Tahsil.		Tenancy enquiries.	Irriga- tion en- quiries.	* Kam-o- Beshi.	Batwara.	Lambar- dári.	Total.	
Pesháwar Naushahra Doaba Daudzai Hashtnaggar Yusafzai Utmán Bolák	•••	13,136 6,406 13,698 7,931 11,695 28,890	434 6 393 46	143 120 127 50 77 71	69 1 61 45 36 44	609 319 218 192 501 350	14,391 6,852 14,497 8,264 12,309 29,358	
Total	•••	81,756	879	588	256	2,189	85,668	

Statement showing all cases, whether judicial and extra judicial, decided during the settlement.

420. These are added to the other cases in the following statement.

Name of Talisíl.		Total No. of cases.	No. of cases settled summarily.	Cases judicially de-	Appeals.	Execution of de- crees.
Pesháwar Naushahra Doaba Daudzai Hashtnaggar Yusafzai Utmán Bolák	•••	17,739 8,591 17,238 9,906 16,236 32,189	14,391 6.852 14,497 8,264 12,309 29,355	2,352 1,443 2 263 1,123 2,961 2,217	482 133 227 285 357 186	514 163 251 234 609 431
Total	•••	1,01,899	85,668	12,359	1.670	2.202

^{*} Enquiries into the difference of area in co-sharers' shares.

The income to Government from stamps and talabana.

421. The income from stamps and talabana was Rs. 35,008.

			Talabana.			
Ycar.		Income from Stamps.	Income.	Expendi- ture.	Balance.	
- 1869 to 1876	•••	26,948	26,973	18,913	8,060	

422. There was no correct register of government property, but No correct register of there were plots in which government ungovernment property. doubtedly had a claim, especially in the kasbah. The cases in villages were few.

The Depy. Commissioner was authorized to sue; the result of the suits is given in the statement.

423. The Deputy Commissioner was authorized by the Punjab Government, by letter No. 143 dated 16th March 1871, to sue, and the result of the suits will be seen in the subjoined statement.

Name of Tahs	il.	No. of cases.	Decree for Government.	Decree from occupants.
Pesháwar	•••	67	43	24
Naushahra	•••	4	2	2
Doaba Dáudzaí	•••	2		2
	Total	73	45	28

424. The subject of status of tenants was in a very confused state,—there were many tenants who had been since annexation to all intents and purposes proprietors.

At the present settlement the rights of tenants have been decided, as far as possible, according to the understood provisions of Act XXVIII of 1868.

In cases where the tenant was found to have been located by the ruler, or where they undoubtedly showed they had upheld the village, and the proprietors were very weak, they have been declared tenant, with occupancy rights.

The following procedure, sanctioned in Secretary to Financial Commissioner's No. 5392 dated 25th August 1871, was observed.

In every case a misl has been prepared; if the parties agreed among themselves, the terms of their agreement were recorded; if however, any dispute arose, the onus was usually thrown on the tenant, who was directed to sue, and such measures taken that he usually files a petition on 8 annas paper, which, with the original enquiry, was transferred to the judicial side, where orders as to his status and rent were passed.

Many tenants were afraid to fight for their rights, the proprietary body being so strong.

In hamlets occupied mainly by tenants, and in villages where the proprietary body was weak, cases were filed by tenants.

Rents have been fixed for all proprietors; tenants paying cash rents have had them settled at percentage rates on the revenue—this was the only possible way, as there are no such things as cash rents per acre or jarib.

Proprietors always wished for produce rents, but this was not possible according to section 16 of the Act, which was strictly observed.

The local designations of tenants are given in the tenancy misl. The ordinary names are nimkaragar* and naqdi deh. †

In some parts of the district there are classes of tenants known as Mulki and Khulki.

The former have rights; they usually have resided for some generations in the village, and the proprietor does not care about turning them out.

The Khulki tenant is a pure tenant at will—every thing depends on his getting on well with the proprietors.

In the kasbali, the tenants were usually found to be the planters of the fruit trees; they also repaired the garden walls, provided the outlay required was not excessive. Proprietors were found to take 1 and 2 share of the produce, and it is allowed that tenants of this class are entitled to compensation on eviction. They have been declared tenants with occupancy rights, and, where not, they have always been decreed compensation.

In some villages of tahsil Peshawar, where there are vineyards planted by the tenants, it has been agreed that if the tenant is dispossessed while the garden exists, the proprietor is bound to give him compensation on account of his share of expense incurred on the trees.

^{*} Giver of hali produce.

In some cases the occupants, who were undoubtedly tenants under former rulers, have been, owing to the loss of possession by the original proprietors, declared proprietors. In Daudzai the occupants of the Khalil hamlets, who were also tenants originally, have at this settlement been declared proprietors, in consequence of long adverse possession.

In Doaba many of the tenants at the summary settlement took up the engagements with the proprietors, and were known as knewatis; they paid no rent, and in some cases actually enjoyed a share of the shamilat. Many of them were located by the sardars to whom the tappa was in jagir; he was to all intents and purposes also the ruler; in such cases they have been declared tenants with occupancy rights.

In tappa Khalsa many tenants were found to have sold and mortgaged their rights for large sums, with the knowledge and acquiescence of the proprietors; they also have been declared tenants with occupancy rights.

In the cluster of villages known as the Bandehját, táhsíl Naushahra, the occupants, originally tenants of the Momands and Khalíls, have, in consequence of long adverse possession, been declared proprietors. In tappas Bolák and Tare, now part of the new Utmán Bolák tahsíl, the occupants who broke up the waste have been declared proprietors, and the tenants considered as possessing occupancy rights. In the hamlets and Mián Isa, founded in the Sikh time, the tenants found to be representatives of the founders have been declared tenants with occupancy rights, but proprietors of the wells and enclosures built by them.

In Hashtnagar the occupants of the sholgira hamlets have been declared either proprietors, owing to long adverse possession, or tenants with occupancy rights. In the maira hamlets the tenants are nearly all considered as tenant without occupancy rights. In Yusafzai, para 3 of section 5, and section 8 of the Tenancy Act, met the cause of many of the tenants occupying the hamlets, and allowed of their being decreed occupancy rights.

Appendix G—classified 425. Appendix marked G. is a classified statement of tenants' holdings. ing.

they were; the reductions and alterations necessary will come by degrees, and have been pointed temporarily, where mortgaged; and either the mortgagee was appointed temporarily, where mortgager was sole proprietor, or the post was made over to another lambardár, or lambardárs, in the kandí.

There were, however, so many cases of undoubtedly leading men in the village who had mortgaged their property, over whom it would have been difficult to appoint another lambardár, that the Commissioner in his No. 144 C, dated 17th June 1873, ordered that, where the lambardár was undoubtedly the leading man, he was not to lose his appointment, provided he could furnish security.

Land, which had changed hands, has been considered under the lambardar in whose kandi the purchasing proprietor holds his other land, because it was unadvisable to have the proprietor under two lambardars.

This would long ago have been carried out if the pachetra cess had been collected.

The miscellaneous lands have also been considered a separate kandi, and put under one of the leading lambardárs according to circumstances.

In hamlets, the lambardárs of the original village have been considered as also representing the hamlet. Arbábs, kháns, and leading men have been considered lambardárs of their own or family lands, and in some cases, where desired and their claims found to be good, appointed lambardárs for the kandí in which their land is situated.

In the following statement the number of cases decided in each tabsil are given.

Name of Tahsil			No. of cases decided-	By claimants for the post,	Enquiries necessary at the death of an incumbent.	Cases which were taken up by the Settlement,
Pesháwar			609	178	130	304
Naushahra		**1	319	144	99	76
Donba Daudzai		***	218	89	106	53
Hashtnaggar			192	78	53	61
Yusafzai			501	200	136	165
Utmán Bolák			350	166	116	68
	Total	866	2,189	822	640	727

From this it will be seen the whole lambardári question has come under review, and I hope in time the measures taken may be found exactly to meet the requirements of each village.

The question of future appointments can be much better decided according to the circumstances of the case and time. Of this there is no better arbiter than the Deputy Commissioner, and for this reason it has been left with him.

As a rule, Rs. 500 has been considered sufficient revenue for a lambar-dár to manage, but where there were kandís and sections in Pathán villages which have been always separately represented, and where factions and enmity prevailed, this rule has not been adhered to.

427. The records under this head comprise a file of papers for each village, with a map showing an outline of the village boundaries on a small scale, with reference to its irrigation.

The following were the main points of enquiry—(1) the canal from which the village receives water; (2) the share of water it is entitled to; (3) the rules governing the village distribution of water in the bakhras (shares) and miscellaneous plots of land.

Disputes have either been settled by the preparation of a summary case and, failing this, judicially.

The question of masonry openings has also been settled, and the case forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner to have the arrangements carried out by the tahsildars, as they could not be carried out in the settlement.

Most cases between villages and interior disputes for water shares have been decided.

- 428. The mill cases were of two kinds—(I) where permission to build a mill was asked; (II) when the mill was objected to on the ground of its causing damage to the village irrigation. Class No. I was an administrative matter; permission was usually granted where there was no damage or inconvenience to any body. Cases coming under class No. II were decided looking to the limitation and facts. The necessity of asking permission to build mills should still be insisted upon as it has been the custom hitherto.
- Hadbast cases.

 Hadbast cases.

 where the old files were missing. A few boundary cases with independent territory were settled by the Deputy Commissioner, on enquiries made at this settlement.

The boundary of the Pesháwar Khattak hill villages, with those of the Khwara tappa in the Kohát district, was referred to in my No. 191 dated 12th March 1874; the boundary has been laid down according to possession, on which the settlement measurements were based. Where the Deputy Commissioner and Commissioner did not wish the question raised, the boundary line with independent territory has been left unsettled.

A list of the number of border villages, with particulars as to their boundaries, is given among the appendices marked E.

In the interior a few cases of disputed boundaries, which had remained since the last settlement, have been settled, and also some cases where the boundaries had been altered by alluvion or diluvion.

Batwara in Qasbah, Akarpura and Hashtnaggar.

The different proprietors of plots as there were no lambardars; to obviate this for the future 17 mahals were formed. Akarpura, a village always in farm, was also divided into 7 mahals, and has been engaged for at a reduced jama by the proprietors.

In Hashtnagar some kháns and headmen had founded hamlets in the shamilat,—these hamlets have now been separated off on their own lial-ility.

		No. of	PRESENT NUMBER OF			
Name of Tahsíl.			Manzas,	Maháls.	Total.	
Peshàwar	•••	144	134	21	155	
Naushahra	•••	139	109	16	125	
Doaba Daúdzaí	•••	148	154	5	159	
Hashtnagar	•••	60	59	14	78	
Yusufzai	•••	191	108	4	112	
Utmán Bolák	•••	•••	101		101	
Total	•••	682	665	60	725	

There is a separate number in the kistbandi for the maháls; they have separate misls and, as a rule, they have always a revenue above 200 rupees.

431. In tahsil Naushahra only, under section 27 of Act XXXIII

Settlement of waste lands of 1871, separate settlements were made for in excess of the village re-excess waste lands in 9 villages. In every quirements.

case but Daurán, they were engaged for by the proprietors of the villages to which the land belonged.

The following statement shows the total areas of the villages, and the areas of the excess waste lands, or rakhs, set apart.

No.	Name of	villages.		Total area of the village.	Area of rákh set apart.
· 1	Dág Ismail Khel	•	•••	23,603	650
2	Saddo Khel	•••		3.070	205
3	Katti Khel	•••	•••	2,701	542
4	Manhaí	•••	•••	3,130	307
5	Palosí	•••		2,276	181
6	Khasraí	•••		3,530	248
7	Hangal	•••	•••	2,004	668
8	Lakraí	•••	•••	2.931	20
9	Daurán Maya Khel	•••	•••	742	272
		Total		43,987	3,093

CHAPTER VII.—ASSESSMENTS.

432. The assessment of the district was reported separately by The order in which the tahsils as they stood previous to the present assessments were reported new distribution, which has already been no-and sanctioned. • ticed in chapter I.

The proposed assessments for tabsil Peshawar were submitted in September* 1872, and received sanction of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor in 1873,† during his tour through the district.

They were followed by the proposals for tahsils Naushahra, Doaha and Daudzai, submitted together in January ‡ 1873; and sanctioned by Secretary to Punjab Government's No. 979 dated 28th July 1873.

The two last tahsils reported were, Hashtnagar in July § 1873, and Yusaizai in August | 1873,—both of them were sanctioned by Secretary to Punjab Government's No. 362 dated 17th February 1874.

The assessments have been sanctioned for a term of 20 years.

^{*} No. 1 dated 16th September 1872.

[†] No. 327 dated 7th March 1873.

[†] No. C. I. dated 15th January 1873.

[§] No. 96 dated 26th July 1873.

^{||} No. 108 dated 18th August 1873.

A comparison of the Revenue survey and settlement measurements.

433. A comparison of the revenue survey and settlement measurements in tahsils, with the variations, is given below:—

Name of old	The most			MINHAI	AI.	-1			ABI	1.			Total onl
Tahsils.	nents.	វលបស ខែពុក្ខព	Total area.	Waste.	Máfi.	Cultura ble.	Wollay	Cháhi.	olg grop.	Pou- ble crop.	silábi.	Jindráni,	ing w.
	Settlement .	123	3 2,27,511	55,292	5,746	81,995	9,876	1,011	21,870	22,517	2,851	26,353	84.478
Pesháwar	Survey .	123	3 1.91,265	36,882	:	50,828	1,188	1,915	1,8,1	452	:	:	1,03,555
	Difference	:	+ 30.240 or 19p. c.	+18,410	•	+31,067	+ 8,688	+ 06 –	:	:	:	•	-13.331 or 13 p. c.
Monchobro	Settlement .			1,58,673	5,815	1,14,115	3,941	7.750	3,450	7,878	7,475	1.18,948	1.27,695
_	Difference .	:	+5,886 or 1 p. c.	+ 9,110	:	- 5.735	+2,191	- 2,551	:	:	•	•	+ 2,511 or 2 p. c.
Dandzai	Settlement Survey	12:	76.787	11,533	3,393	20.695 18,269	2,618	1.906	15,573	13,928	1,134	6,017	41.166
	Difference .		- 50	98+	:	+2,426	+ 2,166	+ 303	;	. :	:	:	- 2,562 or 5 p. c.
	Settlement .	53	3 55,335	10,894	1,871	7,742	4,377	:	8,325	17.504	330	4,583	34,828
Doaba	Survey .		3 55,254	7,900	•	8,264	301	•	38,7	√ 289	:	:	39.090
	Difference.	:	+81	+2,994	:	- 523	+4,076	•	:	:	:	:	- 2,391 or 6 p. c
Hashtnagar	Settlement Survey .	74	4 1.95,639 4 1,83.692	26,341 21,961	12,684	42,535 65,882	2,373	4.36 8.93	1,830	14,543	2,174	91,478	1,14.079
0	Difference .		+11.947 or 7 p. c.	+ 4,380	:	- 23,347	+1,245	- 262			:	•	+30.914 or 32 p. c.
Vicefeei	Settlement	197	ဇဗ	1,53.191 1,31,669	65,955	53.681	9.772	13,177	:	399	4,993	3.39,777	3.68,118
	Difference		+ 29,170 or 5 p. c.		:	- 22,969	+5,194	-3,518	:	:	:	:	+30,617 or S p. c.
	Sottlement .	612	9 16,02,515	4,15,924	95,464	3,20,763	34,202	24,280	51,048	76,769	18,656	5,65,409	7,70,364
Total		725	5 15.19.235	3,59,422	•	3,39,743	10.642	31,212	277,0	38 3	:	5,01,131	8.20.070
	(Difference	-	or o p. c.	:	:	• .	:	:	:	:	:	:	+ 45,758 or 6 p. c.

Explanations of the difference between survey and settlement measurement rebetween measurement rebetween measurement rebetween survey and settlement measurement rebetween measurement rebetween measurement rebetween survey and to the measurement by the settlement of the maira land of villages on the Momand and Khalil border, and the area known as Reggi Lullum. This excess area equals 41,581, acres. The survey, on the other hand, have measured 9,700 acres, portions of Aza Khel, Yusaf Khel and Pasanni areas, which have not been measured by the settlement. The actual difference is really 4,365 acres, or 2 per cent.

In tahsils Naushahra, Daudzai and Doaba, the variation is inconsiderable. In tahsil Hashtnagar, the reason of the great difference is due to the measurement by the settlement only of 8,984 acres adjoining independent territory. Excluding this the difference equals 2,963 acres, rather less than 5 per cent. In Yusafzai there is a difference of 29,200 acres; this is also less than 5 per cent. When comparing the total cultivated and fallow of the settlement measurement with the survey, the man area of the settlement must be added to the settlement total for correct comparison. In Peshawar, if added, the difference only equals 13,331 acres; of this 8,100 acres must be deducted on account of Aza Khel, Yusaf Khel and Pasanni cultivated maira land, near the border, not measured by the settlement, and leaving in reality a much smaller variation, due somewhat to the survey not showing separately any small plots of waste in the middle of cultivated land, foot paths, irrigation cuts, &c.

These reasons apply generally in other tahsils, where there is a difference. In Hashtnagar and Yusafzai, the survey measurements were made a year previous to the settlement, and in the year settlement measurements were carried out there had been a good rain-fall and consequently a great deal of land was brought under cultivation; this accounts for the large increase in total cultivated area including fallow.

On the whole I think it may be said that the settlement and survey measurements bear comparison.

The order in which the 435. I proceed as briefly as possible. subjects bearing on the with the help of my assessment reports, to assessment are taken. give information regarding

- (1) formation of assessment circles,
- (2) fiscal history,
- (3) results of the two settlements compared,
- (4) produce statistics,
- (5) rates fixed and
- (6) the financial results

according to the old tahsil boundaries.

The first steps in the formation of assessment circles,

The principle on which, and reason of constituting, the different circles are given separately for each tahsil, after the statement given below showing the number of assessment circles and other particulars, according to tahsils for the whole district, 436. The first step was to group together in tahsils as many villages as possible, where general situation and other circumstances were nearly similar.

437. The principle on which, and reasons for constituting, the different circles (chaks) are given separately for each tahsil, after the following statement showing the number of assessment circles, their names and the number of villages in each of the circles:—

Name of Tahail.	No. of angent-	Their names according to class.	Number of villages in each circle	REMARKS.
PRRITAWAR.	5	Qasbah Bagrám Bára Michni Koli-dáman Momand Do. Khalil		
NAURIIAHBA.	7	Abi Chahi Boláknáma Daryápár Maira Maira Kinára Daryá	123 38 19 16 14 4	
DAUDZAI.	7	Badhni Daryá Urár Sháhi Mehal Michni Daryúpár Bela	151 15 43 6 14 23 13	
DOARA. I	4 {	Abi I Abi II Jabbazar Kinára Hajizai	13 127 25 16 8	
HASHT. NAGAR.	3 {	Sholgíra Maira Bela	27	
YCEAFZAI.	8 {	Jabba Maira-darmyánah Do Wárpár * Do Maidán Do Mashmúla Khatak Kinára Daryá † Koh-i-dáman Sadhúm Do Baézai	18 23 30 26 20 10 36	*2 Villages (Jalála and Pír-Suddo) since the assessment was made have been transferred to Koh-i-dáman Baézai † The village of Bhai Khán has been transferred to Maira Darmyána.
		Grand Total	197 725	

438. This tahsil is naturally divided into two-nearly equal parts by the Bára river, which enters the plain at the OLD TAHSIL PESHAWAR. south-west corner, above Shekhan; Khalil Formation of circles. lies on the left, and Momand on the right Chakla Qasbah Bagrám. bank; in the former there are included plots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, collectively known as Parganah Qasbah Bagrám; they consist of well, single, double crop land, fruit and vegetable gardens, and are situated in the vicinity and suburbs of the Pesháwar city and cantonments. irrigation is nearly all from the Bára; their position is certainly "páin," or low down, as regards water receipt, but owing to their proximity to the city they are enabled to obtain manure at less expense, and to cultivate truit trees, vegetables, and such like produce, which finds a ready market in the city and cantonments. The cultivators too are chiefly hard working awans; for the above reasons I considered it as assessment circle No. I, and called it chakla Qasbah Bagrám

Assessment circle No. 2, or Chakla Bára.

Momand irrigated from the Bára river; some of these villages, on the outer extreme line to the west of Khalíl and to the southand east of Momand, have, besides irrigated land, a strip of maira from 1 to 6 miles in depth, used chiefly as grazing ground, but at times, in the event of plentiful rain, it is partially cultivated. The soil in this circle is generally a good clay, capable of being kneaded with water.

The Bara river deposits a fine rich red-colored mud brought down with floods, which serves to some extent the purposes of manure, and allows of good double crop. I had hoped that one uniform revenue rate would do for all the villages, but on working it out found it impossible, and had to form 3 classes in tappa Momand and 3 in Khalíl. The classes were formed tappawar, as it appeared to me that tappa Momand, irrigated from the Bára, was better cultivated than tappa Khalíl, irrigated from the same source. Class No. I under tappa Momand consists of 14 villages, which were considered, after enquiry, on the best and most even terms with respect to receipt of water. Class No. II consists of 11 villages; three of these villages, Landi Yarghajo, Achar, and Deh Bahádur, although sar-i-warkh* in their tappa Dawezai as regards receipt of water, lose a great deal by waste in the Bára bed, along which their water is carried ere it reaches the point of distribu-The other villages are pain, + and three of them, Mussazai, Sorozai-Bala and Payán, have a good slice of maira. Class No. III consists of five villages; two of them, Phandú and Chakra, are páin, low down. Chúhagujjar and Chamkanni receive water from springs in the Bára bed, supplemented with spare water, all of which is turned off by a Fattú Khel, an outlying portion of Phandú, on the left bank of the Bara bed, has no fixed share, but ususally obtains it for the asking

when to spare, or by purchase. In tappa Khalil, the 1st class consists of 15 villages, most of which receive a good share of water, but they are not equal to the 1st class villages of Momand.

Class No. II consists of a group of 13 villages; they are "pain," low down, as regards receipt of water, and do not probably receive all they are entitled to. Shamilat (common) lands of the Regi villages, for which there is no separate share of water, make up class No. III. The classes, it will be observed, are formed chiefly on the grounds that one set of villages has irrigating advantages in excess of those enjoyed by another set.

Assessment circle No. 3 or chakla Michni.

The river above, before it leaves its narrow bell between the hills. The villages grouped together for this circle are thirty in number, and have been considered by me as assessment circle No. III, or chakla Michni. The soil in these villages is lighter and inferior to that of the land in the villages composing the Bára chak; towards the river the soil is very sandy.

Taking into consideration the difference of soil, and the greater distance from the city these villages are situated at, than those in chak Bára, there can be little doubt of the correctness of considering them the third circle. They have the advantage over the Bára chak as regards plentiful water supply, but the deposit from the Kabul river is not to be compared to that of the Bára. To get good double crops, a great deal of manure is required, and to sell at the best paying market (the city) there is the extra expense of carriage.

Assessment circle No. IV or chak Koh-i-dáman Momand

The greater part of their area is dependent on rain; a small portion only is irrigated, and that by streams fed from natural springs; the villages border independent territory, are generally similar in main features, and equidistant from the city; they form chak Koh-i-dáman Momand, or assessment circle No. IV.

Amessment circle No. or Koh-i-dáman Khalíl.

Trigated from the Kabul river; there is a fair show of wells, but the main portion of the chakla is dependent on rain. The crops produced are not of the same quality as the rain crops on the Momand side.

The chakla is called Koh-i-dáman Khalíl, and forms No. V.

443. In tahsil Naushahra, for assessment the villages were noted that a sessment or assessment or assessment or assessment no. I or chakla Abi is made up of 38 villages; circle No. I.

they lie to the west of the tahsil, and are all irrigated, more or less, by the canal known as the "Sheikh-ká-katha."

The soil is mattah (clay) throughout; some of the villages have a share of lighter soil which is preferred, less water sufficing for its irriga-The villages collectively are also known as parganah Khálsá, in contradistinction to the Khattak parganah occupied by Khattaks. Cultivation is carried on by Hindkis, many of whom were considered and recorded proprietors at the former Settlement. Owing to its position near the city proprietors generally have fallen into extravagant habits and are irretrievably in debt. I am inclined to think that during the next 10 or 15 years a very large portion of property will change hands. There are six villages—Taru Jabba, Tarnáb, Ali Beg, Qásim and Kandi Táza-dín known collectively as Jahángírabád, after Jahángír Bádshah, and a portion of Lála, which all receive their water by means of a tarnáb, or aquaduct, across the Bára bed. Their position is pain, and in consequence the water supply is less than that of their neighbours. This being the only irrigated chakla in the tahsil, it is classed first

444. Assessment circle No. II or chakla Chahi consists of 19 vil-Chakla Chahi or Assess- lages; they occupy the land between chak Abi ment circle No. II. and tahsil Naushahra; their soil is inferior to that of chak No. I; they are farther from the city, have no canal irrigation, and are dependent for crops on their wells, rain and the drainage from the hills.

These villages are known as the "Bándahját" and were, as the name implies, the outlying hamlets of Momand, Khalíl, and Daudzai; they were considered at the last settlement the property of the occupants. About the centre of this chakla the soil is best and of a reddish colour; this is owing to the red silt brought down from the hills after heavy rains; on the Dáudzai border there is a large mixture of "shora" (saltpetre). Towards the hills in the opposite direction, the land is stony and much intersected by ravines. The produce of the well-land situated near the grand trunk road finds a good market.

The occupants are of different classes—Patháns, Awáns, Maliyars, Hindkis, &c. The proportion of well area, and the situation of the wells induced me to class it as No. II.

445. Assessment circle No. III, or chakla Boláknámá is made Chak Boláknámá, or assessuped together; they were ment circle No. III.

Yusufzai "daftar"* till taken by the Khattaks.

Some of the villages are situated immediately on the left bank of the Lunda, and others on the right bank of the Indus. The soil is maira, but of good quality. Many of the villages on the Indus bank suffered

^{*} Property.

from the sand deposited at the flood of 1858. The occupants are of mixed classes,—there are Yusafzai Pathans, Khattak and Hindkis, the last class includes Awáns, Bághwáns, &c. In the event of seasonable rain the wheat crops of this chakla are good. It is a chakla which will want careful watching.

Assessment circle No. IV, or chak Daryapár, contains a group of 14 villages; they lie to the north of the Chak Daryapár or assess-Kabul river, and adjoin the Yusafzai villages; ment No. IV. the drainage is carried off by ravines which run from the direction of the sar-i-maira (crest of the maira) to the Kabul river. The largest village, Naushahra-pár, across the river, has 3 hamlets, and a good deal of well-irrigated land near the river bank and village side. Kheshgi, the next largest village, has some silábi land along the river bank, and also a large share of saudy soil near the village. Naushahra, Zarrah Miána and Torlandi have very similar land to that in the villages of chak Boláknámá, but the other villages in the chakla have inferior maira land, and it is situated at some distance from their village sites; the area too between it and the villages is so cut up by ravines as to render it next to useless for cultivation.

Kheshghi and Naushahra, owing to their silábi, bela and well-lands on the banks of the river, might form a separate circle; but as their advantages were borne in mind at assessment it was thought unnecessary. The occupants are chiefly Patháns, Khattaks and Hindkis. The chakla is classed No. IV.

- 447. Assessment circle No. V., i. e., chakla Maira Urmar, lies to the Chakla Maira Urmar or south-west of the tahsil; the villages, four in assessment circle No. V. number, are altogether dependent for their produce on rain: the maira attaching to these villages and running up to the low Khattak hills is stony and intersected by ravines; more labor is required to prepare the fields and build the small banks than for the other maira land north of the Kabul river The proprietors, known as Urmars, a tribe of Patháns settled here for many years, are more given to trade and acting as carriers than agriculture. The present assessment, which is high and recovered with great difficulty, is not paid from the produce of the land, but from the income obtained by trade.
- 448. Assessment circle No. VI in this tahsil is composed of a Chakla Kinarai-Darya or group of 15 villages, crossing the country beasse-sment circle No. VI. tween the Kabul river to the north and the Khattak hills to the south. Along the river bank the land is the best, but the soil has much deteriorated since the 1858 flood, when, says Major James, "the waters of the Lunda river were driven back and continued to flow up stream for nearly 12 hours at a rate of from 4 to 5 miles an hour." The wells are chiefly along the river bank, but what with the poorness of the soil, and the mischief committed by rats, they are not valuable property.

Towards the hills the land is stony and bare, yielding but poor crops even with plenty of rain. Four villages only have a little irrigated land.

The occupants are chiefly Khattaks who, from a natural inclination and in order to have the wherewithal to pay in bad years, trade and carry. I consider the chakla generally worse off than No. V, and have classed it as No. VI.

Chakla Kohi or assess- ges situated among the low range of hills on ment circle No. VII. the south. There are about eight villages which have portions of their land irrigated by natural springs. There are 62 wells, 13 dhinglis and some jhallárs in 11 villages; the remainder of the chak is very poor and certainly the worst land in the tahsil. Hitherto the revenue has been paid by a distribution on houses and cattle. Cultivated land is the exception, and enjoyed by the possessor who has brought it to that state. In this chakla lies the Cherat hill, about 4,497 feet high. It was the common property of Sileh Khana, Kotli and Shah-kot-payán. The proprietors are chiefly Khattaks; as a rule they are poor, but well behaved; the sale of grass and fire wood goes a great way towards the payment of their revenue. The hills are altogether destitute of large trees and the vegetation is poor.

Tahsil Daudzai. 450. In this tahsil for assessment pur-Assessment circles. poses seven circles have been formed.

- The villages are irrigated from the Sirawala TerChakla Budhni or assess- hai, Kukar, and Laram cuts. Owing to their situation near the city, produce finds a good market.

 Plenty of manure is procurable to renovate the land. The profits from fodder and green crops are large, and the proprietors, Afghans
 and Awans, are hardworking. For the above reasons I considered it
 advisable to class these villages as Chakla No. I and separate from
 the other villages of Daudzai.
- Chakla Darya Urar or assessment circle No. II is made up of 42 villages, and equals one-third of the tahsil area. Chakla Darya Urar or It is situated between the Nagumán or main assessment circle No. II. branch of the Kabul river and the previously The cuts Mamu from the Kabul river, the Bazid mentioned chakla. Khel from the Shah Alam branch, the Mandakzai and Amánzai from the Nagomán or main branch, and Zardadi, a Khalil cut, also from the Kabul river, distribute the water, of which there is no lack, except as regards the supply to the villages of Khit, Haryan-garh and Garhi Ali Muhammad irrigated by the Zardad. They are badly off and lose a great deal of their water supply whilst crossing the Budni in an aqueduct which leaks.* There is difficulty experienced at times in preparing the Bazid Khel band, as it is situated some distance from the villages irrigated by it. The soil is not to be compared with chakla Bára but it is superior as regards the other chaklas in the tahsil and many of the villages are flourishing. The Shah Alam

^{*} A new aqueduct has been since prepared and the villages should be well off as they were assessed lightly.

branch of the Kabul river separates from the main stream just below the village of Chughri Matti in this chakla and does not join again till it reaches the village Jangal, at the other end of the tahsíl.

A great deal of sugar-cane (Koháti*) is cultivated owing to the plentiful water supply. The proprietors are chiefly Afgháns and Awáns; the large village of Chughri Matti belongs to Duránis. The chakla is in my opinion No. II.

- Chakla Shahi Mahál or formed by grouping together six villages general-chakla Shahi Mahál or ly similar in description and irrigated by a separate cut, known after the name of the mahál, and called so from having been set apart by a Duráni king as the maintenance of his household. The water supply is uncertain, as the dam, in the event of a Budni flood, is liable to be carried away, and even if there happens to be but a small water supply in the Budni, it is difficult to turn the water into the Shahi mahál cut as it is on a higher level. To weigh against this, there is the fact of close situation to the city, which provides a good market for charri and green fodder. For these reasons I have considered it No. III.
- Chakla Michni or asvillages; 12 are on the left bank of the Nagomán
 branch between it and the Adezai branch of the
 Kabul river. 2 villages, Dheri and Sherkili,
 occupied by the same tribe, and for this reason included in the chakla,
 are on the right bank. The proprietors are of the tribe of Momands
 locally known as the Michni Momands.

They also own land in independent territory. Cultivation is carried on by the proprietors and their tenants. The proprietors are, as a rule, poor; a great deal of the land is mcrtgaged among themselves, owing chiefly to gambling debts. The tribe, including those residing in independent territory, but holding their share of land in the chakla, is very numerous, and the produce raised just suffices for their wants; very little, if any, is sold. An income is obtained by tolls recovered on goods passing through their boundaries in independent territory.

Two of the villages, Bela and Zormandi, are enjoyed jagir; the remaining villages pay a small nazráná; this is paid by the proprietor, provided he takes a share of bhusa and grass; if not, by the tenant who cultivates. Irrigation is chiefly from the Adezai branch, on which they are sir-i-warkh. The land yields two crops and is superior to chakla Darya-pár or No. IV.

455. Twenty three villages, situated between the Nagomán mainChakla Darya-pár or assessment circle No. v.

branch of the Kabul river and the Adezai, are
grouped together, owing to their similarity in
physical features, quality of soil and irrigation
advantages. The chakla yields kharíf crops only, as the Adezai branch,

^{*} Large stemmed.

by which it is mainly irrigated, carries hardly any water during the winter months. Twelve villages belong to two families, the chief representatives of which reside in the villages of Bela Barámad-Khel and Gul Bela. The proprietors are chiefly Afgháns and Awáns.

There is also a good deal of waste land. The area of this chakla is one-eighth of the tahsíl; I have considered it No. V.

Thirteen villages, representing one-fifth of the tahsil, are grouped together, and make up chakla Bela. A great portion of their area, as implied by the name, consists of real bela land; it is owing to this that they are classed together, although different otherwise.

Shakar-pura, Damán Afgháni, Kharukki and Gujrán are irrigated from the Kabul river. Bela Nekku Khan receives its supply from the Shah Alam branch.

Four villages, Jabba, Jangal, Garhi Momin and Zakhi are irrigated from the Zardád canal, which carries Budni water, turned off by means of a dam thrown across the stream, just opposite Khattar. The piece of land known as Landi and the remaining three villages, Bandas Sheikh Ismail, Mallahán and Mobib, are chiefly dependent on rain; a portion of their land is silábi (i. e., liable to overflow from the river). Bára floods also reach some of the land, but they often do more harm than good. The three villages, as their names indicate, were among the outlying Daudzai hamlets. The bela land is used for grazing at present; it may be cultivated some day; but, even so, the chakla will always be liable to alluvion and diluvion. The proprietors are Afgháns and miscellaneous classes of Hindkis. I consider the chakla to be No. VI.

Chakla Chahi or assess- represent one-tenth of the tahsil area and are ment circle No. VII. generally similar. The land is chiefly dependent on rain. Bára floods sometimes come in useful, but as often as not do great damage. Until band Grub was discontinued a certain portion of the chakla area was irrigated by the spare Zardád canal water. Akarpura used to get a small share of water from the Shekh-ka-Katha. There are wells in most of the villages, which were outlying hamlets of Daudzai occupied by different classes of people but now considered proprietors.

The land, excepting Akarpura, is poorish; the occupants are badly off and the assessment is heavy, for which reason it has been classed No. VII.

Taheil Donba.

Assessment circles.

458. In this tahsil for assessment purposes four circles have been formed.

459. The chakla No. I. consists of 25 villages; it is one-third of the Chakla Abi No. I or tahsil area. The villages are all situated near the assessment Circle No. I Swat river and are sar-i-warkh; they are generally similar, as regards soil and irrigation advantages. Kattozai has

a large portion of baráni area towards the hills, and Bela, a village on the river bank, consisting of bela land as its name denotes, are very dependent on rain for crop. The proprietors are chiefly Gigiáni Afgháns; there are some mixed classes. The proprietors are not industrious or hard-working; in these respects they are not unlike most Patháns. Some tenants give half a share of the produce; many pay, like the proprietors, simply the government demand. The land yields double crops; rain is never required.

For the above reasons I have classed this chakla as Abi No. I.

460. Chakla Abi No. II is about one-half of the tahsil area and is Chakla abi No. II. or situated between Abi No. I and chakla Jabba-assessment circle No. II. zar, and the Adezai branch of the Kabul river; to the north are the hills along the base of which is found the barani area. These villages are not so well off as regards water as those in the other chakla. There are also three villages with a large portion of barani area, Matta Mughal Khel, Panjpao and Shabkadar.

The Abi soil is mattah, and as regards its quality probably as good as chakla Abi No. I.

The percentage of proprietors stands at 33 per cent. to 67 per cent. of tenants. The villages, as a rule, have large areas. The insufficiency of the water supply, "pain" situation, and a large proportion of barani area, have induced me to group these villages together and class them as chakla No. II.

461. Assessment circle No. III, called chakla Jabbazar, owing to Chakla Jabbazar or as. the greater portion of land being jabba sessment circle No. III. (marshy land), one-eighth of the tahsíl area situated betwen the above mentioned chaklas, is made up of eight villages; they would have been included with chakla Abi No. I but, for the fact of the main portion of their area being jabba land, always damp and yielding in consequence nothing but rice crops.

The proprietors of all the villages, except Garhi Abdul Rahima, are Afgháns; the percentage of land under proprietors' cultivation is 44, and tenants' 56. Owing to the difference stated above, I grouped these villages separately and classed them as chakla No. III.

Chakla Kinára Hajezai is made up of four villages on the left bank of the or assessment circle No.IV. Adezai branch of the Kabul river. The villages are generally similar and all irrigated from the Adezai branch, which dries up during the winter. Kharif crops only are produced. If the villages were not in Doaba tahsil I would have included them in chakla Daryápár of Daudzai, with which villages they assimilate.

The chakla is inferior to Jabbazar, which has the advantage of plentiful water supply, enabling it to raise good rice crops at kharif and some rabbi crops. There are two descriptions of land in this chakla

high (bar dhaya) and low (kuz dhaya); the latter is nearly all uncultivated land, over which the river has flowed at some period; it is culturable but at considerable outlay of capital.

The proprietors are Afghans; the percentage of cultivation under proprietors is 23 per cent. to 77 per cent. of tenants; both proprietors and tenants are hard working and industrious.

Tahsil Hashtnagar. 463. In this tahsil three circles have been made for assessment purposes.

464. This chakla consists of 37 villages, half of the tahsil area; Chakla sholgira or as. it is called by the people the sholgira; it sessment circle No. I. represents 35 per cent. of the total area; the silábi is 4 per cent., jadíd or fallow is 2 per cent., and culturable 18 per cent.

The chief products are rice, 5 per cent. sugar-cane, 5 per cent. cotton, 8 per cent., maize (makki), 29 per cent., whcat, 34 per cent., barley, 12 per cent.

The chakla is mostly highly irrigated land; there is some certainty about the produce; the main products are paying ones. The proprietors of four villages are Hindkis. 16 are held by miscellaneous classes, including Hindkis, Khattaks and Patháns, and 16 are occupied by the Muhammadzai clau. Many villages of this chakla have been paying full jamas; I have classed it as No. I.

465. The villages of this chakla, 27 in number, have been grouped Chakla maira or assess. separately, owing to all of them having a ment circle No. II. larger proportion of maira than sholgira, or irrigated land.

The maira land is situated high, and adjoins the Yusufzai maira; the sholgira is near the river, and similar in every way to the irrigated land in chakla sholgira. The area under barani, as regards total area, is 55 per cent., the irrigated, 5 per cent., and the jadid (fallow), 2 per cent.

The chief products are wheat, 51 per cent., maize, 4 per cent., barley, 32 per cent., sarshaf, 2 per cent., charri, 4 per cent., and senna, 1 per cent. Sugar-cane, cotton and rice are also cultivated in the irrigated land; the percentage of each is about 1 per cent. All the villages have very large areas; the maira is dotted over with small hamlets; they have been considered maháls, and assessed separately, to avoid a too heavy distribution of the increased jama.

The proprietors are Afgháns of the Muhammadzai clan: they are, if any thing, more extravagant, hospitable and lazy than other Patháns, owing to the present light assessment. The well-to-do men (kháns) keep up horses, and a certain amount of show; they require consideration. The chakla is in my opinion No. II.

^{*} The soil bearing the name sholgira represents 35 per cent, of the total area of the circle.

466. This chakla, one-tenth of the tahsîl area, is made up of 10 Chakla Bela or assess- villages grouped together, and called Bela, as a good proportion of the area is bela land, and called so by the people.

The main portion of the area is too high to be irrigated, a part is liable to flood, and the land near the river banks is usually moist.

There are four different descriptions of land,—chahi, 1 per cent., silábi, 7 per cent., báráni low (hethár), 6 per cent., maira uttár, 28 per cent., the fallow is 2 per cent. The chief products are wheat, 33 per cent., charri, 24 per cent., barley, 13 per cent, sarshaf, 10 per cent., and maize, 10 per cent.

The main crops are rabbi ones. I have considered it as chakla No. III.

Tuhsil Yusufzai.

Assessment circles.

467. For assessment purposes the tahsil is divided into 8 chaklas or assessment circles.

Chakla Jabba or assess.

ment circle No. I.

up of 18 villages; the land of most of the villages lies low; water is near the surface, as the name Jabba (marshy) implies; there are hands to cultivate, and there is more certainty of crops in this part of the tahsil than elsewhere; less rain is required owing to the general moistness of the soil.

There are 575 wells; they irrigate an area of 1,884 acres; the best crops produced on this kind of land are tobacco, cotton, sugar-cane, and vegetables.

The maira land produces wheat, barley and moth, the percentage of which compared to 1st class crops stands at 81 per cent. A few villages have been included in this chakla simply owing to their position, but due consideration was made for them when assessing.

The báráni land is not all of the same good quality, and has been divided into two classes, good (kámil) and inferior (náqis). At the commencement of British rule, owing to the tyranny of Bahrám Khán of Zeyda, the people were in a depressed state, but since British rule they have recovered, and are now generally well off.

For the above reasons, backed by the general opinion, I classed the chakla as No. I.

Chakla Darmiána or assecsement circle No. II.

Chakla Darmiána or assecsement circle No. II.

Chakla Darmiána or assecsement circle No. II.

the other chaklas, was formed by grouping together 23 villages, nine of which, Kalu Khán, Adina, Ismaila, Sháhbázgarh, Chak Sháhbázgarh, Chak

The well area is 2,212 acres, silábí 2,345 acres, and báráni 3,037 acres; the percentage of wheat is 37, and barley 40. I have considered this assessment circle, in consequence of the fair share of sailábi land, the general opinion of the people and its position near cantonment, as No. II.

Chakla Maira Wár Páror maira land on both sides of the crest of the maira which form the natural boundary of the villages in the chakla on either side, consists of 30 villages grouped together owing to their being somewhat similar as regards soil and distribution of land.

As a rule these villages have a large maira area; some portions of it lie at such a distance from the village sites as to be of little use, and do not yield any thing like the crops raised from similar land near the villages; for this reason the maira was divided into two classes, and rated accordingly.

The well area equals 3,569 acres, and baráni 53,151; the percentage of wheat is 54, and barley 18.

Tobacco, sugar-cane, cotton and vegetables are grown on the well-land.

I have considered it as No. III.

471. This assessment circle is made up of 24 villages; the aspect of this chakla is level and flat, for Chakla Maira Maidán which reason it was called Chakla Maira Maidán.

The soil is good, but owing to a fair mixture of clay it requires a good deal of rain to produce crops; this is a great disadvantage, as it is a well known fact that the rain often fails in Yusafzai; if there is rain the crops yielded are good, because it has the advantage, by its flatness, of allowing the rain to soak in instead of running off as in other chaklas where the land is at an incline.

Lands cultivated one year are usually left fallow the following, partly to let the land rest, and also owing to the short number of cultivators in proportion to the immense barani area.

A fair amount of irrigation is carried on by jhalars erected on the banks of the Chalpani; the wells number 241, the barani area was estimated as 68,704 acres.

Thes taples produced are wheat 35 per cent., barley 43 per cent. I have considered it as assessment circle No. IV.

Chakla Mashmula Khattak or assessment circle
No. V.

The soil is not so good as that of assessment circle No. IV, but it has the advantage of requiring less rain for its crops;

the greater part of the barani area consists of a light sandy soil; near the crest of the maira the land is generally poor—it consists of a mixture of kankar (nodular limestone) and sand.

473. The ten villages of this chakla are situated on the bank of the Indus, hence the name Kinara Darya.

Chakla Kinara Darya or assessment circle No. VI.

The larger portion of the area is poor land covered with sand and stones.

The villages of Zarobi and Hind are included, in consequence of their position; they are much superior to the other villages, which are chiefly poor and small hamlets; this matter was borne in mind during the assessment.

- Chakla Koh-i-dáman Sa. villages which adjoin the hills; the land is a good dhúm or assessment circle deal cut up by ravines which carry off the hill drainage; towards the hills it is stony and but little cultivated. Many of the villages are border ones—for this reason I have classed it as No. VII.
- Chakla Koh-i-dáman Bai- Pír-Sádoh, was considered a separate assessment zaior assessment circle No. circle. The land is inferior to Koh-i-dáman VIII. Sadhom; it is more intersected by ravines. The people have been nominally assessed, and are much behind as regards the other tappas of Yusafzai. Nearly all the villages are close to the border; I have therefore thought it advisable to keep it separate, and have classed it as assessment circle No. VIII, the last and worst in tahsíl Yuzafzai.
- 476. From Major James' settlement report, appendix A, it appears the average Duráni jama for the Peshá-Tahsíl Pesháwar. Fiscal war tahsíl, including fees, was Rs. 2,04,470, history.

 Sikh jamas, from 1836-37 to 1842-43, was Rs. 2,58,319 rupees. Each year's jama on which the average has been struck will be found in the following statement:—

	A, D,	St. 1894 A. D. 1637-38.	A. D	A. D.	· ·	St. 1899 A. D. 1842-43.	Average.
	Rs 2,39,236	Rs. 2,29,990	Rs. 2,24,957	Rq. 2,86,572	Rs. 2,66,645	IRs. 3,02,174	Rs. 2,58,319,
Pesháwar Tahsíl	Hari Singh		General	Avitabile	•	Teja Singh.	

^{*} These villages were afterwards included in this assessment circle.

The district was annexed in sambat 1906 (A. D. 1848-49). At that time the jama of the Pesháwar tahsíl was Rs. 3,22,905-12-6 including jágírs, the revenues of which in many cases were nominal. This demand was based upon an estimate of the value of half the produce; enquiries show price current per rupee for the four main crops of this tahsil, to have been composed to present English weight as follows:—

Cotton.	Makki.	Wheat,	Barley.	REMARKS.
5 P. C, M. S. Ch O 6 O	M. S. Ch.	İ	38 P. C. M. S. Ch 0 25 81	Pesháwari ser, = Rs. 104-8-0, English ser = Rs. 80-0-0, Difference 24-8-0. Nánák Sháhi rupce of St. 1884 was in weight 11 mashás. Government rupce equal in weight 11; mashás.

The system in force during the Sikh and Duráni time was to farm villages to influential men of the Khalíl and Momand tribe, or to let to Hindu capitalists known as kárdárs. Under this state of affairs the only profit to proprietors was from such portions of their lands as were exempt from payment, and styled inám. Those who had no inám were in the same position as tenants; in some cases the ináms were enjoyed by the whole brotherhood, in others only by some of the proprietors. Under the former arrangement there was no defined land; a reduction of a certain share of the produce was the inám, but under the latter, where ináms were enjoyed only by certain families among the proprietary body, there are separate defined lands.

The first summary settlement was made by Colonel Lawrence in sambat 1907 (1850); he lowered the demand to Rs. 2,88,740. In following year sambat 1908 (1851) the demand was lowered to Rs. 2,80,468 and this again was reduced the next year, sambat 1909 (1852), to Rs. 2,71,390. The jamas were recovered on the farming system, and were, to judge from the reductions, heavy and more than could be paid. After them followed the 4th summary settlement in sambat 1912 (1855) by Major James; it was intended to last for a term of five years only, but has lasted till the present settlement. The revenue fixed was Rs. 2,28,014 a reduction of Rs. 31-9-9 per cent. on the Sikh jama of sambat 1906 (1849); this included the old jágír revenue of Rs. 51,309, which was not altered in any way by Colonel Lawrence or Major James; a great deal of it was nominal revenue and irrecoverable. The jama of the revenue paying land was, I conclude, founded on Major James personal knowledge of the district, and the average of the previous demads of the Dúránis and Sikhs; there are no estimates traceable, and I am unable from his report or any other paper, English or vernacular.

to find any clue as to his reasons for fixing what he did for each village. The settlement was made generally with the proprietors; there were 6 villages in farm, all to influential men who could afford to pay higher jamas than the proprietors, owing to their being able to obtain, through their position and influence, a good supply of water; in none of the villages was any percentage allowed to the proprietors, and they also paid the cesses. The present jamas of these villages do not afford a fair criterion of what the villages should pay, and reductions have had to be made. In some villages the tenants engaged for the lands under their cultivation, and have paid nothing but the government demand. In only one village, Mariamzai, and that a hamlet, were the engagements taken up altogether by tenants

There were no táluqdári tenures, and it is since the last summary settlement that Garhi Sikandar, the only táluqdári village, has assumed that tenure under orders passed by Sir Herbert Edwardes. Most of the villages in this tahsíl have large areas; the villages with the largest area is Azakhel (23,099 acres), assessed at Rs. 4,018; there are 20 villages with areas of 1,000 acres and over.

For the future farms have ceased, and all the villages are engaged for by the proprietors; the tenants all pay some rent, settled either by agreement or judicially.

The proprietary classes are generally Khalils and Momands. Among the Khalils there is a good deal of tenant cultivation; the properties are large and owned by a few proprietors. In Momand, where the population is denser, proprietary cultivation predominates, and the tappa is, as regards cultivation, in a more advanced and flourishing state. There are also some Hindki proprietors, a term applied to all who are not Patháns, the class includes Awáns, Bághwáns, Arains, &c. They chiefly hold land in the Qasbah, but there are 4 villages in Khalil and 3 in Momand of which they have been considered the proprietors.

It is unusual to find a Khalil or Momand of good family, even if only connected to a mallik, cultivating himself; his manured land (bári) near the village site, if he has any, is cultivated by his charikár or farm servant and the outlying land is occupied by tenants who give half the produce.

The rise in prices of agricultural produce, the inducement to extended cultivation, which peace and our rule have brought, the large cantonment creating a constant demand, 25 per cent. (the jágír revenue) never having been attempted to be recovered, and the exemptions under inams held by most of the proprietary body, will account for the jama, based upon the old demands at half produce, not having broken down.

During the period for which settlement has run, there has been difficulty at times in the regular recovery of the revenue, owing to improvidence of the proprietors, bad crops, result of short water

supply, and, in some cases, because the assessments were heavy. The people have not yet arrived at that stage when, of their own accord, they pay up the liabilities.

The tahsildar in many cases has had to do the lambardar's work. The percentage of land sold and mortgaged in each chakla will be found in the following statement:—

-				E OF LAND		ge of land LD,
NAME OF CE	iakla,		On total area.	cultivated area.	On total area.	On cultivated mon.
Qasbah Bagram	**1	844		8	4	9
Bára	***	***	4	10	*-*	1
Michni	***	***	6	8	2	4
Kohdáman Momand	***	***	<i></i>		1	2
Do. Khalil	***	***	1	8	191	2
			8.	7		1

477. A reference to appendix A. of Major James' report shows the average revenue, including fees realized by the Tabsil Naushahra. Fiscal Duránis from Naushahra tabsil, to have been history. Rs. 1,58,540. The average of the Sikh jamas for six years, from 1836-37 to 1842-43, was Rs. 1,74,667. The yearly jamas according to appendix B., on which the average is struck, will be found in the following statement:—

Name of Tahafi,	Sambat 1893 A. D. 1836-37.	Sambat 1894 A. D. 1837-38.	Sembat 1895 A. D. 1838-39.	Sambat 1896 A. D.1839-40.	Sambat 1897 A. D. 1840-41.	Sambat 1899 A. D. 1842-43.	Average,
	Ra,	Rs,	Rs,	Rs.	Rs.	Ra,	Ra,
Naushahra	1,59,880	1,61,748	1,50,800	1,94,161	1,90,329	1,91,100	1,74,667
	Hari Singh,	Gle	neral	Avit	abile.	Toj Singh,	

In parganah Khalsa, the revenue was usually collected through Hindu farmers; Darbara Singh was the chief one; he died only a few years ago. In parganah Khattak, prior to the Sikh rule, the country was in possessing if the white of the white they used to take one-fourth of the proline and a mast rent in white. After Ranjit Singh's conquest, the proline is with the result of the proline is a confiscated, and the khills received the him to have in light the resumed portion was farmed out to minimal solutions. Indied the same extent as in Khalil and Momand; the families who had been are leading nest they were useful to the kardars in olderly githe receive and this is. I think, their origin. In chakla Kohi the landarists only each inams, which they collected from the proprietary bely with the james. The first summary settlement was made by Chinel Layrence in sambat 1907 (1849); he fixed the demand at Rs. 120007; in the fillowing year, 1908 (1850), the demand was lowered to Rs. 117,538, and this again was reduced in sambat 1909 (1851) to Rs. 1988/90. In sambat 1912 (1855), Major James made his summary settlement fixing the demand at Rs. 1,06,245, a reduction of Rs. 35-9-2 per cent, on the Sikh jama of sambat 1906 (1849). The details of the rent roll were as follows:—

Kha'sa.	Jägir Kovenne.	Total.
Rs.	Es	Rs.
94,059	12.156	1,06,245

The jama was, as in other talisils based on the average of the previous demands, i. e., half produce of irrigated, quarter of baráni land, a cash rent from wells, and Major James' personal knowledge. At annexation the assessments were generally made with those who were considered the proprietors. Five villages, Garhi Rahímdad, Maira, Haidarabád Chábá, Fattu and Jhallarian, in parganah Khálsa, Chak Abi, were engaged for by tenants and jágírdárs.

Forty-one villages were considered the property of Hindkis; thirty-five of these are in parganah Khálsa and in parganah Khattak.

The Hindkis represent the following classes:—Khands, Awans, Khataks, Janjuahs, Malyars, Tarkhans, &c. The Khands are the most powerful class: they hold wholly, or in part, eleven villages, and next to them come the Awans.

In the villages of Azá khel bala and payan, Garhi Wazír, Chauk Mamrez, Pabbi, Naushahra Khurd, Jahángirá, Tordher, and Khush Muqum, there are some Hindki proprietors, but they are in the minority; the larger number of proprietors in these villages are Patháns. The remaining villages are owned by Patháns, Khattaks, Urmurs and miscellaneous classes. There is no village with a táluqdári tenure, and there is only one village, Garhi Ráno, which is in farm.

^{*} See pages 222-23 and para, 356 of Major James' report.

Cash rents are not usual; a share of the produce is almost always taken. The Hindki proprietors, with the exception of the very leading men, cultivate themselves, as a rule; they are good cultivators, and take more trouble than Patháns. Khattaks and Urmurs, the most hard-working among whom are Khattaks,—all three classes cultivate themselves.

The villages held by the Hindkis, mostly situated in Khalsa parganah, are irrigated land, and fully assessed.

The returns obtained show the percentage of land sold and mort-gaged in the different chaklas, to be as follows:—

			GE OF LAND LD,		GE OF LAND	_
No.	Name of Chakla.	On Total area.	On Culti- vated aera.	On Total. area.	On Culti- vated area.	Remarks.
					<u>'</u>	
1	Abi	5	6	11	13	In chakla Abi, the land is sold and
2	Chahi	2	5	1	3	mortgaged chief-
3	Boláknámá	•••	•••	1	2	ly to Hindus and residents of the
4	Darnyá Pár	1	3	1	1	city.
5	Maira		1		1	
6	Kinára Daryá	1	5	1	3	
7	Kóhí		•••		2	
	Total	1	3	1	3	

The recovery of the revenue, to my personal knowledge, has been attended with difficulty; the reasons as regards some of the Khálsa irrigated villages are, (1) heavy jamas, (2) short water-supply (owing to the Dág band or dam being often carried away, (3) situation for water receipt páin (low down), (4) kists falling due so long after the value for green food* has been received, and (5) extravagant habits, contracted owing to close proximity to the city. As regards the Urmur villages, because they are over assessed. Their land is altogether dependent on rain, and the proprietors are not good agriculturists; they give up more of their time to trade than agriculture. In other villages difficulty is experienced after dry years; very large areas are altogether dependent on rain.

The following are some of the villages in which land has been sold or mortgaged owing to the heaviness of the jama: Sarbulandpur. Kamboh, Pakha Ghulám, Maira, Haidarábád, Jabba, Ali Beg, Balú and Khush Muqám.

^{*} Khasil is a very valuable produce in all villages near the city and cantonment.

478. Major James' report, appendix A., gives the average Duráni jamas for Daudzai as Rs 76,870, besides which there were fees to the amount of Rs. 18,235 colhistory. lected, making a total of Rs. 95,105.

Appendix B. gives the average Sikh jamas for six years, from 1836-37 to 1842-43, copied below:—

Sambat 1893-94 A. D. 1836-37.	Sambat 1894-95 A. D. 1837-38.	Sambat 1895-96 A. D. 1838-39.	Sambat 1896-97 A. D. 1839-40.	Sambat 1897-98 A. D. 1840-41.	Sambat 1898-99 A D. 1842-43.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
86,596	81,740	98,800	99,570	98,480	3,18,170
Harri Singh.		Ge	n eral Av itab	ile.	Tej Singh.

The average for six years is Rs. 93,891, slightly above the present, sambat 1928, kistbandi jama of Rs. 92,009 annas 15, a very great difference to the sambat 1906 jama (A. D. 1848-49) which appears to have been Rs. 1,33,648 including jágírs; the demand was, as elsewhere, based upon an estimate of the value of half the produce.

According to Major James' report, para 338 page 189, I find that the Sikhs collected the revenue direct; at the time of annexation there where 84 khálsa villages in Daudzai yielding to government an annual sum of Rs. 1,27,820. The proprietors' profits were from ináms, somewhat similar to those found to exist in Khalíl and Mohmand; the leading members of the family in many cases engaged at the last summary settlement for the whole revenue paying land, and their younger and less influential relatives were left in enjoyment of nothing except a small share of land inám.

There have been four summary settlements; the jamas fixed and the percentage of reduction between the last sambat 1906 settlement, will be seen from the following statements.

Sambat 1906 A. D. 1849.	1906 Summary		Third Summary 1852.	Fourth Summary 1855.	Percentage of reduction on Sikh Jamas.	
1,33,648	1,15,411	1,11,297	1,07,442	96,573	27-11-1,	

Major James appears to have thought the tahsil a poor one, which it most probably was at that time. He writes at para 337:—

It is for the most part very poor, the soil being impregnated with salt, and with the exception of a few villages situated near the river. the villages are small with a scanty, impoverished population. It produces nothing but the most ordinary crops. A great many llindkis have settled in the parganah, the most flourishing part of which owes its fertility to Zardad Khan, who excavated the canal which bears his name.

This is, except as regards the soil being impregnated with salt, an in correct description of the present state of the tahsíl.

The general tenure is that of proprietors holding their own land and engaging for the government revenue. In Garhi Ali Muhammad, Zakhi and Bhattian, the tenure of superior and inferior proprietors existed. In no villages were the engagements taken up altogether by tenants, but there are tenants in many villages, Deh Faqir, Pajag Choli, Kalmah, &c., who paid nothing besides the government demand.

The village of Akarpura, much over-assessed, was held khám tashíl. Dilázák in the Shahi Mehal chakla was in farm.

In the village of Bhattian the proprietors who took up the engagement at settlement were found to have sublet one-third to Hindki residents; they have since by agreement been declared inferior proprietors.

In Isa Khel and Garhi Karimdád, the engagements made with all the proprietors were in the hands of the lambardárs, and they used to take half produce from all and pay the government demand. The Michni Mohmands paid a nazarána only.

The villages held by Patháns were, as a rule, lightly assessed; they also enjoyed ináms; those held by Hindkis were fully assessed. The proprietors, with the exception perhaps of some of the leading men, cultivate themselves. The percentage of former and present proprietary and tenant cultivation, in each chakla, will be found in the following statement:—

Name of Chakla.	Name of Settlement,	Percentage of land under Proprietors,	Percentage of land under Tenants.	Remarks.
Budní	{ Former Present	23	77	
Darya Urár	Former Present	23	77	
Sháhi Mahál	Former Present	38	62	
Michni	Former Present	•••	•••	
Daryá Pár	Former Present	33	67	
Belá	Former Present	35	65 	
Chábi	Former Present	70	30	

The jamas fixed have been paid without any difficulty, and as the rise in prices has been great, as elsewhere, a rise in the jama was to be expected.

The percentage of land sold and mortgaged in each chakla will be found in the following statement:—

	Percentag mortg	ge of land aged.	Percenta sol	ge of land		
Name of Chakla.	On Cultivated.	On Total area.	On Cultivated.	On Total area.	Remarks	
Budní	13	D	1	•••	None Alba di Am	
Daryá Urár	18	10	2	1	Near the city.	
Shábi Mahál	8	5	1	1		
Michni	23	9	3	1	Gamblers.	
Daryá Pár	9	5	6	3		
Belá	10	5	1			
Cháhí	7	4	4	2	Over assessed.	
	<u> </u>					

In chakla Michni the gambling habits of the proprietors will account for the large percentage mortgaged. The land is not mortgaged to Hindus or outsiders; it is usually taken by one of the proprietary body, so that it may fairly be presumed the revenue has nothing to say to its being mortgaged.

Tahsil Doaba. Fiscal including fees was Rs. 1,27,400, see appendix A. of Major James' report. The average of the Sikh jamas for 6 years, from 1836-37 to 1842-43, was Rs. 1,21,656. The jama for each year as recorded in Appendix B. of Major James' report is given below:—

Name of Tahsíl.	Sambat 1893-94 A. D. 1836-37	Sambat 1894-95 A. D. 1837-38	Sambat 1896-96 A. D. 1838-39	Sambat 1896-97 A. I). 1839-10	Sambat 1897-98 A. D. 1840-41	Sambat 1899 A. D. 1841-42	Average,
Dośbá,	Rs. 1,10,654	Rs. 1,10,250	Rs. 1,09,830	Rs. 1,37,984	Rs.	Rs. 1,22,800	Rs. 1,21,65 6 .

At page 121 Major James writes about this tahsîl as follows:—

"The district lies between the Kabul and Swát rivers, and, with the exception of a strip of maira under the hills, is well watered by canals from both streams. The villages are for the most part thriving and the country better wooded than other parts. The district was partly in jágír to the Bárakzai sardárs and under the Sikhs was highly taxed, the local authorities and the sardárs extorting as much as they could. From these causes many of the villages were rapidly going to ruin, and the inroad of the hill Mohmands in 1851-52 was another great evil to the people.

After deducting the "habábát," the Sikh assessment of the parganah, which contains 47 khálsa villages was Rs. 1,08,000.* In my first summary settlement the jamas were reduced to Rs. 91,335, † and the subsequent revisions to Rs. 80,250, 82.475 and 85,550 ‡ for the years 1909, 1910 and 1911 respectively, the highest amount for the period being Rs. 22,450 § below the Sikh revenue. The relief thus afforded has been very great and the district has obtained a high state of prosperity.

The people are industrious and quiet, and readily engaged for their lands. I might perhaps have proposed a higher revenue, but the conduct of the people has been so orderly that I was not inclined to make their industry and regularity in the payment of revenue the ground for increasing demands. It is fixed at Rs. 85,425. || "

Major James gave a reduction of Rs. 23-3-3 per cent. on the original Sikh jama and, to judge from what he wrote, he considered the then proposed jama a light one.

From Major James' memo., the rise in the value of produce, the fact that the revenue has been regularly recovered without difficulty, and the small percentages of land sold (1 per cent.) and mortgaged (4 per cent.), it was fair prima facie to presume that a large increase to the revenue might be anticipated. Against the presumption there are the following facts: The proprietors generally have benefited very little from the light settlement, they are much in debt, very few of these debts are covered by land mortgages, because land was not considered good security in Doaba, a tahsil always under the Duránis. Even in the Sikh time it was granted in jágír to sardar Pír Muhammad Khán. They were as exacting masters as could be found, and in their dealings with the people united the functions of a ruler and jágírdár; they ousted proprietors from portions of property and in their place located whoever they liked; their great object was to get as much as they could out of the jágír over which they were lords and masters. The result was, at the summary settlement, proprietary right was all but extinguished; the proprietors were very poor, and it was probably on this account thought advisable to allow those in possession to engage for the revenue. The result is that khewati tenants (56 per cent. in proportion to proprietors) preponderate, and as they have paid nothing but the government demand since the summary settlement, and in many cases share the proceeds in common land and property in proportion to their respective holdings, the profits which were to be made out of the land by Major James' light assessment have not benefited the proprietors. They have only been in possession of a small portion of their property;

^{*} According to vernacular papers, Rs. 1,12,185. † According to vernacular papers Rs. 1.05,957.

[‡] According to the vernacular papers Rs. 83,421 for each of those years.

[§] Rs. 28,764 according to vernacular returns. According to vernacular returns Rs. 86,152.

this gave them but little, with which, however, if they had been content, instead of Pathán-like trying to live as expensively as their kinsmen in other tahsils who really could afford to do so, and be hospitable, the debts contracted under the hard rule of the Duránis would have been cleared off, instead of being, as they now are probably, increased. The percentage of area under khewátis was 26 per cent. under tenants (not khewátis) 39 per cent., and under proprietors 35 per cent.; this accounts for the small percentage of land mortgaged and sold.

The settlement was made with proprietors, and known tenants as knewatis, who paid on the same scale as proprietors. There were only 18 villages engaged for by proprietors, and 32 villages in which both proprietors and tenants took up the liabilities. There were only two villages in which taluqdari tenure existed, Mirzai and Atakai; in the former the right at the rate of 10 per cent. has been recovered since 1855; in Atakai its recovery at 10 per cent. was ordered to come into effect at the present settlement. There was no village in farm or sub-let.

The tribe of Afghans to whom Doaba was apportioned were the Gigianis; they represent the largest proportion of the present proprietary body, and are not unlike their other Afghan brothers as regards want of industry and extravagance, which latter is somewhat forced upon them owing to the customs of the country. The khewati tenants are generally hardworking agriculturists. In this tahsil a great deal of manure has to be used, owing to the exhausting description of crops usually grown. The following statement will give the particulars regarding land mortgaged and sold in each chakla, and the percentage of khewati tenants as regards proprietors:—

Name of Chakla.	Percentage of land mort-gaged.	Percentage of land sold.	Percentage of khewá- ti tenants in propor- tion to proprietors.	Remarks.
Abi No. I,	5	8	12	
Λbi No, II,	1	1	41	
Jabbázár	9	•••	5	
Kinárá Ilájizai	1		2	

Tahsíl Hashtnagar. Fiscal history. 480. Major James, at pages 127 and 128 of his report, writes regarding this tahsil as follows:—

This district, so called from eight large villages of which it was formerly composed, and from which the remainder have subsequently sprung, is situated to the east of the Swát river, and adjoins the parganah of Yusafzai.

By far the greatest portion of the land is unirrigated maira, which in favorable seasons is extensively cultivated. In the time of the Duráni kings it was held in jágír by the Ali Khel Kháns, and subsequently by Yár Muhammad Khán, Duráni. When

Ranjít Singh annexed Pesháwar he made over the Hashtnagar district to Sayad Muhammad Khán, and the Sikhs never collected its revenues. The jágír was valued at Rs. 1,50,000 including fees; after annexation it was farmed in sambat 1906 for Rs. 1.39,173. * In the following year Abdul Haq, Extra Assistant Commissioner, made a summary settlement, confirming the former leases with the deduction only of extra fees. Some villages have since been transferred, but the parganah, as it now stands, was assessed in that year, sambat 1907, at Rs. 1,21,950.

In the following year I revised the settlement for three years, and reported my proceedings to the late Board of Administration in April 1851. The jama then proposed, deducting that of two villages, Kheshgi and Naushahra, † since transferred to the khálsa tappa, was Rs. 1,07,895. The Board, in confirming the settlement, expressed an opinion that sufficient reduction had not been given, and circumstances have since happened which render further reduction necessary. In the year following the settlement, Ajun Khán of Tangi fled to Swát in the vain hope of coercing us to grant him a jágír; some malliks followed his example, and a short time afterwards in April 1852, he made a midnight assault on the tabsil of Charsadda and murdered the tabsildar andseveral of the establishment. He received lands in jagir from the Sayad of Swat, and commenced a series of raids on our frontier, inciting malliks from Hashtnagar to join him, which tended to keep up a spirit of inquietude in our villages, and seriously to disturb the arrangements of the late settlement. The villages were at that time mostly in the hands of the malliks, to whom the proprietors paid half the produce of their lands; the flight of the former, therefore, threw the communities to which they belonged into disorder, which was checked by the expedition against the Usman Khel and Ranezai tribes under Sir Colin Campbell. Since that Ajun Khán's attempts to disturb the villages have failed; he has been joined by none of the malliks, and is himself now in great difficulties. There have been two great floods since the settlement which caused great injury to Hashtnagar, several of the villages having been nearly washed away, and to the above calamities must be added the great mortality caused by an epidemic in 1852-53. The balances in years past have been very great, and in order to place the Hashtnagar villages on an equality with other districts, where reductions have been liberally made, I have proposed an assessment of Rs. 94,035.

The deterioration of most of the villages was partial, and they will recover. It may be expected that at the expiration of the present settlement the assessment may be raised to the former amount.

Major James' reduction on the original Sikh jama was Rs. 33-14-2 per cent. He evidently considered the jama fixed at that time light and one which could be raised. The jamas appear to have been regularly paid up to the present; reductions were allowed for Agra, Sátar-khel and Shekh Killi, in consequence of the damages caused by floods; they have, to a great extent recovered since then. Any village with a large proportion of sailabi area, such as Agra, Sáfar, Khel Kandi, Yasinzai Kandi, Nisatta, Sáboki, Chitli, Tápu and Dheri Zardád Khán, will always require careful watching, and any day reductions may be necessary. The percentage of land mortgaged in the tahsíl is 1 per cent. on total area, and 2 per cent. on cultivated area; the land sold is not 1 per cent. Particulars for each chakla will be seen from the following statement.

† Qistbandi Jama. Fixed Jama. Kheshgi 3.897 Rs. 4.7(0) Naushahra 4,680 Rs. 6,000

^{*} According to the vernacular records, Rs. 1,47,569.

<u> </u>				ngel.	PEB CENTAC MORTG	E OF LAND		PERCENTACE SO	GE OF LAND LD.
N	AME O	f Cháki	L A.	Land Mortgaged.	On Total area.	On Cultivated	Land Sold.	On Total area.	On Cultivated
				Acres.			Acres.		
Sholg	ira.	•••	•••	705	3	7	91	•••	1
Maira	•	•••	•••	1,911	1	2	289	•••	•••
Belá		•••	•••	127	1	1	5	•••	•••
		Total	•••	2,743	1	2	385		

Up to the present, the assessment has been distributed on the irrigated land. The maira is enjoyed free, and it is held chiefly by the leading men; they have founded small bándás (hamlets) generally occupied by hill Mohmand tenants of independent territory who cultivate the land and pay one-fourth, one-fifth and one-sixth shares. The villages owned by Hindkis in chakla Sholgira are fully assessed; from them no rise can be expected. The rise fairly to be expected, owing to increased cultivation, will have to be distributed on the maira land, which has been heretofore free of bách, but has helped to pay the assessment which on the Sholgira alone fell heavy.

The usual tenure is that of proprietors holding and engaging for their own property; in some few cases the engagements were made with the tenants in possession; they only paid the government demand. There is no taluqadari tenure. The villages composing the Sholgira chakla were the first founded hamlets of the eight large villages; the Hindki occupants have been considered proprietors since the last settlement.

The following statement gives the average price of land per acre, the number of years purchase, and the amount of purchase money per rupee of government demand, according to the present ascertained values and proposed rates:—

REMARKS.		Land is not sold per acre, an abi bakhra, or share, 8 jaribs (4 acres), is said to sell for Its. 250, which gives Ra. 62-8 the price per acre.	In Chársadda a well with 6 acres 4 kanals of land was sold for Rs. 500, which gives Rs. 77 the price per acre. Tobacco and vegetables are produced.	A bakhra of sailabi land is on the average 15 acres, and is valued at Rs. 550, which gives the value per acre Rs. 36-10-8.
Amount of purchase money per rupee of Government demand	Rs. A. P.	12 8 0	25 10 8	20 14 11
Number of years purchase.	Yrs. M.	12 6	& &	21 0
Average recenue rate.	Rs. A. P.	2 0 0	O 60	1 12 0
.9ZatovA	Bs. A. P.	62 8 0	77 0 0	36 10 8
Price of land per acre,	Rs. A. P.	62 8	0 0 22	36 10 8
Kind of land.		Abi	Chahi	Sailábí
Name of Chakla.		:	:	
Name		Sholgira	Maira	Bcla

481. For this tabsil, regarding the system of recovering the jamas during the Sikh rule, I cannot do better Tabsil Yusafzai. Fiscal than quote from Captain Lumsden's rehistory.

The only traces of government influence in the country were a claim against each khan of a tappa or sub-division for Rs. 10.000) per annum: so long as this was paid, together with a good nazrána to the governor of Pesháwar, the Sikhs cared not what became of people in a country which they never entered except in great force.

The kháns were of course powerful men; without it, they could not have taken up the responsibilities of these farms; it was in their power to take the government demand from all, and they probably did, except in the case of some near relations or powerful men of the tribe with whom it was advisable to be on good terms. There is no inám similar to that claimed and enjoyed by the proprietors in tahsíls Pesháwar and Daudzai; in Yusafzai, it is only claimed by kháns, khán báwajah-i-khels and lambardárs; the proprietary body own revenue-paying land and lay no claim to "inám-bawajah-i-dafturíat." The share of revenue taken from proprietor and cultivator, in payment of the government demand, seems to have been equal; the tenants were of course liable to service which was, in many cases, all the rent or profits received by the proprietors.

The summary settlement of Yusafzai was reported on by Sir H. B Lumsden, at that time Captain Lumsden, in 1855. The first revenue recovered by him was in 1847. He writes, page 378:—

As the season was far advanced before I entered on the settlement and the crop half cut, it became an object of importance to come to a speedy understanding with the kháns as to the mode of collecting the revenue, and to set them to work at once, so as to obviate the necessity of sending troops to enforce the government claim. Returns were prepared of the number of wells and ploughs in each village (excluding all rent free lands), and one lakh of rupees (the amount hitherto paid into the government treasury) was divided, by the consent of the kháns, over the whole; taking irrigated lands at double the rate of unirrigated; the result was a uniform rate of Rs. 5 a plough, and Rs. 10 a well, throughout the country.

This was in 1847; owing to the Sikh outbreak in 1848, a revision was prevented till the cold season of 1850-51, when it was considered that rates were light in comparison with other portions of the Pesháwar district, and the system of allowing the kháns to collect their allowances, in excess of the government demand, was found to have been abused. The rates were raised from Rs. 5 to 6½ per plough, and the wells to Rs. 11 each, per harvest; a considerable addition would have been realized had it not been for the drying up of some 400 wells, which left the total revenue much about what it was before.

Eventually the jama for 1852 was fixed on the average of five years' collections, the amounts of which, copied from appendix B. ot

Captain Lumsden's report, as well as the jama fixed by him, are given below:—

1904 1905 1906 (1847.) (1848.) (1849)	N S.			by			
	1904	1905	1906	In Sambat 1907 (1850.)	In Sambat 1908 (1851.)	Average	Proposed Lumsden
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Ls.
Yusafzai	1,24,022	1,24,028	1,24,115	1,28,719	1,21,872	1,23,968	1,20,980

The number of villages at that time is entered as 141, and out of these 8 or 9 were not assessed owing to their having been founded or enjoyed by Sayads.

In sambat 1913, corresponding to 1856, Major James made a revision. His jama from the vernacular rent roll appears to have been Rs. 1,23,439; this was revised in sambat 1919 (1862) and the villages of the Baezai tappa brought for the first time on the rent roll. The jama fixed is recorded as Rs. 1,25,834.

The revenue according to the rent roll for 1872 is as follows:—

	Khálsa.	Jágír.	Inám.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
193	1,23,303	6,698	100	1,30,101

The james have been, as far as I know and can gather, generally, easily recovered. In successive dry years there has been difficulty of course, but, after a good harvest, any debts contracted for the payment of instalments of bad years are easily repaid, if the balance usually over were put by instead of being spent as is usually the case.

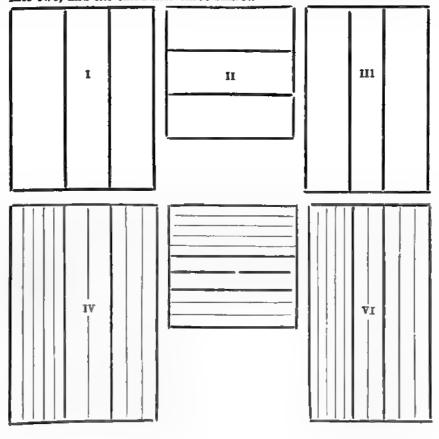
The last summary settlement was made generally with the proprietors. They were represented by their headmen, called by the people mallik. In some of the hamlets occupied by non-proprietary cultivators, who paid no portion of the produce at time of annexation, but held the land on condition of warding off the aggression of neighbouring tribes and helping the tribe to whom the land belonged in its expeditions, the engagements were made with them. There is no village with a taluquari tenure in the tahsil.

Enquiries show that since sambat 1912, 23,797 acres, or 4 per cent. of the total area, has been mortgaged for Rs. 3,25,272, which gives the mortgage value per acre as Rs. 13-10-0; 5201 acres, or 1 per cent., have been sold for Rs. 48,162; this gives the average selling value as Rs. 9-8-0 per acre.

The reason for the large area mortgaged, is the peculiar custom of equal division among heirs, whereby each heir takes a piece (from top to bottom) of the ancestral share in every vand; this in time brings the shares in vands, where the heirs are numerous, to such small dimensions, that the working a plough up and down them is almost impossible: it is, in consequence, mortgaged to the owner of the next piece, whom it may suit to take it, and the mortgager obtains in mortgage some other shareholder's share in another vand, where he himself owns a larger share.

The shares in vands vary according to the size of the vands, which were fixed with reference to the description of soil. A full original proprietor's share, or bakhra, in one vand may have been 5 acres, in another only one acre.

To explain this more fully, I give three illustrations of imaginary vands or veyshes; those marked I, II, III, represent 3 bakhras or shares, each owned by a single proprietor. Illustrations IV, V, and VI represent the distribution in those vands after the death of the single proprietor, one share has been divided into 5 shares, another into two, and the third into three shares.



The land sold is not excessive, and the large return of mortgaged land is not attributable to heavy jamas.

- Some general remarks to be borne in mind when the results of the two settlement measurements are compared.

 but I would beg it may be borne in mind, that the former totals and details regarding area are not as reliable as the present measurements, the correctness of which is borne out by the previous comparison with the survey measurements. Whatever results appear from the present comparisons must not be accepted as exactly correct; general conclusions only can be drawn.
- 483. The Pesháwar tahsíl former and present measurements
 Tahsíl Pesháwar compari- are compared chakla wár in the subjoined stateson statement.

 ment;

steioT	Dufference of	+ 695	916'9 +	5,577 + 3,057	2,804 + 2,155	ė,	+ 0,926
40	Total,	896 E	2,483	1199	2,904	1,535	6,368
CED.	Double grops,	1,351	17,053	2,729	1,105	12	22,517
PRESENT DETAILS IMBIGATED.	Single crops	1,511	15,349 17,053 32,483	2,830	1,785	629	21,870 22,517
Pare	Chabi,	10	20	15	2	710	1,011
80	Tolel.	2,208	20,507	4,520	655	1,623	85,413
ETATUS VYED,	Double crops.	1,199	10,918 15,522	3,370	343	2	938 13,628 20,915
FORMER DETAILS IMBIGATED.	Single crops.	686	10,918	1,200	4100	204	13,625
	Cbabi.	£	(g)	<u>e</u>	!	216	533
	Difference.	15 67 60 +	+ 11,298	+ 1,458	+ 25,960	+ 1,773	+ 41,204
ated.	Present culti	6.3 -44 -44	C-1	6,834	832 26,692	4,991	84,478
betav vvoli	Mus romrod al Barbulani	2,300	31,609	5,376	69 69 69	55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55	43,274
	Difference,	+ 717	+ 54,256	+ 2,074	+ 67,177	806' 6 +	+ 1,34,127 43,274 84,478 + 41,204
reu.	fetol invest	3000	1,16,171	12,073	68,956	24,006	2,27,511
,891i	Former total	5,589	61,915	9,999	1,779	14,102	03,384
		:	:	:	:	:	£
	Name of Chakla.	Qasbalı Bagrám	Bára	Michni	Kohdáman Mohmand	Kohdáman Khalft	TOTAL

484, In chakla Qasbah Bagrám the present total area is 717 Explanation of differences acres in excess of the former total area; this on chakla Qasbah Bagrám. is owing to the area of the city of Pesháwar; 455 acres being included in the present settlement measurement, and not so in the former total area. There is also some difference due to the fact that the chain used at this settlement was 1½ feet longer than the chin used at the former measurement.

The increase of cultivated area is in reality nothing like 835 acres; it may be at the most 100 acres, and I cannot help thinking the former returns were incorrect. The same remark applies to the irrigated area. This chakla, near the city, was fully and highly cultivated during the Sikh time, and it is improbable that there would have been waste land.

- the measurement of the maira land for the first time, at this settlement. The increase in irrigated area I can only account for by the assertion, that the former measurement returns are not to be relied on, for it is an acknowledged fact that the Bára water supply has not increased, and, with a decreased water-supply, how could more land be irrigated. Some of the páin, or lower veshes, which only yield single crops, were recorded as báráni land at the first measurements, and account for a difference of about 800 acres.
- 486. In this chakla, also, the former measurements were incom
 Chakla Michni.

 plete, and the comparison must be taken as merely proving that there has been an increase in cultivation and irrigation, which is generally admitted.
 - 487. There were only two villages Marriamzai and Bagh Mían Khel of this chakla, measured at the former settlement; this accounts for the differences.
- 488. The area of Reggi Lullum, 8,581 acres, has been measured for the first time at the present settlement; 1,190 acres of this are returned as cultivated and account for the differences shown in the comparison statement.

Generally speaking the comparisons do not point to any thing like the increases in cultivation and irrigation shown.

Statement showing comparisons of former and present measurements, in tabsil Naushahra.

- 489. Generally speaking for the tahsil, I do not think from comparisons that any great rise in the revenue can be expected from increased cultivation and irrigation. The comparisons have to be taken subject to great modifications.
- 490. The subjoined statement shows the comparisons and differences in the former and present measurements for tahsil Naushahra:—

\$2	Tan I a	1001	1 604	4 607	1,108	1.77	HO +	121	1001
IRIGA-	Total.	11,189	4,472	22	1,734	42	419	100	10,078
11, 0971 58,	Does at crop.	7,683	:	:	*	*	\$= E0	150	7,878
T DETAIL.	Ans signie	04+°F	:	:	:	:	:		3,450
BREEF TREMENT BEYARD OF BRIEF	CFST	4	4,476	21	1,734	2	414	2	1,756
- WICK	LesoI	100'01	L L	22	220	ž.	1	ij	16,477
LOF IN	Denkie erep.	6,733	198	E	:	:	Çi.	35 25 25	7,181
DESTAIL OF TION.	don single cich	P055'55	114	Ξ	:	3%	ei Si	54 54	8,100
PORME	CP#PI*	154	3,169	213	282	:	307	2.2	4,806
=	Difference.	ei ei	+ 0,8R6	+ 20,135	+ 34,000	# DO#	+ 2,769	+ 5,231	+ 76,815
loss. wol	Prewnt culti	20 CE	13,465	36,364	41,601	6,870	8,027	8,530	1,27,696
Pated low,	istan searod intantantous	11,010	10,600	7,229	7,505	5,974	50.00	600	50,880
	Difference.	+ 1,580	+ 16,435	+ 42,992	+ 63,175	4 8,740	+ 17,014	+ 1,35,297	+ 2,82,223
ASTER,	Present Total	16,732	39,234	060,13	18,18	23,865	32,124	1,42,496	4,00,208
, asta	fatoT ramrof	14,152	22,809	15,038	28.642	20,125	15,110	7,189	1,26,075
	Name of Chalia.	Abí	Chabi	Bolaknáma	Darys Par	Магл	Kınkra Daryá	K ohi	Total

Explanation of differences in the former and present Bress.

491. In this tahsil the comparison must be taken as simply de-lanation of differences noting that there has been improvement, but not to the extent that appears from the figures. The former returns of the cultivated area must have been wrong.

Statement showing com-parison of former and pre-sent measurements in taball

492. In tabsil Daudzai the comparison will be seen in the subjoined statement. :-

totale,	lo sonstallid	In- cresse.	988 + e	666'5 +	+ 411	+ 2,941	+ 751 The	crease.	- 569	1,906 15,573 13,928 34,407 + 9,152
OF IREI-	Total.		4,928	15174	268 0	2,941	4,209	2,700	1,77	34,407
	Double crop,		2,449	5,530	1,058	2,176	1,104	1,877	33.	13,928
PRESENT DETAIL GATION,	Gingle crop.		2,479	6,644	1,622	765	3,106	63 55	:	15,573
Pauser	Chahi,		:	ŧ	:	:	:	368	1,541	
F 1B-	Total		4,043	10,175	2,260	:	3,458	2,968	2,344	1,850 22,546 25,253
FORMER DETAIL OF IB- RIGATION,	Double crop.		3,633	9,681	2,032	:	3,162	2,636	1,392	22,546
ER DE	Single crop.		410	181	247	:	276	67 61 61	100	1,850
FORM	Срері.		ŧ	:	-	:	:	1-	500	858
	, Біпетепсв,		+ 10,29	+ 2,424	+ 674	+ 4,122	+ 1,088	+ 2,009	+ 661	22,087 29,309 41,166 + 11,857
Deinyt. Wolla	Present cult		100.00	13,109	9286	4,122	4,872	6,450	4,477	11,166
beskyl "welli	Former cult		4,222	10,685	2,302	:	3,634	4,480	3,816	29,303
	Difference,		+ 702	+ 3,476	+ 361	+ 10,914	+ 1,536	+ 4,343	+ 755	780,82
area.	Present total		7,482	21,905	4,150	10,914	8,712 10,248	14,517	7,571	76,787
ncs.	Former total :		6,780	18,129	3,789	:	8,713	10,174 14,517	6,816	54.700 76,787
	Name of Chakla.		Budhai	Daryá Urár	Sháhi Mahál	Michni	Daryá Pár	Beis	Събы	Total

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afaioT	Difference of	15 15 20 4	+ 3,964	8 22 +	27	+ 3,124
40	.latoT	11,033	1,890 11,271	2,220	1 266	25,829
ETAIL TED.	Double crop.	15	1,390	95	125	8,325 17,504 25,829
PRESENT DETAIL INRIGATED.	Single crop.	3,880	28	1,42)	1,141	8,325
Pag	Chahi.	:	:		:	1
40	Total.	10,198	9,307	1,920	1,280	22,705
FORMER DETAIL OF IBRICALED.	Donble crop.	10,198	9,307	7+6	1,280	946 21,759 22,705
MER	Single crop.	1	:	946	:	3
Fon	Chabi	<u> </u>	#	ŧ	i	4 4 4
	Difference.	+ 2487	+ 5,369	826 +	+	+ 8,093
beter aweth	Present culvi	12,886	18,335	66 67 67	1,308	34,828
rated Moul	inco romes including	10,449	12,966	2,021	1,299	26,735
	Difference,	+ 4,796	+ 11,418	+ 197	+ 186	65,335 + 16,597
"ชอฑ	Present lotal	20,095	30,251	61	2,116	55,335
, rolls	fatot tomroff	15,293	18,833	2,676	1,930	38,738
	1	:	:	:	iz E	:
	Chukla,	i	ī	*** *		:
	Name of Chakla.	Abi I	II id A	Jaberar	Kinkrs Darys H6	Total

496. The difference in total area I can only account for by the Chakla Abi I. former short measurements. I have been unable to find out where the 2,437 acres are, which, according to the statement, have been brought under cultivation since the former measurements, and I do not believe half of the apparent increase, under irrigated land, has really taken place.

497. In this chakla, the difference in total areas is in consequence of the Shabkadr, Panjpao and Mutta Moghal Khel barani areas being measured at this settlement for the first time. This also accounts for the increase of total cultivated including fallow; the apparent increase of irrigated area I am unable to account for.

Chakia Jabbazar and Kinára Hájizai ; differences. 498. No remarks are necessary for the other two chaklas, as the differences are inconsiderable.

On the whole there has been an increase in cultivation and irrigation. 499. On the whole, I think there has been an increase of cultivation and irrigation, but far short of what is shown by the comparison in the statement.

500. Subjoined will be seen a comparison of the results of the Tahail Hashtnagar comparison statement. two settlements in chakla Sholgira, only; parison statement. there were no former measurements in either of the other two chaklas.

	Alfeh.	Tige Tige		rstod allow.	silow.		Por	THI AM MA	DETA	ILS OF	PHE		DETAIL	8 07	Ī
Name of Chakle,	Former total	Present total	Difference.	Former calti-	Present entri	Difference.	Chahl.	Single Grob.	Double crop.	Total.	Chald.	Single crop.	Double crop.	Total,	Difference of Totals,
Sholgira	19,504	25,599	+0,194	10,504	11,834	+1,850	69		7,800	7,801	8	1,098	6,609	7,713	+ 86

501. The difference in total areas and cultivated is owing to the fact that the lands of Isogai, Garhi Mían Sáhib, and some báráni land of Abazai near the border, have been now measured for the first time.

No comparison can be made of the results of the measurement in tabsil Yusaffai. 502. In tahsil Yusafzai no comparisons can be drawn, as the former measurement of that tahsil was never completed.

Classification of soils in and absence of irrigation; it is called barani or use amongst the people culimi when dependent solely on rain, abis when irrigated from canals, silabi when liable to be flooded. The irrigated land is generally mattah or clay, and is further distinguished as ek-fasli (single crop) and dó-fasli (double crop). The mairs land is mixture of clay and sandy

oils; it is usually high land and dependent altogether on rain. Bári is the name given to the highly manured land near the village sites. The well land is known as chahi.

The classification adopted at the settlement with details of area under each classification.

504. The following classification was adopted by me; the areas under each for the different tahsils will be seen from the following statement:—

л	REMARKS.	Under cultur-	tinction of less c	cultivated over 3 10 year since E cultivated.			,		
	Total.	1,66,473	3,09,360	61,861	42,570	1,56,614	4,21,799		11,58,677
	Cultur- able.	81,995	1,14,115	20,695	7,742	42,535	53,681		3,20,763
	Fallow.	9,876	3,941	2,618	4,377	8,618	9,772		34,202
	Hill side,	:	67,550	:	:	:	:		67,550
	Báráni.	26,353	97,201	6,017	4,583	91,478	3,39,777	•	5,65,409
	Sil£bi.	2,851	7,475	1,124	33	2,174	4,993		18,656
	Chahi.	1,011	7,750	1,906	:	436	13,177		24,280
ABI.	Double crop.	22,517	7,878	13,928	17,504	14,543	399		76,769
7	Single crop.	21,870	3,450	15,573	8,325	1,830	:		51,048
	Name of Tabsil.	Гсвавит	Naushahra	Daudzai	Doaba	Hashtnagar	Yusafzai		Total

class comes sugar-cane, cotton, rice, tobacco, vegetables and garden land; 2nd class, Indian corn, wheat and barley; 3rd class, moth, mash and masúr, &c.; 4th class, charri; this crop near the city is a valuable one, and this has been borne in mind by considering the value of 1 acre of charri in chaklas near the city as Rs. 30, 1-6th of which=Rs. 5. There was no class distinction made at the former settlement, consequently a comparison to ascertain the increase of any particular produce is impossible. The percentage under each class as ascertained is given below:—

Name of Tahsil.		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Fallow.	Total.
Pesháwar	44.	7	81	1	2	9	100
Naushahra	•••	8	79	4	11	3	100
Daudsai	•••	16	74	2	8	5	100
Doaba	•••	23	6 5	2	6	4	100
Hashtnagar	•••	6	83	3	7	1	100
Yusafzai	•••.	2	79	9	8	2	.100
	,						
Total	•••	б	79	6	6	4	100

Future prospects in re- 506. The 2nd class crops predominate gard to cultivation. in all the tahsils.

The largest percentage of 1st class crops is in tahsils Doaba and Daudzai, owing to the plentiful water supply which allows of an extended cultivation of sugar-cane and rice (1st class crops). In tahsil Peshawar, owing to its limited water supply, no great improvement can be expected, except, perhaps, in chakla Michni, where the water supply can be increased.

Hashtnagar is, as regards water supply, just as well off as tahsils Doaba and Daudzai, but owing to its being further from the city the same amount of sugar-cane is not grown as in these tahsils. I think, however, that there will be great improvement in the class of crops grown before the next settlement. Well cultivation throughout the district is on the increase, and is likely to continue so.

The construction of the Swat river canal, which I believe has been sanctioned, will improve and increase the produce of the Hashtnagar and Yusafzai maira lands irrigated.

In chakla Abi of old tahsil Naushahra there is already improvement, owing to the better management of the water distribution, and if the Dág band is only rendered safe, the improvement will be very marked by the next settlement.

Statement showing the alterations in the value of produce during the last 33 years it shows the average for 33 years, the price current at average for 33 years, the price current at annexation in 1855, at Major James summary settlement, and in 1871; the last column shows

the price current assumed upon which the produce estimates are based:—

						n ba):1 .837	l. 1	D.	Į-	S	3a m 0: 1	bat 5. A 843	l.	D.	•		1	_	4.	190 <i>D</i> .				7.	4.	19; <i>D</i> ; 60.	
Serial Number.	Harvest.	Name of Produce			Total.			Average.			Total.			A verace.	9		Total.			A verage.			Total.			A wown me	zavezago.
				M	. s.	. C.	M	. s.	C.	M	. S.	C.	M	[. S.	. C.	М	L S.	C.	M	. S.	 C.	7	I. S.	C.	M	L. S	. C.
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2		Rice (Shali))	8	12	0	1	15	4	6	34	12	1	5	12	5	8	3	0	34	12	5	27	14	0	39	8
		Charri	•••	14	14	0	2	15	14	10	32	8	1	32	2	7	11	4	1	8	10	7	14	14	1	9	2
4	BO H	Másh	••	4	2	0	0	27	()	3	38	1	0	26	4	3	23	7	0	26	14	3	12	3	0	22	0
Б	S	Til	•••	3	24	0	0	24	0	2	38	14	0	19	9	2	23	4	0	17	4	2	18	14	0	16	8
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7	M H	Múng	•••	5	22	0	0	37	0	5	12	4	C	35	6	3	35	7	0	26	12	3	22	7	0	23	12
8	X	Gur	•••	1	34	0	0	12	5	1	25	o	0	10	13	1	13	7	0	8	14	1	8	3	0	8	2
9	ļ	Bajra	•••		•••			•••			•••			•••			•••			•••			•••			•••	I
10	l	Moth	•••	7	1	0	1	6	14	7	3	0	1	7	2	7	21	10	0	37	0	5	25	9	0	37	10
11	(Wheat	•••	7	24	0	1	10	12	5	0	0	0	35	6	4	25	11	0	31	0	4	12	13	0	28	12
12		Barley	•••	12	15	0	2	2	8	9	35	6	1	26	0	9	23	1	1	24	0	8	10	3	1	15	o
13	İ	Tobacco	•••	2	33	0	0	19	0	2	21	10	0	17	0	2	26	0	0	17	12	2	24	2	0	17	2
14	{	Sarshaf	•••	3	36	0	0	26	0	3	23	11	0	26	0	3	27	14	0	24	10	3	28	4	0	26	3
15		Masúr	•••	ŏ	28	0	0	38	0	5	15	13	0	36	0	7	22	4	0	30	3	1	11	0	0	28	3
16	P 8.	Dhaniya	•••	2	21	0	0	16	10	2	0	6	O	13	3	2	7	1	0	14	8	1	30	6	0	31	12
17	B O	Henna	•••	2	39	0	39	15	0	3	8	0	0	21	5	2	37	O,	0	19	8	2	10	0	0	16	9
18	- :	Saunf	•••	1	35	0	0	12	8	1	31	0	0	11	13	1	19	14	0	10	0	1	10	9	0	8	7
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23		Kaltıl	•••	6	15	0	1	2	8	7	15	0	1	9	3	7	25	13	1	11	0	6	11	12	1	2	q
24		Harhar	•••	4	30	0	0	31	10	4	12	0	0	38	11	3	38	10	0	26	7	3	15	3	0	22	0
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- Price current fixed for current for 20 years is 13 sers 11 chitáks. kapas or uncleaned cotton The prices shown in the statement are taken from the kotwali and district returns; they are high as regards the prices which the cotton of other tahsíls realizes. I fixed 15 sers for the rupee; this is favorable for tahsíl Pesháwar but a fair average for the district. The rise in prices dates from 1863; in 1860 the price was 16 sers for the rupee, in 1861 and 1862, 13 sers were obtainable. The average value for 33 years equals 15 sers, just what has been fixed.
- Price current fixed for ly risen since 1864; the average for the last maize considered.

 20 years is 38 sers 11 chitáks; in 1871 the price was 30 sers 8 chitáks. For eight of the 20 years the value of the rupee has been over the maund; 1 maund in four tahsíls was assumed as a fair price. It is slightly in excess of the average for the last 20 years.
- Price current for wheat 20 years was 27 sers 11 chitáks; the average for 33 years was 32 sers; the value for the rupee in 1871 was just half, viz. 16 sers. Prices depend very much on the produce yielded by the Yusufzai and Hashtnagar mairas; if it is a good year and there are maira crops, prices fall, if not they remain high. Five years out of the twenty, the value for the rupee has been over 30 sers. In 1861 the value was 16 sers, in 1864, 27 sers, in 1865, 24 sers, in 1866, 26 sers.

I have generally in four tahsils assumed the price current for the settlement calculations at 30 sers for the rupee, and average value between 20 and 33 years.

- Price current for barley 20 sers, for 20 years 1 maund 20 sers. No considered.

 gram is produced in the district, and consequently barley is used, as food by both man and beast; unripe barley in large quantities is sold at a cheap rate for horses' food, previous to the ripening of the crop. In 1871 the value for the rupee was 30 sers 10 chitáks, it was over a maund for 12 years of the twenty. Prices are very much controlled by the maira yields. I have in four tahsils assumed 1 maund as the price current for settlement calculations.
- Price current in tahsil different kinds of produce are, with the exception of wheat, barley, Indian corn and sarshaff, the same as have been assumed for the four tahsils of Pesháwar, Daudzai, Doaba and Naushahra. The value of wheat for the rupee has been considered 1 maund, barley 1 maund 10 sers; the difference in the value for the rupee as regards Pesháwar is about 4 annas, owing to distance from the city and the large quantity often thrown into the

market after a good maira crop. Indian corn is not sold—the people use it as food, so I have considered the value for the rupee 1 maund 10 sers, the same as barley. There is a great deal of sarshaf produced on the maira; it is both here and in Yusafzai one of the staples; the price current for the rupee in 4 tahsíls was assumed at 20 sers for the rupee, but here and in Yusafzai more can always be obtained for the rupee, and I have assumed the price current as 30 sers.

As regards charri it has been valued abi land as Rs. 12 per acre, and in báráni Rs. 6 per acre.

Price currents in tahsil For wheat the value of the rupee has been Yusafzai.

Considered 1 maund, and for barley 1 maund 20 sers. This is the proportion at which the value of these two staples usually stand, as regards one another, in ordinary years, whatever the price current may be, that is to say, half as much barley again as wheat can be obtained for the same money.

I am inclined to think now that it would have been better, looking to the averages obtained, if I had assumed 1 maund 10 sers of barley as the value of the rupee throughout the district. The difference in value at Yusafzai compared with Peshawár is quite 4 annas in the rupee; at this rate the price current per rupee of wheat should be 1 maund and barley 1 maund 10 sers, but as this does not represent the proportional value of these staples as they usually stand to one another in tahsíl Yusafzai, I have assumed, as stated previously, wheat 1 maund, barley $1\frac{1}{2}$ maund.

The Indian corn or maize is used as food, and I have taken the same price current as assumed for tahsil Hashtnagar, i. e., 1 maund 10 sers. The price current of land under sarshaf, 5 per cent., shows it to be one of the staple crops of this tahsil; the price current was assumed at 30 sers as in Hashtnagar.

A difference in the price current has also been made for gur, másh, bájra, til, kangni and tára-míra, according to the averages ascertained for the tahsíl; they are cheaper here than in the other tahsíls.

The price currents are a fair average of what the zamindárs receive.

515. The assumed prices are I think fair; they represent in each tahsíl a fair average of what the zamindárs receive.

516. The following statement gives the population details in The increase of populate each tahsil according to the 1868 and settletion.

ment census; also the population per square mile of cultivated area:—

:		ľ	OPTLATI(N.	m per mile ivated	
Name of Tabsil.	Census.	Agricul- turists.	Non- Agricul- turists.	Total.	Population square of cultivare.	REMARKS.
Pesháwar	1868	30,539	1.05,216	1,85.755		The settlement census of the agri-
(Settlement	40.658	85.238	1.25.896	901	
N. Jakas	1863	48.959	30,321	79,280		correct. In the for-
Naushahra {	Settlement	50,564	29,007	79.571	384	
Davidsoi (1868	22,993	14,678	37.671		time and opportu- nity that we have
Daudzai j	Settlement	23.802	10,479	34.281	488	
Diehe	1868	19,770	16,235	35 095		agriculturists were not entered as such.
Doaba {	Settlement	18,870	12,355	31,225	54 5	
Tichtness)	1868	27,042	31,334	58,376		greatest difference is in tabsil Hasht-
Hashtnagar {	Settlement	26,987	25,962	52,949	271	•
Vacataai	1868	1,05,766	46,626	1,52,392		the fact that, at cer-
Yusafzai {	Settlement	1,00,453	50.199	1,50,652	225	
	1868	2,55,069	2,43,410	4,98,479		pendent territory residing in the tah-
Total				+21.673 $=5,23,152$	Canton- ment.	síl, who do not permanently reside
	Settlement	2,61,334	2,13,240	4,74,574	361	there.

PRODUCE STATISTICS.

The experiments made to ascertain the yield in the different ent tahsils will be seen from statement C., one of the appendices to the report. Some of the Pesháwar experiments were made in my presence.

The areas under experiments were, however, so small that their results can only be taken as a help towards assuming the yield per acre.

518. Enquiries were made from jágírdárs, farmers, and selected Other means employed for agriculturists; the former, many of whom were arriving at yield per acre. taking a share of the produce, gave the yield a good deal over what could be taken when dealing with large tracts.

Farmers were also high, but the agriculturists were below a fair yield.

The yield assumed compared with the result of the experiments worked out for assumed the yield per acre for the staples as an acre.

The yield assumed compared with the result of the experiments worked out for assumed the yield per acre for the staples as given below; they are compared with the results of the experiments worked out for an acre:—

Ī			31	AKKI,				n	НЕАТ.	,	
Iver.	Name of Assess- ment Circle.	to ex.		Janes	red.		to ex-		Assur	ned.	
Serial Number.		According to periments.	Cháhi	Abi.	Silfbi.	Bfráni,	According to portments.	Chábí.	Abi.	81406.	Báráni.
										PE	SHA
1 2 3 11	Qásbah Bagrám Bára Michni Koh-i-dáman Mohmand, Koh-i-dáman Khalít	Abi M S 36 0 Abi 28 0 Abi 22 20	M S	M 8 24 0 24 0 20 0 18 0 16 0	M S	M S	Abi M S 13 5 Abi 17 22 Abi 10 0 Abi 3 5 Abi 15 24	M 8	31 8 12 0 12 0 10 0 9 0 8 0	M 8	M S 5 0 4 20 4 0
										NA	USH
6 7 8 9 10 11	KináraD arya	Chahi 16 0 Cháhi 45 0 Silábi 20 0 Abi 35 0 Abi 30 0	10 0 9 0 9 0 6 0	18 0 12 0 13 0	15 0 13 20 10 20 	10 0 9 0 9 0 7 0 6 0	Abi 15 0 Chàhi 10 0 Bárảni 7 20 Cháhi 12 20 Bárảni 5 0 Chahi 15 0 Abi 10 0	6 0 5 0 4 20 3 20	***	7 20 9 0 6 30 6 0 9 0 4 20	6 0 6 0 5 0 4 20 4 0 3 20 3 0
										ם	AUD
13		Abi 13 20 Abi 25 0	***	20 0 18 0	***	 9 0	Abi 6 10 Abi 11 0		10 0		5 C
15		∆bí 11 0	***	18 0		9 0	Abi		6 0	"	4 0
	Michal	Abi 15 0 Abi		18 0	***		Abi 10 0 Abi		6 0	***	3 0
-	Daryapar	15 0		18 0		•••	4 0	1	6 0		Fee
	Bela Chábi	.,,	8 20 10 0	17 0 20 0	d of Abi Is 0	Abi 10 0	1	4 0	[∯ of Abi 6 0	4 20
-				-							

			В	ARI.EY						-		C	TT	ON.				Sug	
to ex-			1	Aı	en m	ed.	_		_			A	ant s	red.			_	d sour	ncd.
According to periments.		Chahi.	_	Abi	_ -	Silábi.	_	Báráni.	_	Събъі.		Abi.	_	Silábi.	_	Báráni,	_	Chahi.	Abi.
WAR.	١						1		١								1		
	8 22	м	E	M 15	8	М	S	M	82	M	В	M 12	80	M	8	M	S	Ra.	Rs. 90
Abi 13	6			16	0			411	١	440		12	0	100			1		90
	15	141		12	20		- 1	6	10	140		10	0	***			- 1		80
Abi 30	d	141	1	11	10	***		5	25	171	١	9	0	141		4	20		
<u>A</u> bi 20	32			10	0	***		6	0	111		8	٥	***	-	4	0		***
AHRA	.																		
Abi 20 Cháhi	O	12	20	12	20	9	15	6	10	7	0	τ	0	5	10	3	20		90
15 Báráni	-0	7	20	100		11	10	7	2 0	4	0	***	- {	6	0	4	o	***	
17 Cháhi	20	6	10			***		6	10	ō	0		-	4+4		8	0	60	<i></i>
15 Cháhi	0	5	20			8	10	6	20	4	0	***		6	0	4	0	60	***
15 Chábi	-0	***		***	١	7	20	5	0	4	0	***		6	0	4	0	***	
17	0	4	18	8	30	468		4	15	8	20				10	8	20	***	
20	0	8	BO	7	20	5	15	8	30	8	0	6	0	443		8	0		
ZAI.	١				-														
Ab:	- 0	101		12	20	.,,			10	***		8	0			4	0		90
≜ b 16	0	***		11	10			ŧ	25	111		6	0			8	0	***	80
Ab 16	- 0			10	0		,	ء	0			8	0	,,,		.,,			
Ab 12	20	***		7	20	*				***		6	0			B41			54
Ab 12	i o	•••		7	20	***		8	30			6	0			5	0		64
		.5	25	11	. 10			1	5 23	2	21	δ	0	At		5	20		64
***		4	0	8	0	e	3 0	1	6	4	. (8	0		0	4	k 0	86	60

		•		Mak	1.				Wнеат	r.	
ber.	Name of Assessment Circle.	to ex-		Ass	umed.		to ex- ts.		Assu	med.	
Serial Nunber.		According to periments.	Cháhi.	Abi.	Silábi	Bárání.	According to periments.	Cháhi.	Abi.	Silábi.	B £rá ni.
							Abi				DOA
20	Abi, 1st	M 8 Abi	M 8	M 8 20 0	M 8	M S 10 0		M S	M 8		M 8 5 0
21	Abi, 2nd	16 0 Abi	•••	18 0		9 0		•••	9 0	•••	4 20
2 2	Jabbazár	12 0 Abi	***	15 0		•••	10 0 Abi	•••	8 0	•••	•••
23	Kinára Hajizai	20 0	•••	18 0		•••	5 0	•••	6 0		•••
04	Cholofee		20	20 0	15 0	10 (10 0	10 0	1	EASHT
	Sholgira Maira	•••		0 20 0			Abi 12 0		10 0		* I Class
25	Warra	•••	14	20	•••					. 20	II Class
			 								III Class 3 26
26	Béla		14	0	12 0	7 (Silábi 10 0			7 0	
20	Deia					•					
							Cháhi	İ		7	TUSAF
27	Jabba		15	0 15	12 0	10 (i			9 0	
28	 Maira Darmyáná		14	0	9 0	8 (Cháhi 0 20 0	9 (8 0	4 0 7 20
	Maira Wárpár	1	12	o	•••	7	Báráni 0 5 0				I Class
											7 () II Class
3(Maira Maidán		11	o	7 0	6	Ch á hi 0 15 0			7 0	5 10 5 2 0
81							Cháhi				
_	Khatak		l	0	7 0		Báráni			•••	5 0
32	Kin ára Daryá	•••	14	0	•••	I Class	O	9 (•••	I Class 7 20
						1I Clas	0				II Class
33	Kohi dáman Sad húm		9	0 9	0	4 2	o	7 20	7 20	G 25	4 0
8	Kohi dámán Báé zai		8	0 8	0	5	Bárán 0 2 7		0		3 0

^{*} I Class=Dargai.
II ,, Rajjar, &c.
III ,, Tangi, &c.

BABLEY.							COTTON.			Sugar-cane,	
to ex-			Assumed.				Assumed.			Assumed.	
According to		Chúhi.	Abi.	Sil£bi.	Báráni.	Cháhi.	Abi.	Sil £ bi. Bár£ni.	Cháhi.	Abi	
BA.	ļ										
Abi 20 Abi 16 Abi	8	M S	M 8 12 20 11 10	8 14 3 of	M 8 6 10 5 25		M F 6 0			Rs. 80 72	
Abi	i 30	•••	10 0	Abi	•••	•••	5 0	•••		64	
Abi		•••	7 20		•••	•••	6 0	•••		64	
NAG										~-	
 Abi	: 1	•••	12 20	9 15	7 20 I Class	•••	7 0	5 20 3 20	•••	80	
13		10 0	12 20	•••	5 20 II Class 4 15	7 0	7 6	2 20	···	80	
Silál 11 ZAI.		10 0	•••	8 30	I Class 6 10 II Class 5 20	6 0	•••	5 20	•••	,,,	
		12 0	12 0	11 0	† I Class 10 0 II Class	7 0		5	50 0 0	•••	
Chái 20	O	11 10	•••	10 0	5 0 9 15	7 0	•••	5 20 4 20	13 5 4	•••	
Chái 12	ni 20	10 20	•••	•••	good 8 30	7 0	•••	4 20	40 0 0	•••	
Chái 20		9 15	•••	9 0	inferior 6 221	6 0	•••	3 20		•••	
Bárái 8	ni 30	9 15	•••	8 30	6 10	6 0		3 20		•	
Bárái					good 9 15				43 5 4		
	A\/	11 10	•••	•••	inferior 5 25		•••		10 0 1	•••	
		9 0	9 (8 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	3	0 0 0	40	
Bárái 6	ni 10	8 20	8 20		3 30	4. 0		2 20			

[†] I Class=good.
II ,, = inferior, outlying.

Information regarding from Colonel Soady, commanding the Doaba produce in Hashtnagar received from Colonel Soady. of Abazai), very reliable information as to what irrigated land carefully cultivated will yield; he also furnished me with some observations on Pathán cultivation.

The statement will be found among the appendices marked L.

The experiments were made in good land, in irrigated chaklas, and the results are for irrigated land, and in báráni chaklas for báráni which were divided into classes and al lowances made for the produce assumed per acre.

521. The land in which the experiments were made was always good land, in chaklas of irrigated land. The experiments show the yield of irrigated land.

Experiments for báráni land were made only in Naushahra, Yusafzai and

Hashtnagar.

In Hashtnagar there are three kinds of maira; the best or No. I is the maira land of Dargai; No. II, the maira land opposite the large middle villages of Hashtnagar; No. III, the maira land opposite the Tangis and adjoining independant territory. In Yusafzai there are also two kinds, in some chaklas, No. I, the maira land within easy distance of the village, No. II, the outlying land at some distance. Allowance has been made for these classes of barani land when assuming the yield per acre.

- 522. The assumed yield per acre for cháhi and báráni land A water tax charged for was the same, but a water tax was charged each well. separately for each well.
- 523. I think the yield assumed for irrigated land throughout The assumed yield per the district was generally fair, but in all the acre in báráni lands excluding tahsíl Yusafzai and Hashtnagar is above a fair produce of báráni land was assumed too high. average. In land of this description, where so much depends on rain, and practically a full crop is realized once after five or six years, the average assumed produce ought to have been less than half of that assumed for abi which could not be charged up to, when fixing the assessment, and will account for the differences of the produce and revenue rate estimates.
- 524. In these forms for Pesháwar and Doaba Daudzai there Remarks on forms No. IV. are only two headings, ábi and báráni; the yield of báráni in these tahsíls, where ábi land was the mainstay, has been considered half of ábi.

For Naushahra, Hashtnagar, Yusafzai and Utmán Bolák the headings are more numerous, and include cháhi, ábi, silábi and báráni. The classification is according to the value of the crops, which were arranged in classes opposite their respective chaklas. Cash rates have been assumed for some crops, such as sugar-cane,

charri, vegetables and gardens. For double crop land the second crop value was calculated on the crop which would probably have been produced, at the time of measurement; the information as to the previous crops was forgotten to be recorded.

The area to which rates have been applied are owing to the double crop land in excess of what the area really is. The ábi and báráni fallow have not been considered as yielding any produce.

525. The statistics of assumed produce and value applied to Statement showing the acreage under each crop gave the gross value of the gross produce produce, which is shown according to tahsils in each tahsil. in the subjoined statement:—-

	Nam		Value of gross produce.		
Pesháwar	•••	•••	•••		15,55,499
Naushah ra	•••	•••	•••		10,60,436
Doaba	•••	•••	•••		7,16,261
Daudzai	•••	•••	•••	•••	7,13,927
Hashtnagar	•••	•••	•••		9,10,652
Yusafzai	•••	•••	•••		19,85,823
		Tot	al Rupees		69,42,598

526. The Pesháwar district is in a corner; the greater portion General account of the of its area is land dependent on rain, and district as regards import consequently the state of the exports and and export of food grain. imports varies much.

In seasonable years when the maira yields good crops, wheat and barley are largely exported from Hashtnagar and Yusafzai, chiefly to independent territory.

On the other hand, good or bad years there always appears to be a steady importation of wheat from Kohát, and rice from Swát. They find a good market in the city and cantonments.

In unseasonable years wheat and barley are imported from Chach and Hazára.

527. In the subjoined statement I have attempted to show the Statement showing the gross produce of the food crops, compared with the expenditure, from which it appears the supply is in excess of the demand by 1,12,984 maunds, which would indicate my produce estimates as too high.

	Пі Пот евсе.			1,12,984		
	Total.			3,44,575,53,08,099		
Expenditure in madinds.	Probable cx- penditure of cattle in can- tonments and city Pasha- war where no consus was					e of the cattle of the district,
FDITUEE	For cattle at a ser per dayeach.			15,49,850		
ExPE	For po For can the at of a ser her per can day ear her can day each.			,58,756 33,59,910 15,49,850		
	On account of seed,			1,58,766		
фере	Cattle, excluding and goats.			826'92'	8	
	Population.			818,68,	7	
ce.	Total.	3,43, 4,27,513,14,26,361,18,53,874	8,40,822 10,43,371 18,84,193	1,87,181	46,129 15,95,835	9,18,300 4,73,677 6,91,977 80,06,222,25,14,861 kb,31,083
Total produce, (in maunds).	Báráni,	14,26,361	10,43,371	*		25,14,861
ğÜ	Abi.	4,27,613	8,40,822	1,87,181	92,64616,50,706	80,06,222
in acres.)	Total	3,43	2,44,935	10,799	92,546	6,91,977
r crops (Bárfai,	47,323 2,96,374	1,72,063	ŧ	5,241	4,73,677
Area under crops (in acres.)	Abi.	47,823	72,873	10,799	87,305	2,18,800
, ,	Name of crop.	Wheat	Barley	Rice—(Shali)	Makki	TOTAL

RATES FIXED

528. The Financial Commissioner in his circular No. 56 of Orders of Government as 1871, laid down that the basis of future to the basis of the assess- assessments should be a share of the gross ment.

produce; the amount of which was to be fixed by the local government, but approximately the share was to be considered one-sixth unless there were special reasons for adopting a different rate.

Statement comparing the estimates as calculated, and as they should have been calcutated in some cases, with the qistbandi jamas.

529. In the following statement according to tahsils will be found a comparison of the qistbandi jamas with the produce estimates as calculated, and what they should have been:—

Nume of Chaklas. Khalsa.	_			Produce setimate		nq kili rad	95 01 (
	Jágír.	Inâm.	Total.	calculated at and 14.	Per centage o essecti cessecti	What the the itae esti duce esti esti bould been.	Per centag increase crease.
						Abi at sth Baráni sth	
1,33,861		5.032	22.805 1,65.421	Ħ	+ 1	1.71,629	1+
Michni 6,199 Koh-i-déman Momand 6,418 Koh-i-déman Khalíl 4,419	9 9,998 8 6.200 9 1,272	2,070 696 1,267	18,267 13,314 6, 958	\$th 24,537 \$th 30,941 \$tb 6,153	+ 132	24,358 22,042 5,250	# 2 2 3 4 + + + 1
1,68,341	1 49,359	9,065	2,26,765	2,59,251	+15	2,45,490	9 +
34,60 13,22	က <u>်</u>	220 6	38,385 13,689	52,617 33,538	+37	52.310 28.967	+36+112
		235	16,513	33,108 46,365	+ + 533	17.864 24.550 6.530	+ + 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
 5.6 7.6 7.6 7.6 7.6 7.6		1,632	5.515 6.593	7,437 6,613	200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	4,460 4,101	1 38
91,20	03 6.806	2,344	1,00,353	1,88,417	+ 88	1,38,862	+38
24.53 8.50 99.98	3. 4,526 3. 4,526 3 600 56 1,217		16,754 29.358 8,508 1,397 11,173	22,663 44,855 8,378 10,455 12,490	+35 +63 -2 +656 +12	22.657 44.797 8.339 10.176 12,486	+ + 33 + + + 4 + 123 + + 123 +
1 1		34,602 13,223 15,613 12,280 5,260 5,264 4,961 16,754 24,533 8,508 8,508 797 9,956	34,602 3,553 13,223 460 15,613 900 12,280 1,883 5,264 4,961 91,203 6.806 24,533 4,526 8,508 8,508 9,966 1,217	34,602 3,563 220 13,223 460 6 15,613 900 235 12,280 1,883 235 5,260 251 4,961 1,632 16,754 300 8,508 600 797 600 9,956 1,217	34,602 3,563 220 38,385 13,223 460 6 13.689 15,613 900 16,513 12,280 1,883 235 14,398 5,260 1,883 251 5,260 6,264 1,632 6,593 16,754 1,632 6,593 16,754 1,00,353 1,6754 24,533 4,526 300 29,358 8,508 1,397 797 600 1,217 11,173 9,956 1,217 11,173	34,602 3,563 220 38,385 62,617 13,223 460 6 13,689 33,538 15,513 900 16,513 46,365 46,365 5,260 1,883 235 14,398 46,365 46,365 6,264 1,632 6,515 7,437 7,437 16,764 1,632 6,593 6,613 16,754 1,00,353 1,88,417 16,754 1,00,353 1,88,417 16,754 1,00,353 1,88,417 16,754 1,00,353 1,88,417 16,754 1,00,353 1,88,417 16,754 1,397 10,455 17,797 11,173 12,490	34,602 3,553 220 38,385 F145 13,223 460 6 13,689 33,538 +145 15,613 900 16,513 33,108 +100 12,280 1,883 235 14,338 46,365 +222 5,260 251 5,260 7,437 +66 6,264 1,632 6,515 6,613 91,203 6,806 2,344 1,00,353 1,88,417 +88 1 16,754 16,754 22,663 +53 8,508 8,508 8378 -2 797 11,173 10,455 +656 9,956 1,217 11,173 12,490 +12

	Bela Ch á hi	13,099	300	: :	13,416	13,276 10,575	_1 _10	12,443 9,415	7 20
	:	85,101	6,959	30)	92.360	1,22,692	+35	1,20,313	+ 30
Abi Abi Jabb Kina	Abi I Abi II Jabbazúr Kinára Ifájizai	48,531 26,809 3,904 3,070	11,474 403 600 71		51.005 27.211 4.504 3,141	61.596 46.572 7.313 3,896	+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	61.291 44.611 7,313 3,896	++++ 64.04.44 64.04.44
		82,314	3,547	:	85,861	1.19,377	+39	1,17,111	+ 36
	Sholgira Maira Béla	36.946 45.652 3,958	2.094	427 1,600	39.467 47.468 3,958	43,832 71.091 6,540	+ + 11 + 63	43.832 71,091 6,ŏ40	+ 11 + 50 + 63
		86.556	2,310	2,027	90,893	1,21,463	+34	1,21,463	+34
KKK?	Jabba Maira Darmyána Maira Wárpár Maira Maidén	17.436 19.225 32.654	323		17,436 19,548 35.109	25,684 29,596 42,249	+ + + +	25,684 29,596 42,249 24,015	++++
42	Maira Mashmula	20,023	400		20,423	23,393	+15	23,393	+15
RAN	Kin éra Daryé Koh-i-daman Sadbúm	4.080 8,301	2,132		4.080	4.827		4,827	+ 18
<u> </u>	Koh-i-dáman Barzai	6,596		:	6,596	16,915		16,016	
		1,21,905	6,810	100	1,28,815	1,82,237	+41	1,62,231	14+
	:	6,35,420	75.791	13,836	7,25,047	9,93,437	+37	9,25,476	+ 28

Explanation showing the produce estimates as calculated for tahsils Peshárwar and Naushahra were too high.

báráni land, where the proprietors only take one-third to one-fourth, and generally one-sixth should not have been calculated at more than one-twelfth, at which rate the money value of the Government share only=Rs. 2,45,490 instead of Rs. 2,59,251.

The yield too of the barani lands in these tahsils, as previously stated, para 523, was fixed too high, so that more than this difference even must be considered as representing the fair share of the Government, and will account for the difference between the revenue fixed as compared with the produce estimates.

In tahsil Naushahra the same remarks apply; the difference equals Rs. 49,555 and even then leaves the produce estimate a high one.

531. In tahsils
In tahsils Daudzai and
Doaba where the land is
nearly all &bi, the difference
is slight.

Daudzai and Doaba, where nearly all the land is abi, the produce estimates are only reduced Rs. 2,379 in Daudzai, and Rs. 2,266 in Doaba.

In tahsils Hashtnagar and Yusafzai the produce estimates were calculated at one-twelfth and one-sixteenth, and more nearly represent the share to which Government is entitled. 532. In Hashtnagar and Yusafzai the Government share of báráni land was calculated at one-twelfth and one-sixteenth, and they represent more nearly the fair share to which Government is entitled.

533. Taking the Statement comparing qistbandi jamas with the more correct produce estimates.

produce estimates, which would have been more correct, the increase for each tahsil compared with the qistbandi jamas is as follows:—

Na	me of	tahsil.		Kistbandi jama.	Produce estimate.	Increase.
Pesháwar	•••	•••	•••	2,26,765	2,45,490	6
Nanshahra	•••	•••	•••	1,00,353	1,38,862	38
Daudzai	•••	•••	•••	92,360	1,20,313	30
Doaba	•••	•••	•••	85,861	1,17,111	36
Hashtnagar	•••	•••	•••	90,893	1,21,463	34
Yusafzai	•••	•••	•••	1,28,815	1,82,237	41
		TOTAL		7,25,047	9,25,476	28

This shows a reduction of 11 per cent. on the produce estimates as actually calculated for the district, and is even then, in some tahsils, a full share for the Government demand in a district like Peshawar.

The result of the revenue nue rates; they were first fixed for chakla rates fixed compared with Bára, which has been the chakla of comparison the produce estimates. for all irrigated lands. The subjoined statement gives the revenue rates fixed for each description of land, the details of area according to chaklas in tahsíl Pesháwar, and the result of the application of these revenue rates compared with the produce estimates.:—

	-		DETAILS OF
Name of tehsil,	Name of Chnkla	Chálti.	Gardens.
Peshawar	Kasbah {	II Rs. As., 10 0	30 Rs. As. 10 0 274 Rs. As. 10 0 326 As. 10 0 326 As. 10 0 326 As. 10 0 326 As. 10 0 326 As.
	Total .	101	G51 860
			2,477 2. As.
	Mohmund.	Rs. As. Rs 3 0 3 HI 25	475 s. As.
Pesliśwar ,	Barn. Total	29	6,474
	Khala.	Rs 3	5,115 i. As.
	Total	52 8	8,875
	Total	81 1/	5,349
Ditto	Miclini	Rs. As. Rs	2,836
Ditto	Koh-i-dáman Mohmand		1,735,
Ditto	Koh-i-dáman Khalíl	817 Rs. As. Rs 0 12 2	439 s. As.

	REVENUI	E RATES PE	H ACRE.		revenue te.	imat	or +
Double crop.	Silábi.	Bárá ni.	Fallow.	Culturable,	Total of rerate estimate.	Produce estimate	Difference -
380 Rs. As. 6 8 345 Rs. As. 6 0 621 Rs. As. 4 8	6 Rs. As. 2	111 Rs. As. 0 8	Rs. As. 1 0 24 Rs. As. 1 0 27 Rs. As. 1 0 9 Rs. As.	16 Rs. As. 0 4 46 Rs. As. 0 4 853 Rs. As. 0 4 55 Rs. As.	9,213 5,251		
1,351	6	111	64	470	21,546	22,211	+ 665
4,797 Rs. As. 6 0 4,897 Rs. As. 5 8 971 Rs. As. 5 0	111 Rs. As. 2 0 1,436 Rs. As. 2 0	604 Rs. As. 0 8 3,633 Rs. As. 0 8 287 Rs. As. 0 8	1,700 As. Abi B. 4 781 Rs. As. 0 4 19	19,9 32 11,619 157	Rs. As. 0 4		
10,665	1,548	4,524 8 As.	2,500 8 As.	31,688 8 As.	92,401		
3,751 Rs. As. 5 8 2,637 Rs. As. 5 0	•••	228 Rs. As. J 8 333 Rs. As. O 8	346 Rs. As. 0 8 926 Ditto	7,760 Rs. As. 0 8 4,149 Rs. As. 0 8	30,817		
6,388		561	1,272	_			
17,053	1,548	5,085	3,772			1,71,629	+ 14,099
2,729 Rs. As. 4 8 1,105	1,298	316 Rs. As. 0 8 18,691	941 Rs. As. 0 4 3,863	Rs. As. 0 2		24,358 22,042	+ 3,459 + 3,417
279 Rs. As. 4 8	•••	2,150 Rs. As. 0 8	1,236 Rs. As. 0 4	14,456 Rs. As. 0 2	7,852	5,250	- 2,602
					2,26,452	2,45,490	+ 19,038

The difference of the estimates in chakla Qasbah very slight.

The difference between the two 535. chakla estimates in Qasbah is very slight.

In chakla Bára there is a large difference owing to the báráni produce being considered half of ábi; The reason for the difference in the estimates of this was too high and could not be charged chakla Bára. a proportional revenue rate. The silábi land yield per acre was also considered the same as abi, but the rate fixed was not in the same proportion. Besides this, the Bára circle was divided into six sub-divisions, but the produce was calculated uniformly for the whole tract, instead of separately for each division, the circumstances and capabilities of which differed.

The same reasons for the difference of the estimates in chakla Michniand Koh-idáman Mohmand.

In chakla Michni and Koh-i-dáman Mohmand, the difference is owing to the same causes.

Explanation why the revenue rate exceeds the produce estimate in chakla Koh-i-dáman Khalíl.

538. In chakla Koh-i-dáman Khalíl, the revenue rate estimate is in excess of the produce estimates owing to rates being applied for fallow and culturable, for which no produce was calculated.

Statement comparing the results of the revenue rates, and produce estimates in the chaklas of the Naushahra tahsil.

Subjoined will be found a statement giving details of area in each chakla of the old Naushahra tahsil, and a comparison of the revenue rate and produce estimates:—

			DETAILS	ILS OF AREA	A WITH	I REVENUE	RATES PER	R ACRE.				
Name of Chakla.	ıkla.		P	Abi.			•			Total of Revenue	Produce	
		Cháhi.	Single Crop.	Double Crop.	Silábli.	ļia ķī ùU	Fallow,	Culturable.	Waste.	नामागावय नाम्स		Differe
			S. C. 3,432	D. C. 7,643						Ils.	Rs.	Rs.
	-	4 9	Garden 18	Garden 9	286	749	145	767	:	40,528	52,310	+11,782
Abi		2 12	3,450 Rs. 2-12	7,653 Bs. 3-12	Rs. 2	8 As	Rs. 1-0	8 annas		::	::	::
Chábi		4,475 12 as.	; ;	::	2,142 Rs. 1	6,481 6 As.	3 As.	Less than 10 yrs. 10 years 2 as.	::	15,853	28,967	+13,114
Bolák náma		820 12 As.	::	::	::	34,803 8 As,	741	::	::	Rev. Rate 18,016 Water Tax 1.650 19,666	17.864	+1,802
Daryápár		1,734 10 As.	::	::	1.810 Rs. 1	36,400 6 As.	::	::		19,339	24,580	+ 5,241
Mairá Urmar	:	85 10 As.	::	: :	2.478 12 86.	4.082 6 As.	231 3 As.	::	: :	3,598	6,580	+ 2,982
Kinára Daryá	~~	444 8 As.	::	Rs. 7.5		7,071 6 As.	437 1 AB.		: :	4,372	4,460	***
Kobi		143 8 A8.	: :	Rs. 150	259 Rs. 1	7,615 5 As.	363 Rs. 0-2-6	Less than 10 yrs. 805 2 annas	67,550 1 as.	7,877	4,101	+ 3,776
Total	-	:	:	:				•		1,11,233	1,38,862	+27.630

Explanation of the difference in the produce and considered and calculated as for chakla Michni, revenue rates estimates in which is irrigated by the same water. But as chakla Abi.

this chakla is páin (i. e., low down) as regards the Michni circle, and the Dág band or dam is perpetually breaking at the very time water is plentiful, and besides this, the proprietors are in debt, I had to fix lower revenue rates. I considered the disadvantages above mentioned weighed down the advantages of soil and position near the city, which had influenced me, when assuming the

are in debt, I had to fix lower revenue rates. I considered the disadvantages above mentioned weighed down the advantages of soil and position near the city, which had influenced me when assuming the yield per acre. Some land, too, under cotton, sugar-cane and charri has been calculated as yielding two crops, and the produce valued as such, whereas the land after these crops lies fallow.

Explanation of the differ- owing to the incorrect calculation of two crops ence in the two estimates on 2,305 acres of the well-land, which should for chakla Chahi. have been only valued as a single crop; this extra amount if deducted from the produce estimate, leaves the estimates about equal. The well-land in the chakla was rated at 6 annas per acre, as barani, + 6 anas, as water advantage rate, + a water tax of Rs. 20 a well.

A slight difference between the two estimates in chakla Boláknáma.

The reason for the difference in chakla Daryápár the same as for chakla Cháhi.

542. In chakla Boláknáma the difference is slight; the revenue rate estimate exceeds the produce estimate by Rs. 1,802

543. In chakla Daryápár the reason for the difference in the two estimates is the same as in chakla Cháhi,

The produce of a large share of the Cháhi has been calculated at double crop, whereas the revenue rates treat it all as single crop.

544. In chakla Maira Urmar there is a difference of Rs. 2,982; Explanation of the differthis is owing to the revenue rate for the enceinchakla Maira Urmar. báráni land being fixed below the value of the produce estimate share, and also because some of the well-land has been considered and valued as yielding two crops in the produce estimate, as in chaklas Cháhi and Daryápár.

The result of the estimates in chakla Kinára-daryú very near.

In chakla Kohi the revenue rate estimate exceeds the produce estimate because a large portion of area rated does not come into calculation in the produce estimate.

Statement comparing the results of the revenue rate and produce estimates in the chaklas of tahsil Daudzai.

545, The results of the estimates in chakla Kinára-daryá come out very near, and require no further explanation.

546. In chakla Kohi, the revenue rate estimate exceeds the produce estimate, owing to the application of rates to large areas of hill side, &c., which are not included in the produce estimates.

547. A comparison of the revenue rate and produce estimates in tahsil Daudzai is given in the subjoined statement:—

11				DETAILS	LS OF AREA	WITH	REVENUE RATES	ES PER ACRE.		-oII office .o.	o o ,te,	c.
	Mame of Chakla.			Abi.	<i>b</i> i.					H 9r	u b smi	ouo
			Cháhi.	Single Crops.	Double Crops.	Silábi.	Báráni.	Fallow.	Outher able,	Total veni Esti	or T Est	Differ
1				2.479	2.449		103	220		Rs. 19.954	Ra. 22.657	Rs. + 2.703
<u>~</u> i	Budhni	•		Rs. 3	ks 5	•	8 83.	Rs. 1				
(:		10	11	107	757	:	44,073	44,797	+724
ું	Darya Urar	· ·		168. A. 2 .12	186 A.	Rs. 2	8 88.	Rs. 1	:			
•		~	•	•	1,058	*	74	Abi 118	•	8,590	8,339	+251
က	Shani Medal	· ·	 	KS. A. 2 12	ns. 7. 3 12	Rs. 2	38 8	Rs. 1	:			
•	•		•		_	•	1,042	•	:	10,785	10,176	609 -
d i	Michai	:		A8. A. 2 12	AS. A. 3 12	•	& 88 8	•	:			
M	Dometra	~	:	3,105 Te A	1,104 Re A		:	:	•	12,679	12,486	- 193
o o	Daryeper)		13	3 12	:	:	:	•			
								Abi 411				
								Báráni 187				
6.	Bela	:	8 4	958	1,377	263	2,908	4 as.	6,049	13,131	12,443	- 688
			0 12 0	2 13	%; 7	1 8 1 8	12 as.	:	2 annas Cul. 4,494)	- <u>-</u>		
			1,541	:	234	796	1,772	134	•	7,523	9,415	+1,892
7.	Cháhi	$\overline{}$	Rs. 1		Rs. 1	1 8		1 Rs. Báráni 106		1,16,735	1,20,313	× 3,578
							1	4 88.		_	_	

The liberance in the two eximates du charia Chari क्षि अकामान का स्पृष्ट अका स्पार्ट । value being talituated in the profines estimate for diche-mp vel-and

545. The difference in the estimate of chakia Chahi is ewing to the two crops' value terms raintiated for the well-land in the produce estimate.

The inference in the other chaklas is so slight as not to need separate explanation.

Statement comparing the in taise Drain

549. The subjoined statement comresults if the two estimates in tahsii Doata:—

		DETAIL	s cp ai		ACRE.	NESCE I	LATES	Rate		
		A	ši.		1			Bavenna Rato te,	nato.	!
Name of Chakla	C Tinkhil.	Mingle oropa.	Double oropa.	Hildin.	Barani.	fallow.	Culturable,	Total of Bryc Estimate.	Produce Butimato.	Difference,
						1		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Abi I		1,839 Ra 3	9.131 Rs. 5	39 Rs.		1,294 Rs. Aòi 1 B. 4 as.	2.571 4 as.	52,931	61.291	+8,340
А Ы II {	•••	3,881 Rs. A. 2 12	Rs. A.	•••	4.063 4 as.	•	4 as.	45,707	44,611	- 1,096
Jabbazár (•••	1.421 3	838 Rs.	•••	•••			6,777	7,313	+ 536
Hajizai {	· • •	1.141 Rs. A. 2 12	125 Rs. A. 3 12		•••	•••		3,607	3,896	+ 289
Total					•••	•••		1,09.042	1,17,111	+ 8,069

There is a large difference in chakla Abi I, mainly owing **550.** to the fact that about 1,300 acres were under Explanation of the differsugar-cane, the value of which in the produce ence in the revenue rate and estimate is calculated very much higher than produce estimate in chaklas Abi I. and Jabbazár. in the revenue rate estimate; some of the sugar-cane and rice land were calculated and valued in the produce estimate as bearing two crops. The revenue rate for the barani land

could not be charged in the same proportion as the value of the Government share of the produce which was assumed.

Statement comparing the results of the revenue rate and produce estimates in the different chaklas of tahsils Yusafzai and Hashtnagar.

551. In tahsil Hashtnagar and Yusafzai, the statements of which are given below, it will be seen that the two estimates do not vary much:—

		DELF	LIL OF AREL	WITH REV	DETAIL OF AREA WITH REVENUR RATES PER ACRE.	4	900	40	_
		A	AM.				llerei	ria _n nzi i	-10 +
Name of Chakle,	СРЕРГ	Bingle ,qom	Double Crop,	*[19 7 [19	.ioars	Fallow.	to latoT itali estaff	ga qanborq	Difference
					2742	Abi 311 Silabi 107 Báráni 105	R4.	P. 18.	RS. + 3.287
#1350qQ	3. A. P.	.8. 0 0. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	Ba, A. P. 5 0 0	84, A-7.	# **	Abi 100 Silgbi 060 Báráni 040		l	
Maira	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	7,934 Ba. A. P.	IS, A. P.	- 18 - 1	Abi 274 Béréni 2,317 2,691	\$50,00	73,093	4 5,052
	•	9	P.	N	Langi R. Bajar &c e 2,819 6 annae Tangi &c 31,386	An Andrew			
Bela	Br. A. P.	d d	*	Ra. A. P. 1 13 0	6,862 I 1,615 IT annas II 5,247 6 annas	\$09	688	6,540	+ 653
							1,12,473	1,21,463	+ 8,990

:	R. 4.	1,864 A. P. 4 0	:	237 Rs. A. P. 3 0 0	328 Is. A. ?. 1 0 0	29,300 I 10 annas 23,825 II 4 annas 5,475	712 4 as.	25,483	25,684	+ 203
~· · ·	188 4-	2,281 A. P. 0 0	•	:	2,404 Rs. A. P. 1 0 0	30,155 9 annas	*	28,490	29,596	901'1 +
-	138. 4-	3,725 A. P. 4 0	;	:	:	53,229 8 annas	:	39,858	4 2,249	+ 2,391
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~		1,309 A. P. 8 0	:	:	1,473 Ra. A. P. 0 14 0	64.860 Rs. A. P. 0 4 6	:	21,352	24,015	+ 2,663
~~~	နှင့် က	2,323 A. P.	ŧ	:	Rs. A. P. 1 0 0	39,367 © annas	:	22,931	23,393	+ 462
:	Lis.	381 A. P. 4 0	:	:	:	1 9 annas 3,748 II 6 annas 4,004	• ·	4.7.4	4,827	+ 113
	Rs.	1,200 A. F. 0 0	:	155 Rs. A. P. 2 0 0	173 Rs. A. P. 1 0 0	34,400 5 annas	:	16,034	16,458	+ 4:3
	R8.	A. P. 8	:	Rs. A. P. 2 0 0	Rs. A. P. 1 0 0	90,714 Rs. A. P. 0 2 6	:	14,486	16,015	+ 1,529
								1,73,348	1,82,237	+ 8,889

The produce estimates estimates have been the basis of the revenue were the basis of the rates, and where there are any great differences revenue rates.

they are explainable.

Plough estimates were also applied.

553. Plough estimates were also worked out; they proved very useful in checking the result.

Comparison of the revenue fixed with the kistbandi revenue in tahsil
Peshawar.

were proposed for each village and will be
found compared with the *kistkistbandi revenue

found compared with the *kistbandi revenue

in the following statement according to tahsils:—

Name of Talisil.	Mame of Chalds.	fir bundi llč.	Revenue fix- ed.	faste on culti- rated,	-hate includ- -istus gui -istod,	Difference with King- hands Jams and percentage.
	Qasbah Bagrém	Rs. J. I.	Ла. 21,775 J. I.	Ra. A. P. 6 14 10	Ra. 4. P. 5.	Degresse. 1,029
			762,81 102,8 ot 711		_	Darvenon
	Bára	I,65,422 K. J. I.	K. J. I. B.	\$ EX 8	1 13 41	2 5 0 p. c.
		138,88,f 828,88 828,88	181,85,1 784,42 888,2 031,6			
Posháwar	Michai	18,267	20,486 J. I.	0 0 8	2 18 7	10 3 4 p. c.
		691,5 6998 070,2	262,01 563,1			000000000000000000000000000000000000000
	Koh-i-dáman Mohmand	3,314	16,670 J. I.	11 6 0	9 2 8	3,356
		969 969	619,8 813,8 87 89,434			
	Ditto Khalfi	6,958	6,400 J. L	1 1 30	4 0	MQ:
		4,419 1,272 1,267	192 2°36,60			1
	Total	2,26,765	2,26,974	0 9 2	8 \$ 0	+ 209

Norm.-E. Ehalsa-J. Jagir- Linam-R. Ramission,

555. The revenue fixed in chakla Qasbah Bagram, compared with the qistbandi jama, is apparently Rs. 1,029 Chakla Qasbah Bagrám. short, but this is really not the case. The original jágír revenue, Rs. 5,361, was nominal; it was not recovered, and consequently it did not much matter what the amount was; now, however, that the jágírdárs recover in cash, the assessment of the jágírs is reduced to Rs. 3,925, i. e., Rs. 1,535-13-4 short of the old nominal revenue. Of this new jágír revenue it must also be remembered that Rs. 1,366 are the revenue of new grants conferred on Arbáb Sarfaráz Khán and others; Rs. 157 remission under the inám column is also new, and granted for the first time at this settlement. The Government lands, too, used formerly to be farmed; the amount for which they let was considered their revenue and entered as such in the Rent Roll, but, at this settlement, revenue and rent have been separately fixed; the latter is not shown in this statement; it amounted to Rs. 1,072-8, of which Rs. 683 have gone with the property granted by Government to Arbáb Sarfaráz Khán and Rs. 389 only are recoverable. There were five Qasbah plots held in farm owing to high assessment; their assessment has been lowered Rs. 667; without it the proprietors would never have accepted; this amount also should be deducted from the former revenue.

From the above explanation it will be seen that there has in reality been no reduction of revenue, but that on the contrary there has been an increase.

Chakla Bára.

Rs. 3,779, but in reality the revenue has been increased, and the apparent reduction is owing to the former jágír revenue, which was nominal, being fixed at Rs. 17,320, a reduction of Rs. 9,208 on former revenue.

The apparent difference in khálsa revenue is Rs. 4,680, but it must be remembered that Rs. 7,147 have been granted in new jágírs, and Rs. 5,160 are remitted to border villages, which, if added to the present khalsa revenue, shows an increase of Rs. 7,627 odd.

In this chakla there were four villages, Achar, Landi, Shekhan and Garhi Malli Khel, in farm; their revenues have been reduced Rs. 3,231, which was absolutely necessary if the proprietors were to take up their villages.

- 557. In this chakla there is a rise of Rs. 2,219, 10 per cent., Which, 5 and 10 years hence, will increase still more.
- 558. Of the new revenue Rs. 3,686 are the revenue of the new Chakla Koh-i-dáman jágírs granted to Arbábs Surfaráz Khán, Jumma Mohmand.

 Khán and Amír-ulla Khán, and Rs. 2,434 are the remission granted at this settlement in consequence of certain villages being on the border.

- 559. The new khálsa revenue of this chakla is less than the Chakla Koh-i-dáman former, owing to Muhammad Alí Khán of Káfar-Khalil. dheri having been granted his land at half rates at this settlement. The former jagír revenue has been decreased Rs. 521. On the whole, matters stand much as they were before in this chakla.
- 560. For the whole tahsil, according to the figures, it will be seen there has been an increase of Rs. 209, which after five years will rise to Rs. 672, and after 10 years to Rs. 872, but in reality the rise has been more than this, as already explained separately for each chakla.

Statement comparing the revenue fixed with Qist-bandi jamas according to chaklas in the remaining five tahsils.

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561. For the other tahsils a single statement is subjoined.

Name of Tabsil	Name of Ch	akla	Kist- bandi Revenue	Revenue fixed.	91	ate on vate	ed.	Rate ing cab			with Ja	Kis ma	ence sthandi and age.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A	. P.	Rs.	A.	. P	Rs.	A.	. P.
(Abi Khálsa	•••	38,385	8 8,560	3	0	1	2	11	6	1 .		
Ì	Cháhi	•••	13,689	16,285	1	3	4	0	12	2	+2,596	Ö	0
ا ہے	Utmán Bolá	k	16,513	17,620	0	7	9	0	5	6			0
hahr	Daryápár	•••	14,398	18,450	o	7	1	0	4	2	+ 4,0 52	2 0	0
Naushahra.	Maira	•••	5,260	3,910	a	9	5	0	3	4	28 - 1,350	0	0
	Kinára Dary		5, 515	4,620	0	9	3	0	4	3	- 895		0
	Kohi	4	6,59 3	7, 110	0	13	4	0	2	3	16 +517 7	0	0
•	Total	•••											• p.o.
			1,00,353	1,06,555	0	13	5	0	7	1	+ 6,202	0	0 7 p.c.
ſ	Budhni	•••	Rs. 16,754	Rs. 19,644	Rs 3	A. 14		Rs.	A. 3	P. 7	Inc Rs. 2,890 27	теа А. О	
	Darya Urár	•••	29, 358 Rev. rate	39,332	3	2	4	2	4	4	•	0 15	0 6 p.c.
	Shahi Mehal	1	Estimate 8,508	8,550	3	1	7	2	7	11		0	0 10 p.c.
Daudzai.	Michni		1,397 Rev. rate	4,535 } 10,785	1	7	5	0	8	9	3,138 24	0	0 9 p.c.
Dau	Daryápár	•••	Estimate 11,173	12,082	2	12	11	3	7	6	9 09 8	0 2	0 2 p.c.
	Bela		13,416	12,775	1	15	8	1	1	0	641 4	0 12	0 0 p. c.
	Ch á hi	•••	11,754	7,400	1	10	5	1	1	6	Dec Rs. 4,354 37		
	Total	•••	92,360	1,04,318	2	8	7	1	11	2	Inc: 11,958 12	0	e. 0 2p. e.

•4

Tahsíl.	Name of Chakla	Kist- bandi Revenue.	Revenue fixed,	Rate o		Rate including culturable.	Difference with Kistbandi Jama and percentage.
_	Abi I Abi II	Rs. 51,005 27,211 Rev. rate	39,472	2	A. P. 9 7 9 2	3 7 5	+2,550 0 0 5 2 0p.c.
Doaba.	Jabbazar	Estimate 4,504 Rev. rate	5,665	1	8 0	2 4 9	+1,161 0 0 25 12 5 p.c.
	Kinára Hajezai	Estimate 3,141	6,777	7	2 10	2 0 10	•
	Total	85,861	1,02,242	2 1	4 11	2 6 5	+16,381 0 0 19 1 3 p.c.
<u></u>	Sholgira	Rs. 39,467	Rs. 41,485	3	A. P. 7 11	Rs. A. P. 2 10 3	+2.018 0 0 4 15 3 p.c.
Hashtnagar.	Maira Bela	47,468 Rev. rate Estimate 3,958	66,039	0 1		0 7 100 5 10	+14,208 0 0 29 8 J p.c. +1,682 0 0
	Total	90,893	1,08,801	0 1	5 3	0 11 1	42 8 0 p.c. +17,808 0 0 19 9 0 p.c.
-	Jabba	Rs. 17,436			1 10	Rs. A. P. 0 10 10	+6,684 0 0 38 5 4 p. c.
	Maira Darmiána Maira Wár pár	19,548 35,109		0 10	0 11 0 8	0 9 5	+5,155 0 0 26 5 11 p. c. +3,516 0 0
ai.	Mashmula Khat-	20,423		0	7 9	0 6 6	
Yusafzai.	tak. Maira Maidán	15,090	18,712	0	5 2	0 4 8	6 0 2 p. c. +3,622 0 0 23 5 4 p. c.
A	Kinára Daryá	4,080	4,773	0	9 4	0 8 4	
	Koh-i-dáman Sa- dhúm Koh-i-dáman Baczai	10,533 6,596	·	0 :	6 0 2 6	0 4 10 0 2 3	+3,450 0 0 32 12 1 p. c.
	Total	1,28,815	1,61,073	0 (6 11	0 6 1	+ 32,258 0 0

Explanation of large increase in chaklas Darys Urar and Michni and decrease from revenue rate estimate in chaklas Abi No. II and Jabbasar of Doaba and Chakla Maira of Hashtnagar.

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The first chakla, regarding which some remarks appear of large incolor large

In chakla Michni of the same tahsil, it should be noted that the former revenue was nominal; the revenue rate estimate represents what the chakla, in comparison with adjoining villages in other chaklas of this tahsil, should pay.

The revenue in the statement was intentionally fixed at half rates, and will be payable in the event of misbehaviour only; so long as they behave, the Government have sanctioned the continuance of their hitherto nominal revenue. In tahsil Doaba, chakla Abi II, the revenue fixed is less than the revenue rate estimate, owing to the large border villages of Matah Moghal Khel, Panjpáo and Shabkadar.

In chakla Jabbazar each village, separately considered, induced me to fix below the revenue rate estimate. There were two or three very poor villages in this chakla.

In chakla Mairà of tahsil Hashtnagar the revenue was also fixed after considering each village separately, and is below the revenue rate estimate. The rise, a considerable one, is not all recoverable, as it includes remissions freely granted to villages on or near the border, and hamlets owned by leading men who had hitherto enjoyed them for next to nothing. In tahsil Yusafzai the revenue fixed shows a rise for every chakla.

563. The following table shows the number of the villages in each tahsil, and the tenures under which they have been classed. This statement is not quite correct, as some of the villages classed pattidari were really pattidari thayachara, owing to the formation of separate kandis formed at this settlement for owners holding land according to possession, chiefly Seri Khors and manual papers.

	ZAMIN	DARI.		a di	and are.		
Name of tabeil.	Land- lord.	Сопшина!.	Pattidari.	Bhayachara.	Pattidari and Blayachare.	Total,	
Pesháwar Naushuhra Doaba Daudzni Hashtangar Yusafzai Utmán Bolák	***	5 4 3 10 12	1 4 80 4 14 15	77 29 126 9 28 67	8 25 15 56 18	64 63 35	156 126 159 73 112 101
Total	***	35	68	336	124	162	725

Settlement made with proprietors.

Settlement made with proprietors.

Settlement made with proprietors.

The correspondence on the subject is contained in my No. 290 dated 22nd November 1875, which was replied to and sanctioned in Secretary to Government Punjab's No. 23 dated 3rd January 1876.

Nos. 276, 562 and 1886, dated respectively 6th February 1874, 11th September 1874 and 6th November 1874, for each tahsil, are as follows:—

Nam	c of Tahsíl.		Kharif.	Share payable,	Rabí.	Share payable.
-	Kasbah	•••	15th November	3 {	15th April 15th July 15th August	}:
Pesháwar	Khalsa	•••	15th Nov., 15th Dec	₹ {	15th April 15th June 15th July	} 3
	Other circles	•••	Ditto ditto	3 {	15th June, 15th July.	} 4
Naushahra	Khattak hill vil	llages	Ditto ditto	12	15th June 15th July 15th August	} :
	Naushahra	•••	15th Nov., 15th Dec:—		15th June, 15th July:—	
•			Jáhangirabád Cháhi Boláknáma Urmar	sports sports	Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto	
Daudzai		•••	15th Nov., 15th Dec., 15th January: -	·	15th June, 15th July:—	
			Daudzaí Villages irrigated from Adezaí.	983.44	Ditto Ditto	1
Doaba		•••	15th Nov., 15th Dec., 15th January:— Doába Villages ir rigated from Adezaí.	047 E4	Ditto :— Ditto Ditto	1 1
Hashtnagar	Sholgira	}	15th November 15th December 15th January	3	Do. do	
	Maira Bela	•••	15th Nov., 15th Dec.:— Maira Bela	1 2 2	Ditto :— Ditto Ditto	
Yusafzai		•••	Ditto ditto	1/2	Do. do	1

there are ten classes charged at Rs. 50, 40, 30, 25, 22, 20, 15, 14, 12-8 and 5; in Daudžai four charged at Rs. 40, 30, 20 and 10; in Doaba three classes charged at Rs. 30, 20 and 10; in Hashtnagar four classes charged at Rs. 25, 20, 15, and 10, and in Yusafzai, where the mills are necessary and not a source of income, they have been nominally assessed at Rs. 6, 4 and 3.

It was first of all intended that the mill revenue should be considered a portion of the village revenue and not liable to increase or decrease, but this was found to be impossible, as the mills are often owned by persons who have no other right in the village. It will accordingly be necessary every year to check the number of mills, allow reductions for those mills which have fallen out of repair by the action of the river, which may increase or decrease the water of the channel on which the mills are situated, and to assess the newly built mills according to the class under which they come; this can be carried out at the same time that the alluvion and diluvion enquiries are made.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

Financial results.

567. The following statement gives in a collected form some necessary comparisons and the financial results:—

1	2	3	ŧ	5	G.	7	8)	_
	i .	l'in-	bat		Kinancia	l results.		Jite-	unia,	_
Name of Tali-il.	Total cultivated in cluding fallow.	Total cultivated in cluding fallow and culturable,	Sikh jama Sambat 1906.	settliment St 1907.	1908.	1909.	1912,	Per cent, of reduc-	mentos Sikh jama	•
	Total en	Total cultive chaing and culti	Sikh ja 1906.	lat en setti St 1	. S.	Do.		Per cen	ment	
Pesháwar	Rs 84,473	Rs. 1.66,473	Rs. 3,33,408	Rs. 3,00,313	Ra, 2,80,468	Rs. 2,71,390	Rs. 241,546	Rs 27	A. 7	P 11
Nanskakra	1,27,690	2,41,810	1,52,083	1,31,354	1,39,235	1,20,1,53	1,15,013	74	6	Q
Daudai	41,166	G1,861	1,33,648	1,15,336	1,11,522	1,07,686	96,485	26	ů	Q
Doaba	34,823	42,570	1,12,185	1,05,937	1,01,051	88,421	86,152	32	į	11
Hashtusgar	1,14,079	1,56,614	1,47,345	1,26,655	1,12,029	1,11,429	1,09,635	25	9	ė
Yusaişai.	3,68,11,8	4,21,799	1,26,100	1,33,462	1,17,687	1,05,024	1,29,919	+ 3	Q	17
Тода,	7,70,364	10,91,127	10,04,771	9,13,079	8,52,992	7,99,083	7,80,750	- 22	4	7

	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Kistban	di Jama.		nion.	3.
Name of Tahsil	Khalsa.	Jágír.	In ém.	Total.	Tahsild ár's o pinion.	Plough Estimate.
Pesháwar	Rs. 1,68,341	Rs. 49,359	Rs. 9,065	Rs. 2,26,768	Rs. 2,33,542	Rs. 2,36,76
Naushahra	. 91,203	6, 806	2,344	1,00,35	1,07,367	1,06,531
Daudzai	85,101	6,959	300	92,360	97,486	1,20,750
Doaba	82,314	3,54	•••	85,861	1,18,512	1,07,325
Hashtnagar	86,556	2,310	2,027	90,893	1,12,387	1,14,995
Yusafzai	1,21,905	6, 81(10 0	1,28,815	1,58,031	1,79,353
Total	6,35,420	75,791	13,836	7,25,047	8,27,325	8,65,718

16	17	18	19	20	21		23			23	
ates did	ceti-		Fized:	есскив.		1000	low.		fu].	411	
Produce estimates as they should have been calcu- lated.	rate				per ist	Rate on cultivated)	ding	low and cultur-	
they to box ed.	te.	ė.	and D.	50158	otal and per cent. of difference with Kist- bandi Jama.	8	including fallow		incla	and.	
Pred har laf	Revenue rate eximate.	Khalsa,	Jágír and inám.	Remission.	Total and per cent. of difference with Kist- bandi Jama	Poto	jnc		Este including fal-	Not	3
Rs. 2,45,490	Rs. 2,26,452	Re. 1,63,571	Rs. 52,267	Rs. 11,136	Rs. 2,26,974 0 1 6 per cent.	Rs.	A 11	P	Rs.	A	P 10
3 ,38,862	1,11,233	97,742	6,803	210 On account of baráni pattahs,	1,06,555 + 6 12 11 per cent.	0	13	Б	0	7	1
1,20,313	1,16,738	90,871	10,938	2,809	1,04,318 + 12 15 2 per cent.	2	8	7	1	11	0
1,17,111	1,09,042	92,019	4,371	5,852	1,02,242 + 19 11 3 per cent.	2	14	11	2	6	4
1,21,463	1,12,473	96,842	4,582	7,8 77	1,08,801 + 19 11 3 per cent.	0	16	3	0	11	1
1,82,237	1,73,348	1,40,573	6,306	12,197	1,61,073 + 25 0 8 per cent.	0	7	0	0	6	1
9,23,476	9,49,283	6,81,316	80,066	89,581	8,09,963 + 11 11 4 per cent	1	0	10	0	11	10

i	24	25	26	27	28	29
Name of Tansil.	Mási aroa.	Man land and mill rovenue.	Former amount of cesses.	Present amount.of	Rise in corres and per cont.	Total increase including ing consequent
Peéháwar	Re. 5,746	Rs. 21,866	Rs. 24,892	Rª. 37,906	Rs. 13.014 52 4 6 per cent.	Rs. 13,223 5 4 1 per cent.
Naushahra	[5,815	5, 306	12,870	17,604	4,734 36 12 9 per cent.	9 10 7
Daudzai	3,393	11,13 4	10,389	18,218	7.829 75 5 9 per cent.	
Doaba	1,871	7,556	9,290	16,507	7,217 77 11 0 per cent.	: 24 12 10
Hashtnagar	12,684	22,318	9,549	17,47 8	7,929 83 0 6 per cent.	25 11 6
Yusafzai	6 5,9 <u>5</u> 5	23,260	13,526	23,238	9,712 71 13 11 per cent.	29 7 9
Total	95,464	91,440	80,510	1,30,951	50,435 62 10 3 p er cent.	

The per cent. increase of the present revenue compared with the old qistbandi revenue is given under heading No. 21.

The mafi revenue is not included; this is shown separately under heading 25:

The total increase including cesses, and also the per cent. increase, are shown under column 29.

The amount under column 26 includes the lambardar cess @ Rs. 5 per cent. on the old jama; it is really more than was paid, because lambardárs who had ináms did not usually recover pachotra.

The local rate cess is not included among the cesses.

A comparison of the former in each tahsil.

A comparison of the former and and present rates of cesses present cesses is given in the subjoined statement:-

Name of Tabsíl.	Details of former cesses.	Details of present cesses.	Remarks.		
Pesháwar	Lambardár 5 per cent.	Lambardár's cess 5 p. c.	The increase is due to		
	Patwári 3 ,,	Patwári 5 "	rise in the rate of most of the cesses. The amount of		
	Road and 1 p.c.each school.	Road 1, School 1 Rs A P and Dak 8 ans. 2 8 0	the mírábicess being raise Pand also because cesse have been charged for the		
	Dák 8 annas	Zaildár 1 0 0	first time on máfis.		
	Mírábi—a fixed sum.	Head Lambardár 1 0 0 Mírábi—a fixed sum.			
Naushahra	Ditto	Ditto			
Doába	Ditto	Ditto	·		
Daúdzai	Ditto	Ditto			
Hashtnagar	Ditto	Lambardár's cess 5 p. c.			
į		Patwári 6 "	zaildár and head lambar- dár cess was fixed, the pat-		
		Road 1, School 1, Rs A P and Dak 8 ans. 280	wari cess was calculated at 6 per cent. instead of 5 per cent.		
		Mírábi—a fixed sum.			
Yusafzai	Ditto	As above except the Mirábi cess.			
	l	<u> </u>	l		

My last proposal regarding the patwári cess calculated @ Rs. 5 per cent. for three tahsíls, Pesháwar, Naushahra, and Doaba Daudzai, and @ Rs. 6 per cent., for the other three tahsíls Hashtnagar, Yusafzai, and Utmán Bolák, was reported in my No. 362 dated 30th March 1876.

It proposed the establishment of 312 patwaris; they were divided into three classes, and the pay of each class was Rs. 15, Rs. 12 and Rs. 9. There was besides a sufficient surplus to pay something extra to the kanungos and to entertain two naib-sadr kanungos or girdawars, so long as they should be required.

The Financial Commissioner's orders were contained in his Secretary's No. 2785 S dated 15th May 1876, which were again replied to in my No. 89 dated 8th June 1876, the result of which is not yet known. Orders have since been received in Financial Commissioner's No 51389 S dated 24th August 1876, Punjab Government No. 1297 dated 15th August 1876. Particulars regarding the lambardár cess and mírábi cess will be found in chapters VIII and IX.

The zaildar and head lambardar's cess would never have been proposed by me if I had known it was the intention of Government to uphold all existing inams. It was simply proposed to provide something for leading men, who, it was believed, would suffer materially by the settlement.

For some villages, chiefly in Hashtnagar and Yusafzai, progressive assessments have been proposed, in order to avoid a too sudden rise to what it was shown, compared with surrounding villages, they should pay.

I hope this will not give trouble hereafter; it is pretty certain to be objected to by those who have to pay.

The classified statement G which gives the necessary information is among the appendices marked K.

Appendices.

570. The appendices are as follows:—

- I. Classified forms A.—Areas, resources, jamas, and rates, with an abstract showing totals for tahsils and the whole district.
- II. Classified forms B.—Tenants' holdings.
- III. Classified forms C.—Experiments.
- IV. Classified forms D.—Produce statements.
- V. Classified forms E.—Mauzahwar statements.
- VI. Classified forms G.—Annual demand statements.
- VII. Statement showing the proportion of the assessment due to unirrigated and canal irrigated aspect of the land, prepared in accordance with Financial Commissioner's Circular No. 38 of 1874.
- VIII. Dates of sowing and reaping of main crops.

- IX. Glossary of Pashto agricultural words and terms in general use in the district.
 - X. Abstract statement of jágírs and mowajibs enjoyed by the leading men of the district.

The above appendices are prepared according to the new takeil distribution, whereas, in the body of the chapter, the old takeil distribution according to which the assessments were made is always shown.

Four maps have also been prepared:-

- No. 1. Is a general map of the district.
- No. 2. Shows the location of tribes mentioned in chapter IV.
- No. 3. Shows the former and present tahsil boundaries.
- No. 4. Shows the assessment circles according to new tahsils.

CHAPTER VIII.—Customs of the District.

1. Devolution of Property. 2. Irrigation. 3. Rivers.

Devolution of property. System on which the customs regarding devolution of property were ascertained.

- 571. The customs regarding the devolution of property were ascertained by a system of questions and answers under the following heads:—
- I.—Rights of a widow whose husband has died childless.
- II.—Division of property in land amongst sons on decease of the owner.
- III.—Rights of daughters and their children to succeed.
- IV.—Power of a proprietor to adopt a son, and rights of an adopted son to the property of the adopter.
- V.—Power of a proprietor in the matter of transferring his property.
- Tribal customs recorded of settlement operations. The mode of procein 1870—the procedure dure adopted was, first, to translate the quesadopted.

 tions into Pashto and distribute them to the leading men, who were requested to make known the contents to all concerned within their circles. A day was then fixed, and the leading men, with representatives from all villages within the tahsil, assembled, when the questions were again explained by the Superintendent. After this they were given out in public, and the replies, precedents and exceptions then given recorded by the Extra Assistant Settlement Officer in my presence.

- 573. The precedents and exceptions given at that time have been since done. since enlarged, compared and corrected, after a study of the pedigree tables and the separate statement of customs for each village.
- What is contained in the tribal customs are; precedents in support and exceptions to the customs are also given. New customs wished for the future have been toms had been taken up at a later stage, when the definition of what was to be considered a custom and what was necessary to be recorded were laid down by the Financial Commissioner.
- Statement showing the tahsils to which they belong, and whether a leading tribes in each tah- custom or Muhammadan law prevails under all and whether custom or the five headings which include the 15 questaw prevails.

Name of leading	Tahsil		Custom or Law under beadings.							
Tribes.		I	П	m	IA					
Khalils	Pesháwar	Custom	Q. 2. 4. Law Q. 1, 3, 5, Custom	Custom	Law					
Mohmands	do.	Custom	Q. 1, 2, Law Q. 3, 4, 5, Custom	Custom	Law					
Qázis	do.	Law	Q. 1.2. Law Q. 3, 4, 5, Custom	Q. 1, 2, 3, 6, Law Q. 4, 5, Custom	Law					
Gigiánis	Doába	Custom	Q. 2. Law Q. 1,3, 4, 5. Custom	Custom	Law					
Daudzais	Daudzai	Custom	Q. 1, 2, Law Q. 3, 4, 5, Custom	Custom	Law					
Khattaks	Naushahra	Custom	Q. 1.2. Law Q. 3,4, 5, Custom	Custom	Law					
Misc. tribes	do.	Custom	Q. 1, 2, Law Q. 3, 4, 5, Custom	Q. 2, 3, Law Q. 1, 4,5,6 Custom	Law					
Muhammadzais	Hashtnagar	Custom	Q. 1, 2, Law Q. 3, 4, 5, Custom	Q. 3, Law Q. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, Cus	Law					
Yusafzaís	Yusafzai	Custom	Custom	tom Custom	Law					

576. The agricultural population is altogether Muhammadan. The population is Muham. except a few Hindú proprietors in the Qasbah, madan; Hindu land owners and in the villages of Pir Sabáq and Kund the exception. (tahsil Naushahra).

Review of the information contained in the record of tribal customs under each heading. Heading No. I.

577. I will now proceed to review the information contained in the tribal statements, under each heading.

The first heading refers to the rights of a widow whose husband has died childless. This involved two questions:—

- (1) Is the widow entitled to succeed to her husband's property if he died without issue?
 - (2) Can the widow divide or dispose of property so acquired?

The general custom as regards question 1—succession of widow.

578. The general custom, supported by precedent, entitles the widow to hold on a life tenure, provided she does not marry again.

Different statements: fterwards made, which appear to be more what is wi-hed

for the future than a record

of the custom.

When the village customs were drawn up, some of the proprietors in tappahs Khálsa and Khattak. and all in Qashah stated that the Muhammadan law was followed; this in a few cases is supported by precedents, but in many cases was nothing more than a statement of what they

wished for the future. It was also modified by the assertion, that a widow could not demand a division of her share in the land; she could only claim her proportionate share of the produce. In Daudzai the custom was qualified by saying that the property was to be managed by the widow's near male relatives, and in Doaba by the brother; they were bound to maintain her, but the precedents did not support the statement. In tappah Razzar, Yusafzai sub-division, the proprietors gave as their custom that the widow was only entitled to maintenance.

- Examples in support of the tions to Muhammdan law, and many in qualifications and the general support of the general custom.
- The general custom allowed with reference to question
 No. 2—power of widow to
 dispose of property.

 for a Government balance, fine, or on account
 of her husband's debts, had the power to transfer by sale or mortgage, but she was bound first
 to give her husband's relations the opportunity of paying. To give or
 will away is not allowed under any circumstances.
- 582. It was further stated that if the widow should wish to In the event of widow make a pilgrimage, she was at liberty to going to Mecca she was at liberty to transfer property thus acquired. transfer the share to which she was entitled by Muhammadan law.
- 583. The Gigiánis, occupants of tappa Doaba, deny the right of Modification by the the widow to transfer in the event of her Gigiánis regarding the cuspoing on a pilgrimage, if her husband's brotom. ther is alive.
- 584. In tappah Razzar the widow's right was denied altogether Tappa Razzar does not provided her husband's male relatives give her allow the custom. the necess ary means of living.

Among the miscellaneous tribes of Naushahra the widow can transfer what she is entitled to by Muhammadan law.

There are cases, except in Razzar, Utman Náma, Doaba and Daudzai, of widows having transferred property for their own necessities or to go on pilgrimage, but it is a question whether the custom is established.

Heading No. II. Questions with reference to the division of real property after decease of owner amonget sons,

585. Among the miscellaneous tribes of Naushahra, the widow can transfer the share to which she is entitled by Muhammadan law. This is supported by precedents. Relations of her deceased husband's can only claim the right of pre-emption.

- 586. There are precedents, except in tappahs Razzar, Utmán Náma, Doaba and Daudzai, in favor of a widow's authority to transfer her property as above mentioned, but there are no examples to be found of transfer of property by widows going on pilgrimage.
- 587. The second heading refers to the division of property in land after decease of owner amongst sons. The information was collected by the following questions,
- (1). How is the property to be divided between the sons of one wife who has been lawfully * married?
 - (2). How do the sons of two or more wives inherit?
- If a widow has a son by her former husband, in the event of her marrying again, does he become entitled to a share of his stepfather's property?
- (4). Can male issue born of a woman, with whom nikáh has not been performed, inherit?
 - (5). Are the male issue born of slaves entitled to any share?

The general custom as regards question No. 1—division of property between sons of one wife.

588. The general custom as regards question 1 follows the Muhammadan law, that is to say, the sons divide equally.

In Khalil, it was stated that the share attaching to the arbabi is separate, and is the sole right of Modification of the custom. the successor to the arbabi or chiefship.

In Doaba and Amanzai the eldest son alone was said to be entitled, besides his own share, to the inam attaching to the khanship or mallikship.

In tappas Kamálzai, Razzar and Utmán Náma, of sub-division Yusafzai, the eldest son of the khan who succeeds to the khanship is said to be entitled to two shares of the ancestral property over and above the rights attaching to the khanship.

For these modifications of the general custom there are no precedents except perhaps in Khalil and Moh-These modifications of the general custom are not supmand, where the arbabs are in possession of ported by precedent except more than others. It is true in Yusafzai that in Khalil and Mohmand. the sons have not received equal shares, but this is usually traceable to the act of the father during his life time distributing his land unequally among his sons.

* By lawfully is meant the performance of the ceremonies laid down and concluding

with nikah.

- The general custom as there is male issue by more than one wife, regards question No. 2 under heading II (rule of inheritance for the sons of two or more wives).

 there is male issue by more than one wife, it is generally the custom throughout the district, except in sub-division Yusafzai, for the sons to inherit equally. This custom is locally known as * "pagri vesh." As between the sons, the custom is identical with the injunctions of Muhammadan law.
- 592. In Yusafzai generally the sons inherit per stirpes; the The custom in Yusafzai differs and is locally known as 'parunai pasi," or "parunai and in Peshawar as parunai vaish (parunai is the sheet worn by the women over their heads.
- 593. The customs thus stated are fully supported by precedent;

 The customs given are the exceptions found are cases where the supported by examples. father has willed otherwise.
- 594. The child of a woman by her first husband is known as The custom regarding the parkutai and the step-father as plandar. right of a step-son (parkutai) to inherit his step. Custom does not entitle the parkutai to a father's (plandar) property. share of his step-father's property; only to maintenance until he comes of age.
- 595. Issue born of women with whom the ceremony of nikah The custom regarding the rights of issue born of women with whom the ceremony of nikah has not been performed, possess no right to inherit. Tappa Khalil however state that acknowledgment by the parents is sufficient to entitle them to inherit, even if illegitimate according to law. The children of slaves (goli) used to receive a share.
- 596. This brings me to the third heading regarding the rights Heading No. III. The of daughters and their children to succeed. It rights of daughters and was treated in six questions.—their children to succeed.
- (1) Are the daughter or grand-daughter entitled to inheritance with the male heirs?
- (2) Are the powers of proprietors in respect to gift to their daughters or their issue restricted?
- (3) Supposing possession is held by the son-in-law, or by the issue of the daughter, in the event of the death of her father without having executed a written deed of gift, will those in possession be entitled to remain so?
- (4) If the daughter or her issue after inheriting property die without issue, to whom does the property thus acquired devolve?
- (5) Has the giver the power, in his life-time, to revoke a gift made to his daughter or her issue or his son-in-law, notwithstanding the property is held possession of by those to whom given?
- (6) If a proprietor die leaving no male issue, but only unmarried daughters, what right have they in their father's property?

^{*} Per capita.

In profess the present requirement of the rights of daughters and the research of the research

The Large right Land of the induction of large that Common Ke & new Projections in the party of Lari to their am appreciation of the party of the pa

There are no presentants and the religious of the widow's power to give a var.

Question Fig. 3. The custion and finites which is more where proposed in held by the sin-al-law of the last sense of the imaginer and an armiof gift has been executed. The mann historia was, that a recon graves was sufficient. For the future, all was in the differency to have a written deed, but that he arises a constituent as a reconstituent with right of occupancy.

There are instances in subject it tertal gifts.

Tappe Ramer infere.

600. The general restorm is that it reverts to the father's Question 4. It which has consider operated that obtained by Tarris Remain loss not under any circumtic datable of the datable and the datable.

The Khattaks and some other tribes of tabell Naushahra, and the Muhammadzais, wish, for the future, that such property should revert to the husband's cousins.

There are examples of its reversion to the father's relations.

601. In reply to this question all agree that the gift cannot be cancelled.

Question 5. The custom regarding the power to revoke ag. It made to a danghter, her issue or a son-inlaw.

Yusafzui (tappa Razzar who do not allow the power of gift) medity the general custom, and claim the power to revoke if the daughter has no children.

There is not one example forthcoming of a gift having been revoked.

- 602. The general custom entitles daughters to a share till Question 6. The rights of their marriage. The examples show that they unmarried daughters. have no direct control over the property; this is managed by their guardians.
- 603. The fourth heading refers to the question of adoption; leading IV. Adoption is this is not customary in the district, and renot customary.

 quires no further remarks.

Heading V. Proprietor's proprietor in the matter of transferring his powers in the matter of rights in land, the whole of the tribes, extransfer of rights in land. cept tappa Razzar, are unanimous that the proprietor can do as he likes; he can disinherit his heirs, or give some more and others less.

Razzar does not allow the proprietor this power. There are instances of proprietors having given more to one son than another, and having left some without anything.

The principal custom de- 605. Among the Hindus the principal serving of notice among customs deserving of notice are the following:—Hindus.

(1st.) Gifts by proprietors (male or female) are permissible. (2nd.) A gift cannot be cancelled after once being made.

- (3rd.) Adoptions of children at the age of 8 are usually made; the adopted child must be of their own family on the father's side, or their daughter's grand-children, or their sister's children. The adopted children lose all claim to their own father's property, whether he have issue or not. The adopted children are entitled to share equally with the children of the adopter.
- (4th.) Illegitimate issue have no right to inherit. Those among the Hindus who have resigned themselves to a religious life follow customs peculiar to themselves. The local head of each sect (known as gaddi nashin) is the sole manager of what land they possess; so long as he is in that position he has no power to transfer, but can choose his successor from among the chelas or other members of the sect.

RIVER CUSTOMS.

The rivers described already in chapter I; here only the customs in villages whose lands are affected by the Swat, Kabul and Lundai mentioned.

I; here I intend briefly to state the customs in villages on their banks, whose lands are affected by encroachments, recesses and sudden changes of the course of the rivers Lundai,

Swat and Kabul.

607. The law is contained in Regulation XI of 1825, and provides that where any clear and definite usage for determining the rights of the proprietors of two or more contiguous estates divided by a river is established (such as that the main channel of the river dividing the estates shall be the constant boundary between them, whatever changes may take place in the course of the river, by encroachment on one side and accession on the other), it shall govern the decision of all claims and disputes relative to alluvial land, between the parties whose estates may be liable to such usage. In the event of there being no local usage, general rules are laid down for the determination of all claims and disputes relative to lands gained by alluvion or by dereliction of a river.

608. For the accertainment of these customs, a similar procedure procedure for accertain—was adopted as in the case of the customs ing these customs. regarding the devolution of property.

The boundaries between villages on opposite sides of the river, in the thakbasts prepared at Major James' settlement, were the river banks; in some villages on opposite sides of the river.

Later on, an order of Major James to the effect that lands gained by gradual accession from the recess of a river were to be considered an increment to the village to which they adjoin, guided the decision of claims.

The subject divides itself 610. The subject of river customs divides under two heads. itself into two heads:—

- I. The customs as between villages on opposite sides of the river (warpar).
- II. The customs as between adjoining villages on the same side of the river (baghli).

Under the 1st head came the following questions:

- (1). What is the boundary line? If mid stream, in what month is the main channel ascertained? When the river is at its highest or lowest?
- (2). In the event of a village losing its land by gradual accession to another village, how is the loss and gain of land regulated? If the encroachment of the river affects a village heretofore not adjoining the river, what is to be considered the boundary of that village?
- (3). If the river by a sudden change of its course breaks through and intersects a village area, what is the custom as to the ownership of the land so separated?
- (4). If there are two channels in the river, equal in depth and between them a bela (island) is formed, to whom does it belong?
- (5). If considered the property of both villages, for how long? For instance, if in the following year there should be no doubt about the main stream, will the land thus thrown up be liable to readjustment of ownership on the main stream principle?
- (6) If the main channel of the river dividing villages is the boundary, but there are two or three main channels equally deep, how is this regulated? Which is to be considered the channel, the deep water stream of which is the boundary?

1st question—what is the 610½. The 1st question elicited the boundary line. following replies:—

The river bed is the joint property of both villages; the boundaries are defined in the shajras to the river banks. In the event of disputes, the deep stream ascertainable in January or February, when the river is at its lowest, is the boundary line.

611. There are exceptions on the upper part of the Lundai.

Exceptions on the Lun- From Naushahra-par, up to the village of dai river.

Lundai No. I, opposite Tolandi, the boundaries of 5 villages have been laid down by agreement* or by decisions.

In 4 villages (Tolandi, Dheri Zardád Khan, Garhi Momin and

Jangal) the river is included within their boundaries.

612. In Daulatpura (Doaba) and Safir Khel (Hashtnagar), Exceptions on the Swat it has been judicially decided that they have river. land on both sides.

Exceptions in the villages are in the villages of Dheri Killi, Sher Killi, on the bank of the Nagumán Chuqui Matti, Takhtábád I., Jatti Bála, Shahbranch of the Kábul river. álam, Kharka, Landi 2nd, Wazír Killi, Shaghali-bála, Shaghali-payán, Sarkhana, Dang Lakhta, Khwaji, Gidar, Garhi Chandan, Bhattian, Mashi, Jala Bela, Bela Mohmandan and Isa Khel, where the river has been mapped and the boundary laid down. As between the villages of Gidar and Takhtábád I., the river has been included with the last named village,—Gidar advances no claim.

The Shahalam branch of the Kabul river does not divide villages;

it is always within the boundaries of one village.

The Indus boundary.

614. The Indus boundary line was not finally settled.

There is no dispute from Jahángíra to Haryán, and the main channel is the boundary agreed to by both parties.

The boundary line between the villages of Hind, Gar, Munara Zarobi on the Yusafzai side, with Sirka, Painda, Jabru, Harún, Ababakr, Adalzai, Tatari, Salím Khán, Asghar, Yasin, Shinga, Mominpur and Jalála on the Rawalpindi side, is disputed. The enquiries were conducted by Hakim Rai, late Superintendent of Yusafzai, and the tahsíldar of Attock. Proposals on their joint enquiries have been made by me; I am unable to say what has been finally settled.

The boundary line of the following villages, Patagra, Pontiya, Galla, Pihur, Bara and Kyara, adjoining the Hazára district, was not disputed; it includes the whole of the river, with the Utmanzai villages on the Yusafzai side, and was the boundary shown by them.

615. The replies to question No. 2 vary, and will be given for

Replies to question No. 2. each river separately. How loss and gain is regu-

The Lundai, the villages of which allow lage losing its land by gradual accession to another village.

The Lundai, the villages of which allow the river banks to be the defined boundary, affirm the custom that gives the land to the village.

The Lundai, the villages of which allow the river banks to be the defined boundary, affirm the custom that gives the land to the village.

accession. If a third village, which does not adjoin the river, is affected, the village on the reappearance of the land is only entitled to receive land up to its original boundary line.

Villages in which the river bed is included are entitled to the land thrown up on either bank of that part of the river within their boundaries.

^{*} Naushahra Kalán. Naushahra Chahán † Khashyi, l'ushungri, Nissattah.

The Swát river custom differs; the proprietors of villages on its bank state, the village losing by encroachment is first entitled to accretion on the opposite bank to the extent of the land it has lost, and after this is made good, further accretions are to be divided equally. This will necessitate a comparison of the records of the villages on each bank (tahsíl Hashtnagar and Doaba Daudzai) before orders of enhancement or reduction can be given. No instances of the custom thus asserted can be adduced. In the event of a bela being thrown up it belongs to the villages on both sides, without any consideration as to the side of the stream on which it lies.

For the Nagumán branch, the Michni villages and independent territory state the same custom as on the Lundai, i. e., the land goes to the village in front of which it appears by gradual accession. If a bela or island is thrown up in the bed of the river, this should be divided half and half.

The villages* within whose boundaries the rivers have been mapped can gain nothing beyond their present boundaries.

In the other villages, the river portions of which have not been mapped, the people state the middle of the river is the boundary, and the land, according to the side on which it appears, belongs to the village within whose boundary it is.

Gidar has no claim except it should suffer by diluvion, and again

be subject to accession by alluvion.

Both agree with the Lundai custom as regards the right of the third village.

Question No. III. The custom as to ownership when the river by a sudden change of its course breaks through and intersects a village area.

616. As regards this question all agree, if the land thus cut off is recognizable, it belongs to the original owners.

The villages on the Lundai and Swat banks add, that the dried-up bed of the river

is divisible equally.

Question 4. Ownership, if there are two channels in the river equal in depth and between them an island is formed. 617. The custom on the Lundai and Swat is stated to be that the island belongs to the villages on each side of the stream, half and half.

The Nagumán custom allows the island to belong to the village in whose boundary it has appeared.

Question 5. If consider. ty lasts until the bela (island) is lost by diluvion and reappears; those in possession are not liable to dispossession on the main stream principle.

Question 6. The fixture boundary, is ascertained by allowing a boat to of the main channel, the deep water stream of which is the boundary. Stream the boat follows is the main stream. On the Lundai this experiment would be carried out in February, and on the other rivers in January.

^{*} Tolandi, Dheri Zardàd Khán, Garhi Mowin, Jangal.

The custom of adjoining villages on the same side of the stream (baghli) include two questions.

- * 620. The customs of villages adjoining one another on the same side of the stream includes two questions.
- (1). Their boundaries.
- (2). Where land is gained by gradual accession.

The shajras now prepared are allowed to represent their boundaries, and will be appealed to in the event of changes occurring by alluvion and diluvion.

The second question is to be settled by a prolongation of their boundary lines, as shown in the shajra. The land on either side belongs to the village in front of which it has appeared.

The treatment of alluvible been to take up every item of increment and on and diluvion cases for decrement, however small; this system throws the future.

a great deal of work on Government officials, and, I imagined, caused such annoyance to the people that they would gladly agree to the system of taking up only those cases where the amount of increment and decrement exceded 10 per cent. of the culturable area.

But enquiry made when recording the river customs shows that the old system is unanimously wished to be carried on for the future.

Most of the cases for some time to come will be ordinary ones, the procedure for treating which is laid down in section 19 of the rules under section 41 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act. Under that section (19) only actual changes will be considered, and the rates fixed at settlement on lands which have not been affected by the river will not be enhanced, nor will culturable waste, which was not assessed at settlement, be brought under assessment. But lands previously unculturable, and therefore unassessed, will be liable to assessment if, by alluvial deposits, they become culturable, and lands assessed below the full settlement rate may have their assessment increased up to that rate, or to any lower rate which, with reference to the capabilities of the soil, may be thought applicable.

When, however, the increase or decrease of culturable area, or the decrease of assets, calculated upon the culturable area of the last settlement, falls short of 10 per cent. upon the culturable area of the estate at the time of settlement, the whole village will be liable to reassessment on its existing assets, and for this reason an account should be kept every year in those villages where there is a probability of this becoming necessary. These proposals received the sanction of Government by No. 1920 dated 14th November 1874.

The same system of rules apply to the lands affected by the Kálpáni ravine, the land on both sides of which is subject to great changes after rain in the hills, when the water comes down in torrents. The arrangement has been recorded in the settlement misl.

622 In some Hashtnagar villages the vands adjoining the Special arrangements in river banks, and most liable to alluvion some villages of Hashtnag- and diluvion, are now separately charged in the bach.

Proposals regarding when it is found that the river is the cause of the decrease in the value of the mill. At the same time new mills could be assessed. If a mill is intentionally dismantled the revenue should not be excused. If it belonged to a single proprietor, and he states his inability to continue it, the proprietary body, through their lambardárs, should be allowed to work it and make such profits as they can, after paying the Government demand.

IRRIGATION CUSTOMS.

624. It remains to describe the irrigation customs. (I) The irrigation customs. The rigation from the Bára river, vide para. 11 of chapter I. The system by which the water is distributed is as follows:—

The water is turned off from the river's bed into the walas (irrigation channels) by means of dams. The first two dams are erected above the Khalil and Mohmand place of distribution; they turn water into the under-ground channels of the villages of Shekan (tappa Mohmand) and Sangú (tappa Khalil). The remaining water is considered as half belonging to Mohmand and half to Khalil; from each share sufficient water to turn a mill (ek jandar páni) is set apart for the cantonment, and carried with the Khalil supply.

The distribution is as follows:—

CANTONMENT. 2 Mills.

ply for cantonment.

Khalil (1 share).

Khalil 1 share=4 shures.

1 Barozai

1 Isaqzai

2 Muttezai

& Qasbah.

4

½ minus a mill supply for cantonment.

Momand (1 share.)

Momand 1 share=2 shares.

1 Momand Páyán.

2 Momand Páyán 1 share=2½ shares
Momand Bala 1 share=2½ shares

Dawezaí.
 Músazaí.
 Sirgáni Páyán.
 Do. Bála.
 Bada bair.
 Masho khel.

[&]quot;A report. No. 469 dated 17th January 1876, regarding the cantonment supply of water was submitted through the Deputy Commissioner, for the orders of Government. The result of this reference is not yet known.

From the Kasbah Bagrám supply, some villages of Tappa Khálsa (Paharipura, Sirbolandpur, Kambo, Chughalpura, Maira Haidarábad and Jhalaríyán) receive, at certain times, water according to the shabánaroz* system, whereby the water supply is divided off into twenty-four hours' supplies; questions of precedence being decided by the casting of lots.

- Upper villages called sar. villages pain-warkh. Warkh is a Pashto word i-warkh. Lower villages and means the hole in the side of a water-pain-warkh. course; sar, = head or upper, and pain, = low.
- 626. To some pain-warkh (low) villages which are at a disad-How advantages vantage as regards receipt of water, an extra and disadvantages of position share is sometimes allotted; e. g., the Mohmand as regards water supply are village of Hazar Khani receives four extra equalized. shabánarozes (night and day supplies) of water for the kharíf crop from the water supply of the Mohmand tappa; this is contributed by all except the villages of Shekan, Phandu, Deh Bahadur, Landi Yarghajo and Achar. Similarily, the plot known as Shahdhand, in piece No. 2 of the Peshawar qasbah, and the villages of Kamboh, Sarbolandpur and Chughalpura in tappa Khalsa, also receive during the rabi sowing time 4 extra shabanarozes (night and day supplies of water) from the Khalil share.
- 627. In the Hazár Khani and Músazai bounds there are springs; Villages irrigated partly the water from these springs, supplemented by spring and partly by spare Bára water, irrigates Chamkanní, Chúha spare water from the Bára. Gujar and a piece of land in the Hazár Khani boundary, known as kand. Any surplus that reaches Akbarpura is utilized for irrigation, being lifted by jhallars (Persian wheels).

Statement showing number of villages irrigated by the Bára, their ábi area, and revenue.

628. The following statement shows the number of villages, their irrigated area, and jamas according to tappas:—

Name of tappa,	No. of villages.	Abi area.	Abi jama.
Mohmand	29	19,848	1,03,899
Khalil including Kasbah Bagrám and Khalsa villages	50	19,650	95,896
Total.	79	39,498	1,99,795

The water distribution Malli's, is not so; it probably existed prior to system probably in force before Shekh Malli's allot ment of the land.

greater part of the system must have been in force before the Afghans took the country.

^{*} Shab=night, roz=day

- 630, There are hardly any wells; water is struck at such a No wells, as water is depth that their construction is not worth struck at great depth. the expense.
- Village distributaries material to build masonry heads to the mouth of the sonry heads; disputes how principal distributaries. Where the size of these decided. heads, i. e., the share in the water was disputed, the dispute was decided in the first instance by a summary award, of which records will be found. In some cases these awards were disputed by judicial suits.
- The mill troughs have height of the fall recorded; this will be some been measured and the fact help when complaints are lodged against mill recorded.

 owners for raising the cuts carrying water to the mills. This process retards the flow of the water in the channel above the mill, (pani dab kháta hai), and by so much diminishes the volume of water the channel supplied.

The system of division 633. The system of division and distriand distribution of water bution of the water in a kandi of a village, in in a kandi described. the first instance, was as follows:—

The bakhrás (shares) of the kandi were first grouped by fours; for the irrigation of every 4 bakhras (shares) a period of time (waqat) was fixed. The periods of times (waqats) were either from sun-rise to sun-set, or from sun-set to sun-rise. Two periods of time (waqat) for 8 bakhras (shares) are called shabanaroz (shab = night, roz = day), The terms waqat and shabanaroz are now applied indifferently both to the water supply and the land watered. In some villages 4 bakhras (shares) of land receiving water for only 4 pahars (watches of three hours each) are called shabanarozes and 8 bakhras a dogún. Two or three dogúns compose a kandi (section).

Lots (púcha or kurra andázi) settled the order of turns (naubats) in which the shabánarozes (8 pahars of water supply) were to be taken and within shábanarozes (8 pahars of time) the choice for the first turn of night or day waqat (4 pahars of time). The day waqat (4 pahars) is preferred to the night one. One watering being completed, no more casting of lots for waqats is required; at the second watering the waqats are reversed, and so on alternately throughout the season. This continues until the order of rotation has been so interfered with, for instance by floods causing an excess supply, or by drought causing a short supply, that it is necessary, in the opinion of the majority, to have a fresh casting of lots to start a new rotation. The allotment of turns is managed by the people among themselves; we have never interfered, and I have never heard of any dispute about it being brought into court.

•	•			
		•		



A specimen shabánaroz, copied from the shajra of a village at the tail of the irrigation, with index, is given for reference, and in explanation of what (paín-warkh.) has been written above.

Name of Vesh.	order from enricementh (upper) to pain-warkh (low.)	Name of Proposetor	Color in map.	. ,	1.782				R	EMAR	Ks.
1 2	3	4			6	-				7	
				۸.	К. М	S. Qulb	hare 2 Naf:		Arc . K		Nos.
	<u> </u>	Ali Ahmad		. 1	2 1	3 1	G	4	7	?=1	1.2.3,4,5,6,32 and 47.
	2	Ditto		0	5 1 4 4	-					200
	3 4	Ditto Ditto	•••	0	4].						
1 !	5	Ditto	•••	Ú	2	4					
1 !	7	Ditto Shared	•••	, 0	2 1	∄ :					
	8	Sháh Alim	•	0	4 1	7 12	0	3	6	6 = 8	3. 12. 14. 18, 22. 27 33. 42. 46, 53 and 54
	9	Akhtar	•••	0	7 1:	17	0	2	6). 13, 29, 36, 45 and 49.
	10	Fazl Ahmad	•••	; o 	1 1	4 8	0	4	2	6 = 7	7. 10. 15, 16, 23, 24, 25, 26, 43 and 52.
	11	Khadí	•••	0	1 9	o je	2	2	5	18=1	11, 17, 19, 20, 30, 31, 38, 40, ad 41.
Jinjah. Ashraf Khán.	12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 84 85	Shah Alim Ditto Ditto Fazl Ahmad Ditto Khadi Fazl Ahmad Khadi Ditto Lashkar Shah Alim Fazl Ahmad Ditto Ditto Akhtar Shah Alim Lashkar Akhtar Fazl Ahmad Khadi Alim Lashkar Jitto Alim Lashkar Alim Lashkar Ditto			2 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	9 2 3 3 1 4 0 8 3 2 0 2 8 7 2 3 4	2	2	6		21, 28, 34, 35, 37, 39 12, 48, 50, and 54.
	36 37 38 39	Akhtar Lashkar Khadí Lashkar	•••	0 0 0	2	4 6					-

Name of Vesb.	Name of Shahanares.	Nos. of khets at regular order from sar-1-wark (upper) to pain-warkh (low.)	Name of Proprietor.		Name of E Area. Proprietor.			Ęęmarks.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7					
Jinjahconcluded.	Ashrel Khah, concluded.	40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 51 52 53	Khadí Ditto Ditto Ditto Fazl Ahmad Sháh Alim Fazl Abmad Sháh Alim Lashkar Akhtar Lashkar Akhtar Akhtar Jazl Ahmad Sháh Alim Ditto Total		A. K. M. 0 4 9 0 1 13 0 1 5 0 6 3 0 5 1 0 2 7 0 0 9 0 3 14 0 1 17 0 2 14 0 2 13 0 2 13 0 2 13						

In Tehkal-bala there is no re-allotment of turns permitted. The water is distributed according to a fixed In some villages the waorder of rotation. ter is distributed according to a fixed order of rotation.

639. In villages (Musazaí, Baddabair) where the kandi (section) The custom known as area are chakbat (separate), and so situated as to produce inequalities in respect of facilities for irrigation, it is usual to make up the difference of position by an extra allowance of water known as khinza (literally, a boil). This extra allowance is looked upon as a boil, i. c., annoyance and trouble.

When the Bara river floods, the regular distribution of its The custom in the event water above described is for the time placed of freshets and floods in abeyance, and every tappa crects temporary dams and turns off as much water as they can. But they are not justified in doing this when only freshets occur. What water escapes down the bed is utilized by lower villages who have regular flood cuts.*

^{*1.} Kakraí cut, Deh Bahádur.

Tapu cut, Bannoun.
 Kuchián cut, Hazárkhání.
 Masazní flood cut

^{4.} Músazaí flood cut 5. Chamkanni and Chúha Gujjar flood cut.

- The custom known as Achar) and in those Khalil villages affected by tala-oba (plunder water). flood water, after rain in the hills, a similar custom obtains. A stone or piece of wood is let into the ground, and on the water rising above this flood mark, it is said to be tala-oba (plunder water), and may be taken for irrigation without regard to the ordinary system.
- The style of complaints (lower) villages against sar-i-warkh (upper) which have been heard and disposed of.

 The style of complaints (lower) villages against sar-i-warkh (upper) villages were, either the theft of water while passing through the upper village boundary, or that the heads of the distributaries had been tampered with so as to reduce the water supply. As the distribuaries of the lower villages have their heads in the land of the upper villages, it was easy for the owners of the upper villages to tamper with them.

Misls have been prepared regarding these disputes; the remedy for the first complaint lies with the tahsildar, the mirab and his staff. The other has been partly met by the construction of masonry openings which cannot be so easily tampered with as the kacha ones.

- 643. In most villages there are mutafariq (miscellaneous) lands

 The water right of misapart from the shares; they are in some cases entitled by right to water, but as a rule the allowance is a favour.
- The custom known as dry water; this is of two kinds; it either reprewach (dry) oba (wet)

 sents the water supply in a channel between the point of receipt and the pain khet, after it has been turned off for the next shabanaroz, which is often given away previous to the turning off of the water for another division.

Near cantonments water division is regulated by hours.

645. In some villages near the cantonments water division is according to hours, and even divisions of an hour.

- The tenant's right to the water supply cannot be interfered with so long as the water is only sufficient for the land.

 If, however, the water should be more than is required for the land, the power of giving or transferring the surplus lies with proprietor and not the tenant.
- 647. The other canal which irrigates the greater number of the remaining villages in the new Pesháwar tahsíl Shekh-ka-katha. is called Shekh-ka-katha (the Shekh's canal) after Shekh Usmán; he was ruler in Pesháwar in Aurangzeb's time, * and has the credit of having originated and constructed it.

The supply is obtained river by means of a dam in the boundaries of from the Kábul river. Sherkili and Dherkili villages to the west of tappa Daudzai. At the same place, by means of a separate channel, water is turned into the Mamu branch; this irrigates Chukrimatti and other villages in tappa Daudzai.

The distribution of the 649. The water of the main canal is diviwater of the main channel. ded as follows:—

Between the first dam on the Kábul river and the Dág-band dam just below the village of Pír-bala, water for irrigation is taken by the Sari, Gidarai, Tirahi, Marina, Budakandarkhel, Kukar and Laram cuts of the Daudzai tappa. They are entitled to one-third of the water plus sufficient to irrigate the Budakandarkhel area. What remains in the canal after this is distributed among the villages below the Dágband as follows:—

The villages of Dárbangi, Garhi Babu, plots Mahál Gabri, Salo, Lala Ahmad in the qasbah and maira Haidarabád receive a restricted water supply through warkhs (holes in the side of the canal for water to pass through) or by small irrigation channels. The surplus thapasses the distributaries goes mostly to the Khalsa tappa.

The villages supplied by it are divided for the purposes of irrigation into 20½ shares (kandis).* These shares are of unequal area; but they govern the distribution of the water. A part of these 20½ kandis, viz., the villages of Akbarpur, Rashida, Chughalpura, Paharipura and Kamboh receive their water supply on the shabánaroz system, the remaining villages receive a continuous flow of water through masonry heads.

Statement giving the vilages and their areas, Statement giving the vilage areas irrigated by the property called Shekh-ka-katha, roperly so called, i. e., the water after it passes the Dág-band.

Name of tahsí l.	Name of Tappas.	No. of village and plots	Irrigated area.	Revenue of the villages,.
Peshawar Naushahra	Khalil and Khalsa Khalsa	42	Acres 9,623 2,212	Rs. 32,726 9,486
Total		49	11,835	42,212

^{*} The area of a kandi was originally about 500 acres; this does not hold good at the present time.

- The water in the canal is in the bed of the channel, in order to increase not allowed to be dammed except in the case of one estate, Jhalarián.

 The water in the canal is in the bed of the channel, in order to increase the supply that enters a branch. The only estate in favor of which the exception is made is that of Jhalarián in the Pesháwar qasbah; but for the privilege thus allowed to it this estate would not receive any water, the bed of the channel being lower than the mouth of its irrigation cut.
 - 652. There are 39 mills turned by this canal. The water, after turning them, is again utilized for irrigation; there are no mills turned the water of which is wasted.
- 653. The system by which the owners of a village distriwater distribution in a bute the water among themselves is as folvillage described. lows:—

For the irrigation of every 4 bakhras (shares) a shabánaroz of water (day and night supply) is set apart.

The order in which each section (kandi) of a village is to receive its share in the water is settled at customary seasons by casting lots.

In cases in which the shabánaroz (or 4 bakhras) is owned by several proprietors not holding jointly, the order in which each shall receive his share is similarly settled by casting of lots; these interior shares being commonly called waqats (12 hours) and pahars (3 hours)

It is not obligatory that the water be used for the land (bakhras) on account of which it is allotted. If the proprietor has other land which he prefers to irrigate, he may use the water for that purpose. In this point the custom on the Shekh-ka-katha differs from that prevailing in the Bára, where the water is useable for particular lands only.

The reallotment of turns distribution of water takes place once a year, for order of receipt takes viz., in the month of Jeth (May) for villages place in May and Septr. which cultivate chari, and in others in Hár (June) and Sávan (July).

These periods are those at which the exact regulation of the irrigation becomes most important, the exact observance of the rotation having been ordinarily neglected, during the months immediately preceding.

- The miscellaneous (mu. share of water; where the plot is part of a taarik) plots have no fixed bakhra (share) or attaches to a shabánaroz or share of water as a right. kandi it receives its water during the time of irrigation for the bakhra, shabánaroz or kandi, and its receipt has generally been considered a favour.
- Customs.

 The Kabul river, near the points of its debouchement into the Pesháwar valley, forms two branches, the Adezai and Nagumán; the latter is the main stream, and again divides itself into two channels, known as the Nagumán, or main stream, and the Sháh Alam.

The irrigation is carried on by channels, into which the water is turned by dams. No restriction is placed on the amount of water diverted by each dam.

The subjoined statement shows the number of villages, area irrigated, revenue of the land, mills turned, and their rent for each branch of the river.

Namo	e of stream	n,		No. of vill- ages.	Irrigation area.	Revenue.
Nagumán	•••	***	•••	67	18,624	66,052
Sháh Alam	•••	•••	•••	14	3,614	13,136
Adezaí	•••	•••	•••	33	7,533	22,823
		Total	•••	114	29,771	1,02,011

657. The Budní stream, fed by springs, escape water from the Dag-band, and waste water, supplies water for the Shahi Mahál and Zardád channels. The number of villages, their area and revenue is given below.

Name	of channe	l,		No. of vill- ages.	Area irri-	Revenue.
Shahi Mahál	•••	•••	•••	6	2,771	9,126
Zardád	•••	•••	•••	5	1 292	5,300
		Total	•••	11	4,063	14,427

As a rule there is a sufficient supply of water, but in the event of short supply, the system of allotting the water by shabanaroz (night and day supplies) is followed, and the turns for order of receipt settled by the casting of lots, as already explained for the Shekh-ka-katha.

658. It now remains briefly to describe the irrigation customs

The Swat river irriga- of the Swat river, which forms the boundary tion customs.

between tahsil Hashtnagar and tappa Doaba.

Owing to plentiful supply no complication of customs.

659. The supply of water from the river is plentiful, and consequently the customs are not complicated.

Britished statement above villages, irrigated area and revenue payable by land.

660. The subjoined statement shows the number of villages irrigated, their area in acres and the revenue payable.

Name of Takeil.		No. of vill-	Aren In Ikreil	Ravonuo.	Remarks.	
Hashtnagar	•••	•••	43	83,387	91,715	
Doata	•••	•••	47	24.769	1,03,125	
				1,08,156	1,94,840	

Description of the river the upper one is known as the Jagai and irfrom an irrigation point of rigates Hashtnagar, the lower or main stream as view.

Doaba and Sangar in Hashtnagar; at this point it again divides itself into two channels; the left one is known as the Shambor, the other as the Khyali; the former irrigates Hashtnagar, the latter Doaba and some few villages also of Hashtnagar.

The main channels irrigating the Doaba tappa are the Icharai; this is turned off from the river's bed above the point where the river forms two branches; the Bundiala, Ishara and Kathiala (old), they are turned off from the Abazai or main stream; the last is the Kathiala (new); this is fed from the Khyali branch, and has for the last 17 or 18 years grown into a regular river; it flows between high steep banks in parts. The irrigation of Hashtnagar is from the Abazai and Tangi cuts; the water for them is turned off just above the Jagai branch. The Jagai irrigates 15 villages, the Shambor 14, and the Khyali 5 villages.

The custom of distributing the water.

The custom of distributing the water.

Channels, but there is no measure to the supply as regards one another; each channel diverts as much as it can; the supplies in the channels are measured by the scale in force for the particular channel, and distributed into the separate village cuts entitled to receive water. There has hitherto been sufficient water for all and it is taken as required.

In the event of a short supply, as is sometimes the case in Sawan (July), the water in some villages is distributed on the shabanaroz system, the turns for the receipt of which are settled by the casting of lots.

Some miscellaneous plots in Doaba; they have some miscellaneous plots and a fixed supply; the in Doaba have separate channels and a fixed supply; the smaller miscellaneous plots receive their supply as elsewhere.

Disputes in Doaba numerous; openings for water receipt made of masonry for the future.

In Hashtnagar disputes few; openings for water all kacha.

This may require consideration after the construction of the new canal.

- 664. In Doaba there were many disputes; most have been settled and orders issued to build masonry heads to the distributaries.
- 665. In Hashtnagar there were hardly any disputes and the heads for water distribution are still kacha.
- 666. This will perhaps require consideration when the new Government canal*is made and the present superfluous supply limited.
- The staff employed to water), and under them chaprasis for the superintend the irriga-Bára, Shekh-ka-katha and the Kábul river. They are responsible for a general superintendence in all matters connected with irrigation, and are under the tahsildar.

Paid by the mirab cess, finally sanctioned by Government in letter No. 2128, dated 22nd December 1874.

668. Their pay is met from a cess known as the míráb cess sanctioned by Government in letter No. 2128, dated 22nd December 1874.

The subjoined statement shows the amount of cess recoverable and the establishment appointed.

^{*}The agreement of the people to give up uncultivated land without payment for a canal if required by Government has been, in accordance with the instructions received in Secretary to Punjab Government's No. 700 dated 14th June 1874, entered in the wajib ul-arz.

No.	Name of Tahsil.	No. of villages.		Amount of cess required for distributing establishment.	Jama of the villages irrigated.			
				Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	
1	Pesháwar	89	1 2 11 1	Miráb @ 50 per mensem = 600 p. a. Chaprasis @ 6 per mensem = 144 p. a. Do. @ 5 per mensem = 660 p. a. Naib Miráb@ 15 per mensem = 180 p. a. for Qasbah Naib Miráb for Palosi cut at 10 per mensem = 120 p. a.	2,25,060	3	9	
				Total Rs. 1,704				
2	Naushahra	54	1 2 12	Miráb @ 40 per mensem = 480 p. a. Chaprasis @ 6 per mensem = 144 p. a. Do. @ 5 per mensem = 720 p. a.	50,537	o	0	
				Total Rs. 1,344				
	Doaba Daudzai	141	1 6 9	Miráb @ 50 per mensem = 600 p. a. Naib Miráb@ 10 per mensem = 720 p. a. Chaprásis @ 5 per mensem = 540 p. a.	1,99,647	0	0	
				Total Rs. 1,860	-,00,014			
4	Hashtnagar	45	2. 2.	Chaprasis @ 6 per mensem = 144 p. a. Do. @ 5 per mensem = 120 p. a.	94,895	0	0	
	TOTAL	329		•••	5,70,139	3	9	

Miráb cess for Causl Establishment	Proposed increase to myrab cess for Sadr Office.	Fluotoating charge to be dattibuted yearly.	Total.	Remarks.
Re. A.P.	Re.		Rs. A. P	
1,704 0 0	120	250	2,074 0 0	Correspondence regarding this subject contained in the following letters. No. 157, dated 5th January 1874, from Settlement Officer to Commissioner. No. 189, dated 10th March 1874, from Settlement Officer to Commissioner. No. 111, dated 19th March 1874, from Deputy Commissioner to Commissioner. No. 869, dated 18th May 1874, from Secretary to Government Punjab, to Secretary to Financial Commissioner. No. 12, dated 18th June 1874, from Settlement Officer to Commissioner. No. 1398, dated 14th August 1874, from Secretary.
1,344 0 {	40	500	1,584 0	tary to Government Punjab, to Secretary to Financ.al Commissioner. No. 100, dated 4th November 1874, from Settlement Officer to Commissioner. No. 917, dated 4th August 1874, from Secretary to Financial Commissioner, to Secretary to Government Punjab. No. 2128, dated 22nd December 1874, from Secretary to Government Punjab, to Secretary to Financial Commissioner. No. 302, dated 24th December 1875, from Settlement Officer Peshawar, to Commissioner and Superintendent Peshawar Division. No. 681, dated 10th April 1876, from Under-Secretary to Government Punjab, to Secretary to Financial Commissioner, received
1,860 0	0 200	***	2,060 0	under cover of Commissioner's No. 1383, dated 25th April 1876.
264 0	0 120		384 0	0
5,172 0	0 480	75	60 6,402 0	0

CHAPTER IX.—LAND REVENUE.

Assignments.

Jágírs of this district may be divided into three classes.

- 669. The jágírs of this district, dealt with at the settlement, may be divided into three classes:
- I. The jágírs which had been sanctioned by competent authority.
- II. Jágírs enjoyed, but for which sanction of competent authority was wanting.
- III. Old jágírs increased, and new ones granted at this settlement.
- 670. All coming under class I have been revised; it was found Jágírs under class I., i. e., necessary, as in nearly every case the jágírthose sanctioned by comdárs were, according to the Sikh system, takpetent authority. ing a half share of the produce instead of the Government demand, which was all they were entitled to. Reporting on these, and submission of proposals to make good their losses, have been no small share of the settlement work.

The following statement shows the number of sanctioned jágírs in class I, and the number which had to be reported for orders:—

	Tahsil	•		No. of Jágírs under class I.	No. of Jágírs which were reported for orders.
Pesháwar	•••	•••	•••	18	15
Naushahra	•••	•••	•••	1	•••
Doaba Daudzai	•••	•••	•••	10	.
Hashtnagar	•••	•••	•••	2	1
Yusafzai	•••	•••		2	•••
Utmán Bolák	•••	. •••	•••	2	1
	•	Total	•••	35	23

671. In the Khalíl jágírs it was found that jágírdárs were in the Irregularities discovered in the Khalíl jágírs.

the habit of transferring their jágír rights by gift, sale, and mortgage; some jágírs had also descended to collateral issue following the rules of inheritance.

672. The correspondence on this subject is contained in the The orders received from letters as per foot-note*: the orders of Govern-Government have been explained to those interested. plained to those interested.

Jagirs under class II., i.e., submitted and orders obtained. The result of those for which sanction of competent authority was wanting. submitted and orders obtained. The result of the enquiries under this head is given in the following statement:—

	Name	Jágírs under class II.			
Pesháwar	•••	•••	•••	•••	4
Naushahra	•••	•••	•••		4
Doaba Daudzai	•••	•••	•••		5
Hashtnagar	•••	•••	•••		•••
Yusafzai	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
Utmán Bolák	•••	•••	•••	•••	1
			Total	•••	14

674. The third class includes cases of jágírdárs whose jágírs Jágírs under class III., have been increased, as well as those who and new ones granted at this settlement. The number under this class is given in the subjoined statement:—

Name o	of Tahsíl.		No. of Jágírs in- creased and sanctioned.	No. of new Jágírs proposed and sanctioned.	Value.
Pesbáwar	•••	•••	7	6	Rs. 19,973
Doaba Daudzai	•••	•••	2	3	2,251
Naushahra	•••	•••		2	460
Hashtnagar	•••	•••	•••	3	1,590
Yusafzai	•••	•••		2	1,200
	Total	•••	9	16	25,474

^{*} Settlement Officer's No. 20, dated 8th August 1872.

Commissioner's No. 239, dated 7th October 1873, to Financial Commissioner Punjab. Financial Commissioner's No. 81, dated 20th January 1874, to Secretary to Government Punjab.

Punjab Government No. 618, dated 6th April 1874.

- The move; these have also been revised, and reported.

 The move; these have also been revised, and reported.

 wajibs, which had not been reported, or which, owing to death whilst settlement operations were in progress, necessitated a report and orders.
- Appendix P. shows the jibkhors in the district; also the kind of jágír, number of jágírdárs and and the terms and period for which the jágír mowajibkhors. or mowajib has been granted. Besides these there were some ináms granted to the leading men of Hashtnagar and Yusafzai reported separately according to tahsils; they are not included in this statement.
- 677. For each jágirdár and mowajibkhor, two statements, containing an abstract of the correspondence and For each jágirdár and the orders passed in each case, have been premowajibkhor two statepared, one copy has been forwarded to the ments have been prepared, office of the Financial Commissioner and the one filed in district office, the other in the Financial other to the district office; in the event of a Commissioner's office. death, it will only be necessary to forward the statement, with proposals, to the Financial Commissioner, where the orders passed can be written up and returned to the Deputy Commissioner, a copy at the same time being made on the statement in the Financial Commissioner's office.

Massignments.

678. Massignments.

This portion of the work was in a very confused state.

In 1850, enquiries were commenced under Mr. Saptes' superintendence; they only extended to some cases in Pesháwar, Doaba, Daudzai, and Naushahra.

The Yusafzai and Hashtnagar maásis were not enquired into. There were no inám misls, although in many villages most of the proprietary body were in the enjoyment of small ináms.

Procedure observed in the old maafi cases.

679. All the maafi cases were taken over and have been revised; the following points were looked to.

1st. Whether the maáfidár was alive;

2nd. did the area sanctioned tally with possession;

3rd. were there any co-sharers enjoying.

Maáfidars were summoned, their descriptive rolls prepared, and recommendations made regarding the excess or short area enjoyed.

In case where there were more than one maifidar in enjoyment, and it was not clearly laid down what the procedure was to be on the death of one, the liberal view laid down in letter No. 3335, dated 27th August 1863, from Financial Commissioner, Punjab, to Settlement Commissioner, was taken; and it was recommended that the maafi should

be considered as resumable after the death of all the actual enjoyers. Where all the maáfidárs in actual enjoyment of the maáfi had not been mentioned, and the sanction was only in the name of one or two, it was recommended that the names of all in enjoyment should, for the future, be included in the sanction. Those maáfis, the enquiries into which were incomplete, have been completed, and where no record of enquiry existed, they have been prepared.

Six classes of massis.

680. I will divide the massis into six classes:—

- (1). Masjid maáfis.
- (2). Village servant maáfis.
- (3). Maáfis to ziárats.
- (4). Maafis to Hindu buildings.
- (5.) Miscellaneous maáfis.
- (6.) Mill maáfis.
- Masjid maáfis.

 masjids, to each of which attached a small maáfi enjoyable by the imám, or village priest; some of these cases had previously been enquired into, and received the Financial Commissioner's sanction to be enjoyed either during the pleasure of Government, or for life, and liable to reconsideration at death. By far the greater number had not been enquired into at all. Feeling that their resumption would be considered a hardship and the amount thereby saved would not compensate for the ill feeling caused, it was recommended they should be looked upon as village servants' grants, and that I might be authorized, subject to the Financial Commissioner's sanction, to grant maáfis where the areas did not exceed 10 acres, as in the case of village servants.
- Orders of Govt. as how to be dealt with, in Secy. to Government's No. 255, dated 19th April 1871; they laid down that the investigation and disposal of these cases were to be carried out under the rules hitherto in force, viz., those contained at para. 49 of letter No. 418, dated 31st March 1849, from Secretary to Government of India to President and Members of the Board of Administration for the affairs of the Punjab. This has necessitated the preparation of the registers in English.
- The general recommendation made.

 The general recommentions, have been to release in favor of the imam in occupation, during the pleasure of Government, "ta marzi sarkár," subject to the performance of the duties attaching to the position; the succeeding imam's appointment to depend on a majority of votes of the share-holders; in the event of any dispute the orders of the Deputy Commissioner to be final. In those cases where

orders had already been passed by competent authority, and the make upled if it the lifetime if the imain at that time in occupation, the case has been revised and supplementary orders for the continuance of the make after death of the present makidar proposed on the same terms as in the new cases now for the first time enquired into and reported for sanction.

Stament showing the number of masjid masjid masjid masjid their total and average areas, details if the more and less than 10 acres in area.

654. In the subjoined statement will be seen the number of masjid massis, their total and average areas in each tabail, with details of the number of those more and less than 10 acres in area, and the proposals in the different kinds of cases:—

6 8 8 9 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	ot	More than Acres,	1 :	:	:	9	12	į	121
No. of mafia proposed to be resumed.	ot	Less than Астев,	1	49	:	60	22	÷	52
	01	Моте than Астев.		:	:	:	;	:	:
No. of makes a portion of makes of process of posed to be resumed and remainder to be which for title.	ot	Lees than Acres.	F-	:	:	i	i	0 0	F
ndfa pro- pro- obs and rr to ld to	ot	More then Acres,	:	:	60	彩	12	:	Şi
No. of mashs of portion of portion of portion of pooled to be resumed and enactingen to be upheld to mark either.	01	Less than Астев,	67	4	100	ià	84	40	19
	ot	More than	:	:	6 9	6.	60	lis.	75
No. of mathe a portion of which we posed to be vy- held for life and remain- der, is mars	ot	Less than Acres.	:	:	:	81	8		1 10
500	01	More than		:	:	;	12	ĝ.	*
No. of mafits proposed to be upheld for hife.	or	Less then Acres.	t-	:	:	10	4	89	256
	οτ	Моте than Астев.		:	9	GI	6	45	3
No. of mafer proposed to be upheld till the pleasure of Govern.	OT	Less than Acres,	276	324	107	201	88	70	198
	οτ	More than	60	:	11	99 99	99	69	161
No. of majis.	01	лаці вяз. Астев.	396	63	76	201	169	1100	1,239
,Bàn	1 79d	4916 53e197A	A.K.M 1-6-1	1-6-0	4-7-1	3-7-7	12-3-3	9-1-1	2-0-2
		Ветепие.	12,	2,170	888	2,133	780	1,158	8,693
		Total area.	523	678	124	1,114	2,788	1,623	7,047
196		JatoT	288	\$26	où.	284	61	177	1,400
No. of maple.	91071	For the let to Leported.	156	10 40	#	義	221	147	898
₹9.		Reviewed.	E	162	55	÷	*	8	542
Name of Tahail.			Posháwar	Dosba Dand-	Nanshahra	Hashtnagar,	Yuanfsai	Utman Boldk	H H Total

685. No previous enquiry had been made regarding this class of máfi, but in most villages there were Village ervants' máfis.

Máfi Chakránádeh.

Carpenters), kuláls (potters), náís (barbers), and others enjoying small portions of inám land. It was recommended, in those máfis proved to have been enjoyed for a long period, that they should be continued to the office

land. It was recommended, in those matis proved to have been enjoyed for a long period, that they should be continued to the office and upheld during the pleasure of Government on condition of service.

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, in his Secretary's No. 253 dated 19th April 1871, concurred and sanctioned the application of the liberal rules under which such tenures have been elsewhere upheld.

The rules are contained in revenue circular X of the 12th April 1853, and allow the Settlement Officer with Financial Commissioner's sanction to uphold grants less than 10 acres for term of settlement, and this sanction has been obtained in Secretary to Financial Commissioner's No. 2006 dated 7th April 1876.

The results of the proposals for village servants are given in following statement

686. The result of these enquiries for the district will be found in the following statement; for further details according to tahsil see statement with my No. 335 dated 9th February 1876.

Abstract of mass to village servants.

	Lohárs (blacksmiths).				Mochis (shos- makers).			Kalála (Pot- ters).		ı- İ	Náis (bar- bers).		8 .).	Mirásis (barde)		Hnjra servants		rs. nts			
Name of District.	No. of individuals.	Total area.	Average area per individual.	No. of individuals.	Total area.	Average area per individual	No. of individuals.	Total area.	Average area per individual.	No of individuals.	Total area.	Average area per individual.	No. of individuals.	Total area.	-	No. of individuals.	Total area.	Average area per individual.	No of sudividuals.	Total brea.	Average ares per individual.
Pesháwar	273	543 2 8	2 0 6	292	719 2 22	1 3 14	-	1 0 21	1 0 21	31	23 3 6	0 2 39	266	352 3 22	1 3	52	78 3 39	1 2 22	20	22	3 16

	taallii sapers	s).	Khishtsáz (brickmakers).				cians),			Kot- wáls Dhobis (village (wash- watch-ermen), men),			1-	Gra- ziera.			T	otal	 l.			
No, of individuals.	C 0 20 Total area.	0 0 20 Average area per individual.	No. of individuals.	19 0 6 Total area.	1 2 13 Average area per individual.	No. of individuals.	9 3 16 Total area.	2 0 18 Average area per individual.	No. of individuals.	3 3 6 Total area.	3 23	18	12 0 22 10th then.	No. of individuels.	11 Total area	0 1 5 Average area per individual.	-	4 Total area.	Averag	1068 No. of	71 2 34 Total area.	1 2 25 Average area per individual.

687. In cases of this class, it was ascertained, if the income from the main went towards the maintenance of the ziarat or shrine; if so, and it was one much reverenced, the mains have been recommended to be upheld, so long as the ziarat to which they attach, is held in respect and during the pleasure of Government.

688. When, however, the income was not expended mainly in the keeping up of the shrine, but enjoyed by the present manidars, simply owing to their being descendants of the saint, proposals for enjoyment for life, and favourable assessment afterwards have been made.

The results of the recommendations are given in the following statement gives following statement, information:—

No. of cikrate for which proposals have been made so long as the building lasts or till the pleasure of Government.	Value,	No. of ziárats for which proposals for life enjoyments by provent occupants and favourable assessments with their descendants have been made.		No. of zigrate for which propo- tals have been made for life of present occupants, but liable to re- consideration at death.	1	No. of zigrats for which proposals have been made only for life enjoyment by the present occupants.	Value,	No. of zigrate for which proposate for a portion to be resumed and the remainder to be upheld for the lives of present holders.	Value.	No. of marats for which reump- tion has been proposed.	Value.
	Re.		lts.	1	Rs.		lle.		Rs,		Ra
29	784	2	1959	5	3048	10	550	2	112	1	138

- and shrines or granted to the priesthood, are known as Seris, translated by Major James as free gift, but as the situation of Seri land is generally at the head of a vand, I am inclined to think the word is simply Seri and meant from the head.
- Miss to Hindu build all are situated in the limits of the old Peshings.

 Miss to Hindu build all are situated in the limits of the old Peshings.

 War, Daudzai, and Doába tahsíls. They were granted by the Sikhs; proposals for the continuance of the mass, so long as the building lasts, have been made, when they were proved to have been enjoyed for a lengthened period.

If granted, in the first instance, by an authority who had not the power to grant, or the period for which they had been enjoyed was not of long duration, proposals to uphold for life only were made.

Statement showing the results of the recommendations for mails attaching to Hindu buildings.

692. The following statement will show the number, the proposals, and the tahsils in which the buildings are situated.—

Name of Tahsil.	No. of Mais in which proposals have been made so long as the building lasts.	Value.	No. of Másis in which proposals have been made till the pleasure of Government.	Value.	No. of Máfis in which pro- posals have been made for life time of the present en- joyer of the Máfi.	Value.
Peshawar Naushahra Doába Daudzai Yusafzai Utmán Bolák	15 6	Rs. 446 177	• 9 4 	Rs. 236 56 	1 1	Rs. 15 1
Total	21	623	13	292	2	16

Sayads, Afghans, and sometimes Brahmins, proposals to uphold for life have been made, where they were proved to have been enjoyed for a long period. In those cases where enjoyment has been since British rule, or by virtue of purchase since British rule, they have been recommended to be resumed.

Owing to the delay in the recommendations to uphold are more enquiry into the mass the present proposals are liberal owing to long enjoyment. the recommendations to uphold are more than they would have been if full enquiries had been made in 1850, for owing to long enjoyment alone it has been necessary to be liberal.

695. In the case of mills, too, which although strictly speaking owing to long enjoyment into mass, as there were no sanads for the comfree of mills the proposals ing to support their free enjoyment, the fact of long enjoyment had to be taken into consideration and favorable proposals have been made. In every case misls have been prepared, and proposals made on the merits of each case.

696. The subjoined statement shows the number of mills in each tabsil, the number recommended to be the number of mills in each granted free, and the number for which favorable and the proposals able assessments have been proposed.

Name of Tabsil,	Totai No. of	No. of mills recommended to be granted free.	Value,	No. of mills recommended to be favorably assessed.	Value.	Remarks un- der which will come for each talisti the No. of mills fully assessed,
Pesháwar	231	108	Rs. 2,407	13	Rs. 292	111
Doába Daudsai	175	8711	727	8	120	131 1 12
Hashtnagar	190	654	882	36	587	881
Yusafzai	83				***	83
Utman Bolák	66	***	_		***	66
Total	695	211 5	4,016	54	999	429 1

697. The lambardárs of the district, as a rule, enjoyed ináms; in Lambardárs ináms. tahsíls Pesháwar and Daudzai the inám was often nothing more than their proportional share in the inám ba-wajehdajtariát, previously mentioned at para 384 of chapter VI. Some of them were in enjoyment of more than their proportional share. In tappa Bárazai of Khalíl, the one-fourth favorable assessment was all that was enjoyed by lambardárs and proprietors. In Doába, Hashtnagar and Yuzafzai pachotra was taken, and the lambardárs had ináms besides in parts of Yusafzai and Hashtnagar.

In tahsil Naushahra, the lambardars of the Khattak hill villages enjoyed cash inams and relief from their share of the Government assessment, according as the distribution was on houses or cattle.

In tappas Turch and Bolák, ploughs of land (i. e. the area a plough could cultivate), cash and wells were enjoyed inám. In some villages of tappa Khalsa there was an inám known as sekot or trihara, i. e. one-third of the produce of the land; it originated, I imagine under the Sikh farmers.

598. The idea of cash pachotra was not favorably received, and as

The system of each packotra was not favorably received. Lambardara, in commutation of packotra, receive inams by freeing their land in the distribution to the amount of the packotra.

it was important the headmen should be contented, it was recommended that, in commutation of pachotra, lambardars should receive inams by freeing their land in the distribution to the amount of pachotra, i. e. the amount of pachotra to be given in inam was to be added to the assessment of the village, and distribu-

ted over the village lands, minus the land to be granted to the lambar-dars.

This arrangement saved them the collection of the cess from other proprietors who, if their relations and connections, seldom paid, and from whom the headmen often did not care to recover.

The land granted as inam was assessed land.

The pachotra cem has mási jamas, and if, in the case of a lambarteen calculated on the khaldár entitled to Rs. 80 pachotra, the proportion
of pachotra on the mási jama came to Rs. 5,
and on the khalsa Rs. 75, the lambardár would have khalsa land the
bách on which was Rs. 80 set apart as his inám, and would have to
recover Rs. 5 from the másidars, the pachotra of the mási jama on
account of which khalsa has been set apart as inám.

If the pachotra exceeds the revenue of the lambardar's land or his land was already jagir or mail he receives cash.

700. If the pachotra exceed the revenue of the lambardár's land, he will receive the remainder in cash.

If the lambardár's land was already jágír or máfi to him, he has received cash pachotra.

The style of cases which may arise and the way it is arise; if so, it is recommended they be dealt proposed to deal with them. with as follows:—

(1). In the event of a lambardár appointed at this settlement being dismissed, and another proprietor appointed in his place, all that will be necessary is for the Deputy Commissioner to pass orders that the assessed land, which had been set apart as inám for the dismissed lambardár, for the future be included in the bach or distribution, and that the new lambardár appointed in his place have so much of his land in commutation of the amount of pachotra freed from bach.

This arrangement can be carried out by the táhsíldár; in the yearly papers, the distribution for the kandi or section need not be altered.

If the new lambardar appointed has not sufficient land, he will have to be content with cash pachetra, and a new bach for the kandi will necessarily follow.

The proposals to grant inam in commutation of cash pachotra were sanctioned by No. 254, dated 30th January 1874, from Secretary to Government, Punjab, to Secretary to Financial Commissioner.

702. For the Khattak hill village lambardárs, whose pachotra cess

It was considered the wish of Government, judging by their liberal orders regarding the Khattak hill village lambardárs, that lambardárs were to be upheld in the enjoyment of their old ináms and this has been managed as far as possible.

at Rs. 5 per cent came to next to nothing, it was proposed the pachotra cess of this tappa be raised to 10 per cent, but the proposal was not sanctioned, and orders were received in Secretary to Punjab Government No. 6, dated 2nd January 1874, that the old inams of lambardars in cash and land enjoyed by them were both to be upheld for their lives, as well as the

pachotra at 5 per cent.

It was believed from this liberal order that it was the wish of Government that the lambardárs generally, for their lives at least, were to be upheld in the full enjoyment of what they had been hitherto enjoying, and consequently, where the present inams of lambardárs in commutation of pachotra fell short of their original inam, the differences have been recommended to be upheld for life.

703. In Yusafzai, In Yusafzai, In Yusafzai, the occupants of hamlets hitherto carrying on the dutics of lambardárs and enjoying ináms have had portions of their ináms upheld for life.

where the occupants of some hamlets who carried on the duties of lambardars and enjoyed inams in consideration of that position, have now been declared tenants, special proposals were made to uphold some part of their original inams for life.

704. These arrangements have not interfered with the amount The lambardárs are generally content, and the cess the pachotra cess is now paid by the people, is now paid by the people. and the Government has been saved something.

705. Where a suspension successors to lambardárs, appointed during the settlement, have only been granted the equivalent of pachotra.

Where a successor to a lambardar has been appointed at to lambardars, this settlement, he has been considered only entitled to receive the equivalent of his pachotra in land, not what the lambardar whom he has succeeded may have enjoyed.

Results of above arrangements.

706. The following statement shows the results of these arangements in each tahsil:—

nand.	àhr	pet Lembe	N _∞	0	64		9	1 0 1 0	
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betan	1230 9	ista szatsyā	45	10				= =	
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4	,	-all mora	和な			- 5		» <u>\</u>	
CADA		.latoT	la. Ra. 914 14,901	1,961 11,988 90	6,40916	7.06426	1 000	3,520	A 000
PHKLD	d for	LatoT	BA 914	1,96,1	2,543	710	9	2,845	7 7 8 3 10 DEG 62 CO
AND UPHELD	KA.	Свад	# :	ŧ	1,663	115		: :	1 7/48
PACHOTRA AND INAM LAND UPHELD	5	eti a bnal ammat	Acres 205 Ba.	864 Re. 1,951	1,585 1,585 890	Acres 249 Rs. 595	Acres 6,840 Ba.	Acres 5,683 Ba. 2,845	Acres 15,225 Re.
COTEA AND	CHOICH.	Total	Re. 13,987	10,037	89 80 80 80 80	6,354	60	5,675	
PACHOTIKA AN	LAR PROPOSTAL	Cash Pa-	Ra. 2,476	299	1,432	675	007	5,160	18.441 49.789
PACT	Shd asak	sıla basıl 8 dəbd lir samaşəli	Acros 2,937 Rd. 11,512 Acros	2,856 Re, 9,738	3,307 Re. 2,434	4,234 Ks. Ks.	Acres 4,670 Ba, 489	Acres 1,200 Ra. 516	Acres 19,208
100 a	di i Liis	dusion of 8	518	522	61	244	428	877	2117
		Total.	R. 12,730	7,891	8,448	3,914	6,699	6,616	28,131
LAMBA	_	Cash.	Ra. 7,263	1,708	1,663	1,065	2,226	3,062	16,978
SOUTED BY LAMBARDAR.		bus bual at innesiq	Acres 6,467	1,896 Ra. 6,188	2,250 R. 1,795	1,358 1,358 2,849	9,367 Ba. 1,406	Acres 6,851 Ba. 3,454	Acres 22,961 Ra. 21,159
130 1			;	i	:	:	1	:	:
	Name of Tahell		Peshkwar	Doába Dáudsai	Naushahra	Hashtnagar	Mardén	Utmán Bolák	TOTAL
	_	Num ber,	-	At .	60	-	143	岭	

Malliks' inams are few and have been upheld for their lives liable to re-consideration at death.

707. Malliks' inams are few; they are the headmen of families regarding whom Major James writes at para. 309.

They are only to be found in Peshawar tahsil now.

At the present settlement, when they have sued, opportunity has been taken to appoint them lambardárs, and their ináms have then been treated as other lambardárs' ináms.

If they have remained malliks their inams have been recommended to be upheld for life, liable to re-consideration at death; this will allow the Deputy Commissioner to make such proposals as at that time may be called for.

The following statement shows the number of malliks and the inams enjoyed by them:—

Name of Tahsil.	No. of Mal- liks.	Area free of reve- nue enjoyed by them.	Revenue.	Average the inám each l	held	by
				Rs.	Δ.	P.
Pesháwar Hashtnagar	42 13	151 99	774 138	18 7		0.0

Daftaris.

708. Major James, at para. 310 of his report, describes the daftaris.

They were found, as a rule, in tappas Mohmand, Khalil and Daudzai enjoying small inams, ba-wajeh-daftariát (i. e., rent), alluded to in chapter VI. on private rights.

The inams should have been resumed in the first instance, when the Government limited its demand to one-sixth, but as it was not done, and the inams had been enjoyed for so long, it has been considered advisable to resume by degrees, i. e., after the deaths of present enjoyers. Misls have been prepared for each village, and proposals made. The following statement shows the results for the district:—

Name of Tahs	ធា.	No. of Daf- taris.	Area free of reve- nue enjoyed by them.	Revenue.	Average the ind held by	im la	inds
			. Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	A,	P.
Pesháwar Naushahra	•••	79 4 25	3,561 97	7,067 111	8 4	14 7	5
Doába Daudzai Hashtnagar	•••	449 8	682	2,716 59	6 7	0	9
Yusafzai Utmán Bolák	•••	116 82	8,024 2,681	1,115 2,013	9 24	9 8	9
Total.		1,474	15,057	13,081	8	13	11

Both these questions were succtioned by Government letter No. 254 dated 30th January 1874. 709. Both these questions, and the proposals above stated, received the sanction of Government in No. 254 dated 30th January 1874.

Favorable assessments divided into four classes.

710. The favorable assessments may be

placed under four headings.

I. Where favorable assessments have hitherto been enjoyed; for example, tappa Barozai. Here in every case, if the village adjoin independent territory, the favorable assessment has been continued, and in villages not adjoining the border, a part only has been resumed, and the remainder recommended to be upheld for period of settlement.

The following statement will give particulars.

* *	Name of Tahuil.	No. of villages which enjoyed a favorable assessment.	No. of willages in which the former favorable assess- ment has been in- creased.	Value.	No of villages in which the same fa- vorable assement has been upheld.	Value,	No. of villages in which a smaller charc of favorable assessment has been recommended.	Village.
	Pesháwar	28	1	400	13	4,278	9	694

II. The Michni and Halimzai Mohmands occupy land in British territory, and have had their favorable assessments upheld, as heretofore; the only increase has been in the matter of cesses.

Their former assessments according to the district returns, what they used to pay with cesses, and what they are now asked to pay with cesses, will be seen in the following statement:—

		- COLUMN					
Name of Tahail.	Name of	Tribe.	No. of villages.	Assessment according to the district returns.	The amount hitherto paid plus cesses.	Tue amount now paid plus cesses.	Full amount payable in event of misbehaviour not including ossess.
Doába Dándzai	Taraksais Halimsai mands	Moh-	12	8,304 200		*1,041 (Revenue 797, cesses 244), 410 (Revenue 200, cesses 210),	3,606 3,047
	Total	***	13	3,504	1,052	1,451	6,653

^{*} Punjab Government No. 949, dated 22nd July 1873.

III. New favorable assessments owing to situation on or near the border, in obedience to the instructions contained in Government letter No. 755 dated 30th November 1870. These orders have been freely used in Yusafzai and Hashtnagar, and have met the case of hamlets hitherto enjoyed free. All the proprietary body are entitled to this favor. In Shabkadr, where the proprietor was single-handed and could do nothing alone, the favor has been extended to the tenants with occupancy rights. The manidar's rights have been affected in a few cases, where the proprietors have demanded that they should be restricted to the Government demand instead of what they had hitherto enjoyed.

The following statement shows the results of the new favorable assessments of this settlement:—

Name of Tah	sû.	Number of villages in which favorable assessments have been made.	Amount of revenue excused.
-			Rs.
Pesháwar	•••	14	4,551
Doába Daudzai	•••	3	3,505
Hashtnagar	•••	11	5,250
Yusafzai	•••	22	5,380
Utman Bolé ²		17	5,055
To	ral	67	23,741

IV. The fourth class includes favorable assessments to leading men, whose lands or mills had hitherto been lightly assessed; to ask them to pay the average rates in adjoining villages, would have been hard. This system of favorable assessment has also been carried out for a few others whom it was considered advisable to favor and place in a better position than ordinary zamindárs.

The subjoined statement will show the number of cases, and the families to whom consideration has been shown.

Name of tahsil.	No. of cases in which favorable assessments have been made.	Name of the persons or families with whom made.	Amount of revenue excused,
			Rs.
Pesháwar	. 4	Arbáb Sarfráz Khán and his brothers Jumma Khán Abdul Karím Khán, Kotla, Arbáb Khel's family	1,046
		Pir Hanif of Palosi Pirán	46
		Total	1,092
Hashtnagar	. 5	Mír Hásn Khán	227
		Qázi Amír Ján, &c	150 600
		Mokarram Khán, &c Shahbáz Khán, &c	600
		Abdulla Khán of Umarzai, &c	550
		Total	2,127
Yusafzai	6	Ibráhím Khán of Hamza Kot	200
		Akram and Afzal	200
	1	Amád-ud-dín of Qáziábád	150
	1	Muhammad, &c. of Hoti Khwa: Muhammad Khán of Hoti	683
·		Mohabbat whán of Toru	67
		Total	1,362
Utman Bolák	. 2	Ahmad Khán of Khazána	200
•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••		Abbás Khán of Ahad Khán	200
		Total	400
		GRAND TOTAL	4,207

The Khalil Arbab Khel had previously received the sanction of Government to enjoy their acquired land free for life, and at one-fourth assessment by their heirs.

The Khalîl Arbáb Khel had previously received the sanction of Government to enjoy their acquired lands free for life, and at one-fourth assessment after death of the occupants then enjoying; these favorable assessments are not included in the above statement.

Some of the leading men were found in enjoyment of large areas on which they had paid nothing hitherto; Hashtnagar and Yusafzai in every case, looking to the position of the Kháns' ináms. claimant, and comparing him with his neighbours, proposals have been made to uphold portions for life, conditional on service and help in recovering revenue instalments, provided such help should be required. It is believed this will help the recovery of the Yusafzai and Hashtnagar maira revenues, which have been somewhat raised.

The subjoined statement shows the result of the proposals for the leading men of Hashtnagar and Yusafzai:—

	leading on and affa.	1	Mapis.		V	VHAT H	AS BE	EN PRO	POSED.	
Name of	or sessi					Resumed	₹.		Uphel d	•
tahsil.	No. of Kháns men in pos enjoyment c	Area.	Mills.	Reve- nue.	Area.	Mills.	Reve- nue.	Area.	Mills.	Reve-
Hashtnagar	14	4,952	23	Rs. 2,783	•••	71	Rs. 140	4,952	151	Rs. 2,643
Yusafzai	11	7,894	•••	4,302	4,636	•••	1,836	3,258	•••	2,466
Total	25	12.846	23	7,085	4,636	71	1,976	7,210	151	5,109

713. Máfis have Máfis granted in consideration of help given at settlement.

also been granted for life to some leading men, in consideration of the help given by them during settlement. These cases were separately reported and submitted according to tahsils.

The final orders of higher authority have still to be obtained for many of the mási registers.

714. The orders of higher authority have still to be obtained on some of the máfi registers. The proposals for resumption, except in the case of lambardárs, have not been carried out by the settlement; this work will have to be done by the Deputy Commissioner.

Statement showing the No. of mans and registers according to tabsils,

715. The máfi registers have nearly all been submitted, and were as follows:-

	DETAIL OI	DETAIL OF NO. OF REGISTERS WITH	STRES WITH	NUMBER OF CA	OF CAMES FOR EACH TAHBIL.	Tarbil	
Description of Registers.	Pesháwar.	Naushahra.	Dogba Daudzaf.	Hashtnagar.	Yumfunf.	Total.	REMARKA
Over 10 acres	L 2	1 47	-8	170	1 724	1,067	
Sanctioned cases over 10 acres in which alterations and modifications have been proposed		- 9	::		7 5	8 F	
Masjid mass	261	106	1 429	- %	1	1,630	
Sanctioned cases in which alterations (& modifications have been proposed.)	18	: :	: :	::	- 7	8 3	
Lambardárs' and Proprietors' inám { Register	200	228	117	136	381	1,061	Peahawar and Yusafrai
Mills	20	::	66.1	48.7	::	88	August 1876.
Khans and Khels {	::	::	: :	~ 83	200	ca 60	
Village servants {	1 295	451	456	660	63	1,508	
Ziárats	• •	::	• •	200 g	80	3 80	
Less than 10 acres	600	87	1460	1 66	1,000	8,818	
Total	7 7,577	619	1,550	1,580	10 2,888	41 8,109	

Procedure adopted in cases where manifolders' heirs had engaged for the land originally held free.

The custom in the district, on the death of a manifolder, to make the assessment of the resumed plot with his heirs; all such cases have been revised; the assessments with the heirs were considered as having been made for the period of settlement.

If any heirs made good their claims to be considered mukarridárs the settlement has been made with them.



MENTION OF OFFICERS.

It remains for me to notice the help I have received in carrying out the work.

LIEUTENANT MONTGOMERY, Assistant Settlement Officer, was appointed to the settlement in February 1873 and remained until 10th December 1874. I am much indebted to him for the care and trouble taken by him in all the work he did. His court was a popular one, owing to his thorough enquires and his knowledge of the Pashto language.

GOPAL DAS.—Was the Senior Extra Assistant Settlement Officer. I have frequently given my opinion of the worth and ability of this officer. His great powers of organization and supervision, with a large experience, enabled him to give great assistance in every detail. Without him I should have found it very difficult to work the settlement. His services. I am happy to see, have been since recognized by the Government.

MUHAMMAD HAYAT KHAN, Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, was transferred to the settlement in September 1871. He was first of all in charge of Yusafzai and Hashtnagar, until Hushtnagar was made over to Lieutenant Montgomery. He exercised a very strict control over his subordinates in Yusafzai, which was a difficult tahsil to manage. I am indebted to him and hope his services also may soon be recognized by the Government.

Of the Superintendents I would specially mention HAKIM RAI; he is most methodical and painstaking. His share of the work in the Peshawar settlement has been very much more than any of the other superintendents'. He has not spared himself, and has been most useful in helping me to complete the final report. I am happy to say his services have been recognized by his appointment as Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, a position he deserved for his work, and for which he is well suited.

CHARANJIT LAL, now an Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, was under me for 3 years, and then transferred to Dera Ismail Khan; he was a clever man and his judicial work was good.

Nur-un-din, Superintendent, was first of all in charge of tahsil Naushera, but after Charanjit Lál's transfer on promotion, was transferred to Pesháwar; owing to his being an old district official, his knowledge of the people was superior to the other superintendents, and this was shown in some of his cases, a great many of which have been before me on appeal. He exercised a careful supervision over his subordinates. I hope ere long he may be promoted to the rank of Extra Assistant Settlement Officer.

ASA NAND, Superintendent, was transferred from the district in January 1873; he was a rapid worker and cleared off a great deal of work which had accumulated previous to his appointment. He was transferred on completion of this settlement to Jhang.

WAZIRZADA MUHAMMAD AKBAR KHAN, now an Extra Assistant Commissioner, was the superintendent in charge of the Hashtnagar tahsil for 4 years. He was quite new to settlement work, but owing to his

long residence in the district and his local knowledge he was of great assistance to me.

GIBITO JAS AND BEG were both promoted during settlement, and have been transferred as Superintendents to the Jhelum settlement, the latter is an intelligent young man and has the making of a good officer if he will only work.

The best of the Deputy Superintendents was Hussen Bakksh; he is a quiet, clever, hard-working man. I saw a great deal of his work towards the conclusion of settlement operations, and have formed my opinion of him from what I saw. He is now the superintendent of the Peshawar Deputy Commissioner's office, and I hope one day he may be promoted to Extra Assistant Commissioner. He would make a very good superintendent of settlement.

In my own office the Head Clerk, Bubu Nikal Chand, has had a great deal of work to do and has given me great assistance in preparing the jagir rolls and final report of the district. The English work has been very heavy.

A very voluminous vernacular report was prepared under the superintendence of Gopál Dás. Extra Assistant Settlement Officer; it will have to be revised by Hákim Rai previous to submission.

Ináams have been given to Nehal Chand, Head Clerk, Hussein Bakhsh, Beli Rám, Sadar-dín, Mapper, Ghulám Rasul and Saráj-ud-dín, historians, for their work in preparing the English and vernacular final reports.

Before concluding I must not forget to thank Captain Warburton, Assistant Commissioner, who towards the conclusion of settlement was placed at my disposal and helped me much in reporting the massi work, and also to express my cordial thanks to Major Ommanney, the Deputy Commissioner, for the assistance and support he has always given.

APPENDIX A.

Memorandum on the climate of Pesháwar.

The cause of the unhealthiness of the climate of Peshawar is, I believe, to be found in the natural configuration of the country; and as this is irremediable, it precludes the hope of any material improvement in the salubrity of its climate being effected by means at our disposal, as I will now endeavour to explain.

The country or valley of Peshawar comprises all that tract of land west of the Indus which is included within the arc of hills circling round from Torbela to Attock.

Holding a more or less central course through this area is the Kábul river on its way to join the Indus at Attock. It is charged with the drainage from the southern slopes of the Hindu Kúsh, and also receives that of the Khaibar and Mohmand hills after debouching on the Pesháwar plain. Further on, at about 25 miles from the hills in the vicinity of Nisatta, and within a short distance of each other on opposite sides, it receives as confluents the Swát and Bárá rivers. The Bárá river joins it on the south, with the drainage from the Tíráh hills, and the Swát river joins it on the north, with the drainage from the extensive highlands of Swát, Bajaur and Dír.

By this disposition of the rivers the area of the valley is divided into three distinct and well defined tracts, viz, (1.)—That between the Swát river and the Indus. (2.)—That between the Swát and Bárá rivers; and (3) that between the Bárá river and the hills forming the southern limits of the valley.

The first of these tracts is high and dry, except along the western shore of the Indus and the border of the Swat river, and is generally open and well ventilated. It comprises the district of Yusafzai and Hashtnagar.

The second, which forms the basin of the Kábul river, is low and marshy, and imperfectly ventilated owing to the obstacle presented by the Khaibar and Mohmand hills. It comprises the districts of Doába Daudzai and Khalíl.

The third tract is high and dry, but very defectively ventilated owing to the course of the hills which terminate in cul-de-sac at the Kohát Pass. It comprises the Mohmand district, and contains the city and cantonments of Pesháwar, which occupy the strip of high ground on the north of the Bárá river, and overlooking the hollow formed by the basin of the Kábul river.

It will thus be seen that the central of these three tracts is merely the basin for the reception and transmission of the whole of the rainage coming from the western highlands, that it lies at much lower 1 1000 10 TOOL THE TIME IN THE TOTAL TO THE STATE OF THE

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The same with the minute and it are the series and it are the series and it are the series and it are the series and it are the series and it are the series and it are the series and it are the series and it are the series and it are the series and it are the series and the series are the series and the series are the series and the series are the s

desired the method reading of the remainder of the Penning of the Landson and the major the first the model of the reading the first the major the read of the ending and the reading the reading of the ending the the the the the present that are presented and expenses the first the transfer reading the first the fir

to the automa mancine in the and try the mesons is always of to the a country one in a security one that in the explanation agrees to be that when the arrange obtains. The explanation agrees to be that when the arrange is like and the step thear, the malaria rises and be explose two patent, but thates a mounty sky and medicine-laden atmosphere is an always that the inhabitance of lucks and luminarial are measuring affected with appears during and I have by weighing and measuring accertained that they are physically inferior to the Khattaks and Tombiais.

Prahamer city and continuents are situated on the edge of the alreaded tend tendering the low marsh lands of Daudrai, and are consequently fully expend to the effects of the malaria rising from it.

This inity removely, a short stay in the locality and frequent change.

APPENDIX B.

PAGE 114 PARA: 17.

Parasháwar, or Pesháwar.

The great city now called Peshawar is first mentioned by Fa-Hian in A. D. 400, under the name of Fo-len-Shah. It is next noticed by Sung-Yun in A. D. 502, at which time the king of Gandhara was at war with the king of Kipin or Kophene, that is Kabul and Ghazní and the surrounding districts. Sung-Yun does not name the city, but he calls it the capital, and his description of its great "stupa" of king Kia-ni-sse-kia, or Kanishka, is quite sufficient to establish its identity. At the period of Hwen Thsang's visit, in A. D. 630, the royal family had become extinct, and the kingdom of Gándhára was a dependency of Kapisa, or Kábul. But the capital which Hwen Theang calls Pu-lu-sha-pu-lo, or Parasháwara, was still a great city of 40 li, or 63 miles, in extent. It is next mentioned by Masudi and Abu Rihan in the 10th and 11th centuries, under the name of Parshawar, and again by Baber, in the 16th century, it is always called by the same name throughout his commentaries. Its present name we owe to Akbar, whose fondness for innovation led him to change the ancient Parasháwar, of which he did not know the meaning, to Peshawar, or the "frontier town." Abul Fazl gives both names.

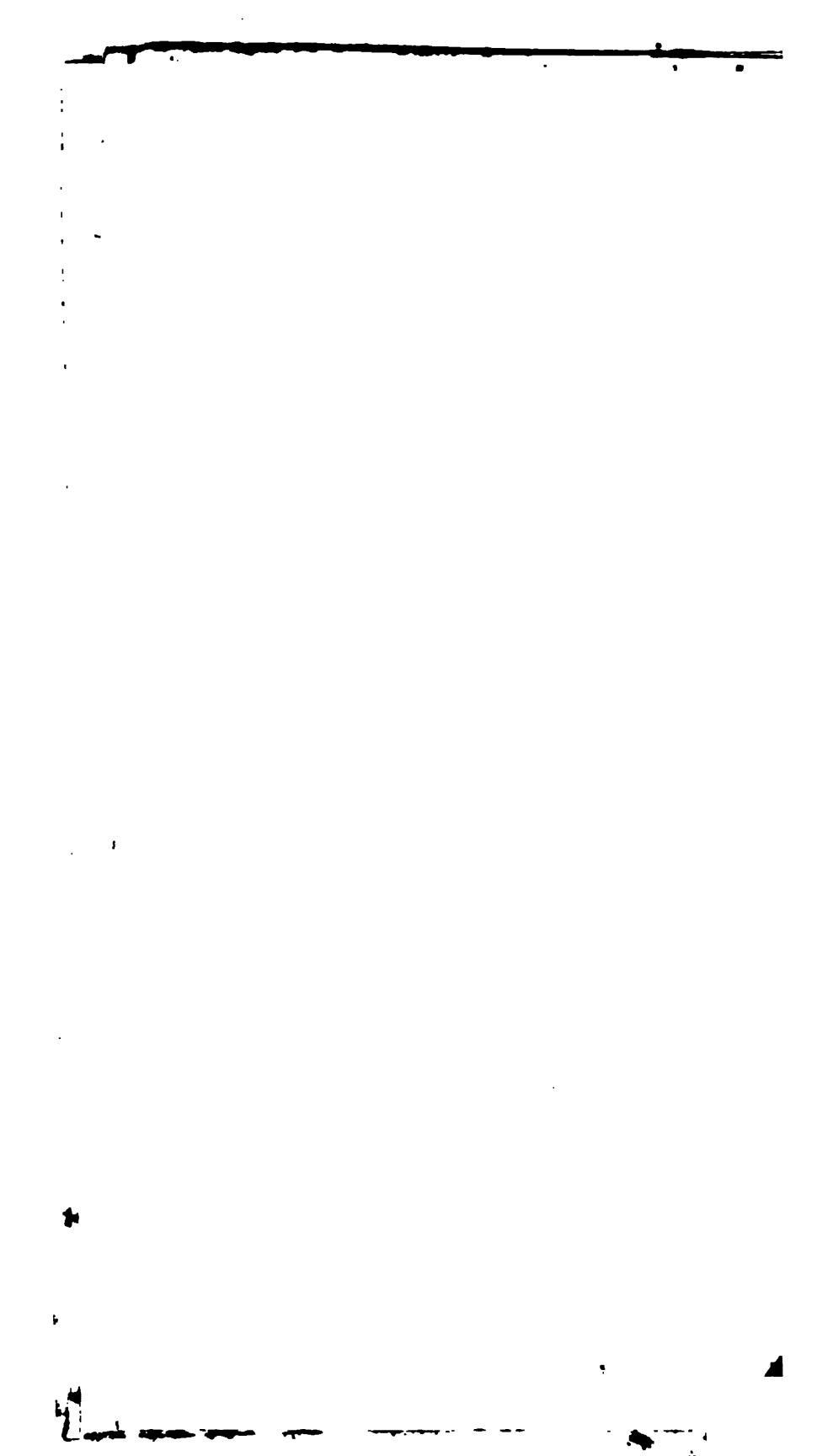
The great object of veneration at Parashawar, in the first centuries of the Christian era, was the begging pot of Buddha, which has already been noticed. Another famous site was the holy pipal tree, at 8 or 9 li, or 1½ mile, to the south-east of the city. The tree was about 100 feet in height, with wide-spreading branches, which, according to the tradition, had formerly given shade to Sakya Buddha when he predicted the future appearance of the great king Kanishka. The tree is not noticed by Fa-Hian, but it is mentioned by Sung-Yun as the Pho-thi, or Bodhi tree, whose "branches spread out on all sides, and whose foliage shuts "out the sight of the sky." Beneath it there were four seated statues of the four previous Buddhas. Sung-Yun further states that the tree was planted by Kanishka over the spot where he had buried a copper vase containing the pearl tissue lattice of the great stupa, which he was afraid might be abstracted from the tope after his death. This same tree would appear to have been seen by the emperor Baber, in A. D. 1505, who describes it as the "stupendous tree" of Begram, which he "immediately rode out to see." It must then have been not less than 1500 years old, and as it is not mentioned in A. D. 1594 by Abul Fazl in his account of the Gar-Katri at Peshawar, I conclude that it had previously disappeared through simple old age and decay.

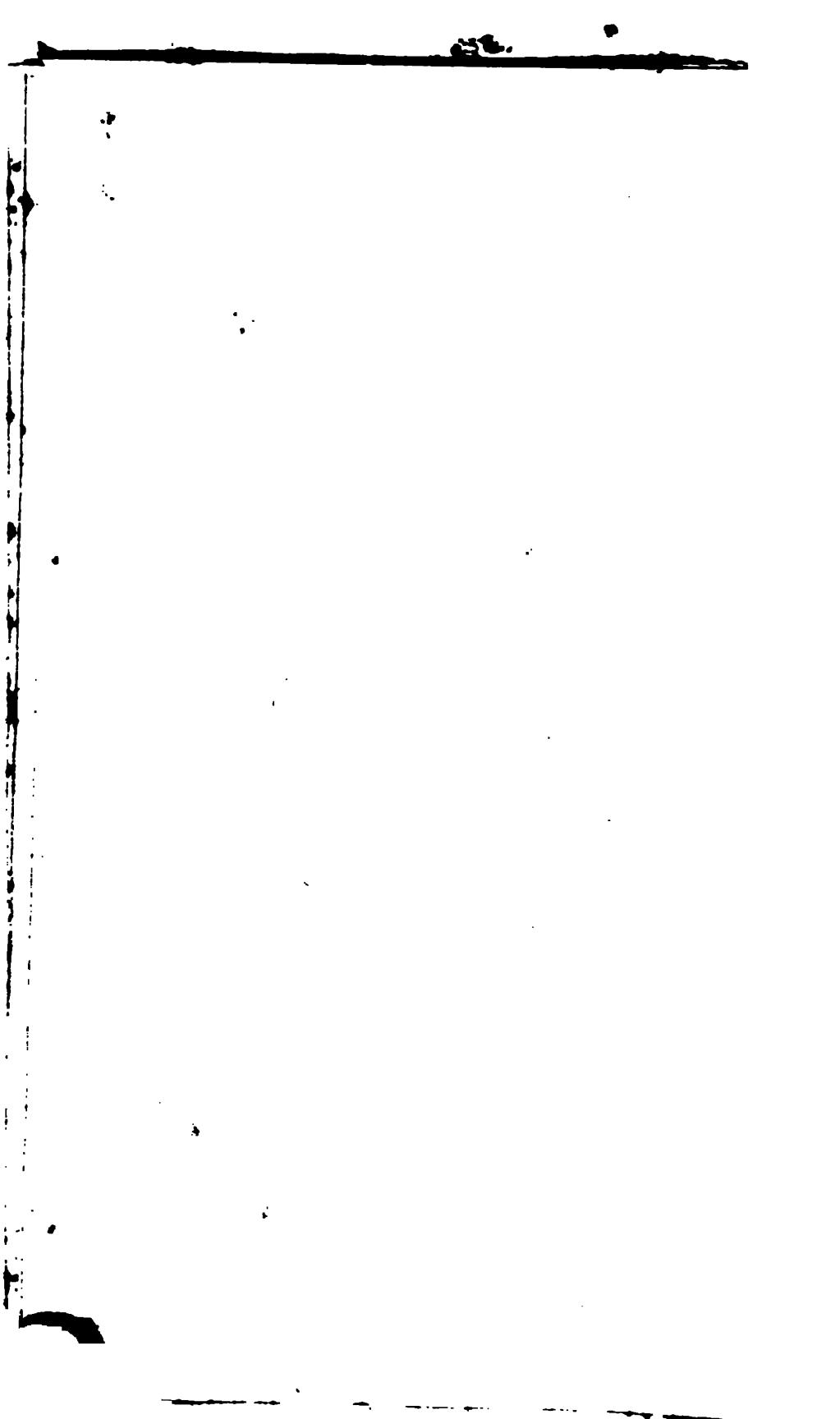
The enormous stupa of Kanishka, which stood close to the holy tree on its south side, is described by all the pilgrims. In A. D. 500 Fa-Hian says that it was about 400 feet high, and "adorned with all manner of precious things," and that fame reported it as superior to all other topes in India. One hundred years later, Sung-Yun declares

that "amongst the topes of western countries this is the first." Lastly in A. D. 630, Hwen Thsang describes it as upwards of 400 feet in height and 1½ li, or just one quarter of a mile, in circumference. It contained a large quantity of the relics of Buddha. No remains of this great stupa now exist.

To the west of the stupa there was an old monastery, also built by Kanishka, which had become celebrated amongst the Buddhists through the fame of Arya-Párswika, Manorhita, and Vasu-bandhu, three of the great leaders and teachers of Buddhism about the beginning of the Christian era. The towers and pavilions of the monastery were two stories in height, but the building was already much ruined at the time of Hwen Thsang's visit. It was, however, inhabited by a small number of monks who professed the "Lesser Vehicle" or exoteric doctrines of Buddhism. It was still flourishing as a place of Buddhist education in the ninth or tenth century, when Vira Deva of Magadha was sent to the "great Vihára of Kanishka, where the best of teachers were to be found, and which was famous for the quietism of its frequenters." I believe that this great monastery was still existing in the times of Baber and Akbar under the name of Gor-Katri, or the Baniyá's house.

The former says—"I had heard of the fame of Gor-Katri, which is one of the holy places of the jogis of the Hindus, who came from great distances, to cut off their hair and shave their beards at this Gor-Katri." Abul Fazl's account is still more brief. Speaking of Peshéwar he says—"Here is a temple, called Gor-Katri, a place of religious resort particularly for jogis." According to Erskine, the grand caravansara of Peshéwar was built on the site of the Gor-Katri.





APPENDICES

TO THE

PESHAWAR SETTLEMENT REPORT.

APPENDIX No. I.

Grammars, and Text Books in Pakkhto published by European Authors. Dictionaries,

Remarks.	Contains a brief account of the supposed origin and History of the Afghans with selected Pakkhto sertences and a vocabulary to support the author's opinion of the Median origin of the race. A work of no value on the subject, but curious as the first published.	Chiefly founded on Klaproths' researches.		Published in the "Journal of Oriental Science."	A supplement was published same yest and further additions in 1846.	Compiled with a view to furnish for the first time specimens of original Pushto composition for the European orientalists.	A second edition appeared in 1864.
Place.	Petersburg	:			Strage		
	St. Peter	Berlin	Calcutta	Gottingen	St. Petersburg	London	Calcutta
Date.	0181	1826	1839	1830	1840	1847	1964
Author.	Julius von Klaproth	Von Eversmann	Captain Leach, Bombay Army.	Ewald	Prof. Bernhard Dorn	Ditto	Captain J. L. Vaughan, Bengal Army.
Title.	Uber die sprache und-den ursprung der Aghnan oder Afghanen.	Journey from Orenburg to Bukhara (in German).	Grammar of the Pakkhto or Afghani language.	Treatise on Afghani or Pakkhto.	Ulber-das Puschtu oder die sprache der Af- ghanen.	A Christomathy of Pushto	A grammar and vocabu- lary of the Pushto
Number.	-	8	ಣ	4	10	•	6

					The title in original is "Uber die sprache der Afghánen (Paxto) I."	Do, do, II,		In 2 Parts; Part I Pakhto-English. Part 11 English-Pakhto.	The title in the original is "Die conjugation des Avghanischen Verbums."		The Government Text Books (copyright).
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Lieutenant H. G. Raverty, Bombay Army.	Captain H. G. Raverty, Bombay Army.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fredk. Muller	Ditto	H. W. Bellew, Assistant Surgeon Bengal Army.	Ditto	Fredk. Muller	Major H. G. Raverty, Bombay Army.	Rev. T. C. Hughes, C. M. S.
A Grammar of Pukhto or Pushto.	Do. (2nd edition)	A Dictionary of Pukhto or Pashto (Pashto and English).	The Gulshan-i-Roh being selections, Prose and Poetical in Pashto.	Selections from the Poetry of the Afghans literal- ly translated.	On Pakhto the Language of the Afghans, Fart I, (in German).	Do. Part II do.	A Grammar of the Pukkhto or Pukshto language.	A Dictionary of the Pukhto or Pakskto language.	On the conjugation of Pakkhto Verbs (in German).	Esops' Fables transla- ted into Pashto.	The Kalid-i-Afghanf, being selections of Pashto Prose and Poetry for the use of students.
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APPENDIX No. I.

Grammars, and Text Books in Pakkhto published by European Authors. Dictionaries,

Remarks.	Contains a brief account of the supposed origin and History of the Afghans with selected Pakkhto sertences and a vocabulary to support the author's opinion of the Median origin of the race. A work of no value on the subject, but curious as the first published,	Chiefly founded on Klaproths' researches.		Published in the "Journal of Oriental Science."	A supplement was published same year and further additions in 1845.	Compiled with a view to furnish for the first time specimens of original Pushto composition for the European orientalists.	A second edition appeared in 1864.
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Place,	St. Petersbu	Berlin	Calcutta	Gottingen	St. Petersbarg	London	Calcutta
6		:	:	•	:	:	:
Date.	1810	1828	1839	1830	1840	1847	1864
Author.	Julius von Klaproth	Von Eversmann	Captain Leach, Bombay Army.	Ewald	Prof. Bernhard Dorn	Ditto	Captain J. L. Vaughan, Bengal Army.
Title.	Uber die sprache und-den ursprung der Aghnan oder Afghanen.	Journey from Orenburg to Bukhará (in German).	Grammar of the Pakkhto or Afghani language.	Trestise on Afghani or Pakkhto.	Ulber-das Puschtu oder die sprache der Afghanen.	A Christomathy of Pushto	A grammar and vocabu- lary of the Pushto language.
Number.	-	89	63	*	10	•	•

		•			The title in original is "Uber die sprache der Afghanen (Paxto) I."	Do, do, II,		In 2 Parts; Part I Pakhto-English. Part 11 English-Pakhto.	The title in the original is "Die conjugation des Avghanischen Verbums."		The Government Text Books (copyright).
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Lieutenant H. G. Raverty, Bombay Army.	Captain H. G. Raverty, Bombay Army.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fredk. Muller	Ditto	H. W. Bellew, Amistant Surgeon Bengal Army.		Fredk, Muller	Major H. G. Raverty, Bombay Army.	Rev. T. C. Hughes, U. M. S.
A Grammar of Pukhto or Pushto.	Do. (2nd edition)	A Dictionary of Pukhto or Pashto (Pashto and English).	The Gulshán-i-Roh being selections, Prose and Poetical in Pashto.	Selections from the Poetry of the Afghans literal- ly translated.	On Pakhto the Language of the Afghana, Fart I, (in German).	Do. Part II do.	A Grammar of the Pukkhto or Pukshto language.	A Dictionary of the Pukhto or Pakette language.	On the conjugation of Pakkhto Verbs (in German).	Æsops' Fables transla- ted into Pashto.	The Kalid-i-Afghaní, being selections of Pashto Prose and Poetry for the use of students.
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APPENDIX No. I.—concluded.

Bemarks.				In Manuscript.	In course of compilation.
Place.	Tubingen				
Date.	1873	1876	1875	:	:
Author.	Dr. Ernest Trumpp	Captain Trevor Chichele Plowden, Bengal Army.	Do.	Do. Do.	Do. Do.
Title.	A Grammar of the Pashto.	A translation into English of the Kalid-t-Afgh-dnt, the Government Text Books, with copious notes.	Idiomatic Pakkhto colloquial sentences Part I.	Do. Part II.	A Grammar and syntax of Pakkhto or the N. Dialect of Afgháns as spoken in British Afghánístán.
Number.	8	22	22	23	24

Christian Works published in Pashto.

								One copy in manuscript.	Do. do.
Calcutta	Do.	London	Peshéwar	Do.	å	O	Ď.	:	:
Rev. Dr. Carey Calcutta		" J. Loenthall	" B. Clark	" J. Tuting	" T. P. Hughes	" T. V. French	" T. P. Hughes	" B. Clark	" T. P. Hughes
1818	1824	1863	1869	1861	1869	1870	1871		•
The Pentateuch	" New Testament	:	Kitáb-da-I baniyat-da Hazrat 'leá,	Reading Book for children	Afghání Jandah	Akdul Naj£t	Darj-i-Marján	The Book of Common Prayer.	The Book of Genesis
	1818 Rev. Dr. Carey Calcutta	The Pentateuch 1818 Rev. Dr. Carey Calcutta "New Testament 1824 ", ", ", "	The Pentateuch 1818 Rev. Dr. Carey Calcutta ,, New Testament 1824 ,, ", ", ", ," 1863 ,, J. Loenthall	The Pentateuch 1818 Rev. Dr. Carey Calcutta ". New Testament 1824 ". New Testament 1863 J. Loenthall Kitáb-da-I baniyat-da 1869 B. Clark	The Pentateuch 1818 Rev. Dr. Carey Calcutta " New Testament 1824 " " " " " New Testament 1863 " J. Loenthall Kitáb-da-I baniyat-da 1869 " B. Clark Beading Book for children 1861 " J. Tuting	The Pentateuch 1818 Bev. Dr. Carey Calcutta " New Testament 1824 " " " " " New Testament 1863 " J. Loenthall Kitáb-da-I baniyat-da 1869 " B. Clark Reading Book for children 1861 " J. Tuting Afghání Jandah 1869 " T. P. Hughes	The Pentateuch 1818 Rev. Dr. Carey Calcutta ". New Testament 1864 ". ". ". ". ". ". New Testament 1863 ". J. Loenthall Kit&b-da-I baniyat-da 1869 ". B. Clark Reading Book for children 1861 ". J. Tuting Afghání Jandah 1869 ". T. P. Hughes Akdul Najít 1870 ". T. V. French	The Pentateuch 1818 Rev. Dr. Carey Calcutta " New Testament 1863 " J. Loenthall Kitáb-da-I baniyat-da 1869 " B. Clark Hatrat 'laf, 1869 " J. Tuting Afghání Jandah 1869 " T. P. Hughes Akdul Najít 1870 " T. V. French Durj-i-Marján 1871 " T. P. Hughes	The Pentateuch 1818 Rev. Dr. Carey Calcutta Calcutta " New Testament 1863 " 1. Loenthall London Kitáb-da-I baniyat-da 1869 " B. Clark Peaháwar Reading Book for children 1861 " J. Tuting Do. Akdul Naját 1870 " T. P. Hughes Do. Durj-i-Marján 1871 " T. P. Hughes Do. The Book of Common " B. Clark The Broge

173

APPENDIX No. III.

List of works in Pakhto, and of works in Persian on the Pakhto language or History. N. B.—" Divoln" = α collection of Odes and Bonnets.

Research.					Translation of the Guife- tan, Translation,	An account of the pre-	
Tanguage, Fakhto or Persian,	Pakkhto,	*					z i s
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Date A. D.	Cir. 1790.	Ot	*	5	Chr. 1676. 9	1	(†) (†) (fr. 1710, 16
30 Tillagolish Anthra	Mohmand			Kbalfl	Khattak (Xhén- sédé).	•-	Flatak Mohmand.
Name of sutbor.	Abdul Hamíd			2 Abdul Kabir	Abdul Kédir (son of Khuab-hal Khán Khatak)	Abdul Karim	Abdul Késim Abdul Rahim
Number.	-		-	64	eQ.	*	400

" Life of Muhammad (a	Extracts ha	an abridgment of the anwarfsubailf.	Translation.			ave bee	Litho- " of the N. E. Afghána.	٠,≍	Tables. This work is embodied in the Kalfdi Af-	grant (vide appendix I.	2		Manu- Pakhto	" Translation from Arabic.	" A theological work	Persian R	graphed. Manu- (1) They are said to be over	Pakhto B	Pod Caronia
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A'asam-i-Kufi	Kalila-wa-Damná		Siár-i-mulla ma'air	Tafair-i-Kurén		Táríkh-i-murassá	Adam Khén wadarkhéní	Ganj-i-Pakhto		Ghal Kází	Jumjuma Bodshah	Tstinsma	Durán	Kasidá Bardá	Makhsani Pakhto or (ul-	agrar). Taskirat-ul-abrár	Miscellaneous pamphlets.	Fawayad-ush-shrist	Dark (d. a.). Danka
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A£	4 P4			-			_◀			⋖				A	4			4	

APPENDIX No. III.—continued.

Rekare			Grammatical work on Pakhto,			Very rare.		This author was converted to Islam but seath relate	ned,	Reputing works against
Tongnesse Peksborov Pernies	€	3	Porsian	£	Pakhto	=	=	=	=	:
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Pross or Pockry.	8	Pootry	Fross	3	Prose	Poetry	=	Poetry	2	Prose
No, and name of work.	Kitch-!-Akhund Zedch	Díwfa	Aja-ib-ul Lughat	Kaft Dilbar	Translation of Onlistan	Diwfa	Diwkn-k-Hijri	Díwán	Translation of Jami's Majnun-wa-Lalli,	Khate-ul-Bayén
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Date A. D.	9	3	1808	ε	ε	Cir. 1550	Cir. 1685	1761	€	1660
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N of Author.	Akhind Zédéh	Alf Ehfn	Allahyar Ehfen	Amkrat	Amfr Mahammad	Arzani (Malla)	Asbraf Khán alias Hijrat (son of Khushál Khan Khattak,	Bâbû Jûn	Bai Khán	Bi yield
Mamber.	22	16	17	18	13	20	E .	57	63	a

		Theological translation from Arabic.	A Ballad.		A concise History of the Afghan					Theological				History of Hassan and Hussain.
	Pakkhto		2		Persian	Pakkhto	:	:	•	^ .			Pakkhto	6 6
	Manu- script.	.	Litho- graphed.	Manu- script.	•	Manu- script,	•	2	•	Litho-	graphed. Manu- script.		Manu- script.	2 2
	Poetry	Prose	Poetry	Prose	*	Poetry	:	:					Poetry	Prose
	Díwán	Muntakhab-ul-akáyad	Shabzádá Bahrám	Adam Khán-wa-Durkhání	Risálá-i-ansáb-i-afágliiná	Kasáyad	Díwán	:	Mír Amzá	Narnámá	Fugitivedes	(3)	Badar-i-jamál	Saif-nl-Mulûk Jang n á má
	46	47	48	49	20	51	23	53	19	50	26	-	22	8 G G
fore 1600 A. D.	Cir.1760		8	Cir 1750	1803	(3)	3	3		(3)		3	8	
	Khattak		Minstral	€	(1)	Orakzai	Yusafzai	8	:	(3)		3	Minstral	
	26 Dádín Mulla		27 Fayáz	28 Fakhr-ud-dín Sáhibzádá	29 Faríd-ud-dín Ahmad	30 Fatteh Alí Khán	31 Fatteh Khán	32 Fázil	33 Fazl-i-Ahmad	34 Ghulam (? Jan Muham-		35 Ghulsm Kkdir	36 Ghulám Muhammad	

APPENDIX No. III.—continued.

Bundara			A Grammar and Dictions ary of Pakklito.	"A dalgent empiry into the History of the Afghán" . Dora).					A Pakkhto Grammar,	Very rare, if met entime
otdåer, Pakhto ov Pertina.		\$	Parulan	2	2	2	I	Pakkhto	Persian Pakkhto	:
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Prose or Postry.	Poetry	ក្ខ័	Pro	2	€	Postry	2	Poetry	Prose	Prose
No, and name of work.	Odes	Divide	Riyfe-ul-Mubabbat	Ebulamet-ul-Anoth	Gul-i-Sanobar	D(wfn	Diwin	Jumjumah Boltán	Raw sid Afghani Nimb-i-Afghani Stadat Nama	Elatory of the Yusafani
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Nationality of Au-	Khattak Khánaádá, Cir. 1670	Báyassi	Hindus-		ε	Yonaftei	Pakil	€	Kandbárí	Saddorai
Name of Author.	Gohar Khán, son of Khush- hál Khán Khattak.	Hafts Harrat Shah	Hafir Muhabbat Khân	Haffe Rahmat bin Shifh Alam.	Enidar Ebán	Racrat Shah	Hussain (Maulawi)	Imám-ud-día	lemail Miras	Kajd (or Ghajt) Khán
								\$		

:	_		Poetry	£	*	
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	\$	Dartar Namé	9	z.	z	On the different modes of
	≅	81 Díwán	Postry	Litho	r	Lithographed at Perbawar
	80	Farakh Namé	€	Manu- Manu- ecript.	=	THE CLESS COOK
	23	Faral Namé	€	Manu- ecript.	=	A dispute between the sword and pen.
	*	Hadayá	Prose	2	2	Theological translation from Arabic
	120	Kuliyst	Poetry	E.		
	60	Biyar-ul-Hakikat	8	2	ı	
	82	Rabsil-yst	Poetry	2	£	
	28	Shahab-i-Tib or Sahat-ud- dín	8	Manus	Pakkhto	A trestise on medicine.

Language— Language— Language— Pakhto or Persian	Mann- Pakhto A Poetess.					" Rarc.	" _ Do.	Mann- Pakkhto	script.				Litho- Pakkhto Theological.
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Prose or Poetry.	Poetry	2		•	.	=	2	Poetry	\$				Poetry
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Name of Author.	Begam-i-Khushhál Khán (wife of 52)	Khauájá Muhammad	Latár	Mahín	Mazullah	Mihr Alí	Mihr Sháb	Mirza Khán	Muhammadi	Muhammad Mustajeb Khán (Nawab)	Mukhlis	Mustamand	Nijabat
Number.	53	40	22	92	29	89	20	8	61	29	63	79	50

				History of Hassan and Hussain.	History of Afghanistan to Ahmad Shah's time.		Translation from Arabic.	Translation from Persian.		Very rare, if not extinct.		On Pakhto verbs. Theological.	Translation from Persian.	
	•		.	\$	Persian	Pakkhto	.	5 2	•	\$.	Persian Pakkhto Pakkhto	* * *	
	Manu-		•	Litho-	Printed	Manu-		5 5	•	£	•	" Manu-		
	6	5	x	•	•	:	•	6 6	(3)	Prosc	•	" Prosc	Poetry Prose Poetry	
(3)	Díwán	Adam Khán wa Durkhání Dil-i-sahai	Díwán	Jang-Nams	Nasb Nam á Afghá ní	Díwán	Kasidá Bardá	Díwán Majnún wa Laila	Taras namá-i-Kábil	History of the Yusafzais and their conquests in Peshawar and Yusafzai.as well as the division of the lands, plain, of the tribe, hill, &c.	Isrár-ul Arifn	Amad nam é Afghání Dakáik-ul-Akhbar Kissa-é-Saudágar	Miraz Namá Sírat-i-Gauhar Saif-ul-Mulúk	? Díwán
	97	866	100	101	102	103	104	105 106	107	108	109	110	113 114 116	
8	€	Cir 1650	3	Cir. 1750	1811	(3)		Cir. 1650	•	Cir. 1430	3	3	(2)	Probably prior to 1600A. D.
Khattak	Kandahri	Khattak Khánzád á.	(2)	(2)	Isfahaní	Jellabadí		Khattak Khanzádá	Mahmand	Yusafzai	3	6	8	(3)
Nasrat Khén	Pír Muhammad	Sadr Khán (son of Kush- hál Khán)	Sahib Sháh	Saiad Hussain	Saisd Muhammad	Sháh Sarf		Sikandar Khán (son of Khushhál Khán Khattak)	Sháh Nawáz Khán	Shekh Malí	Sher Muhammad	Unknown Authors	Wali Muhammad	Wásil
	29	89	69	70	11	72		73	74	72	92	77	78	7.0

air

APPENDIX E. List of Border Villages of the Peshtwar District.

No.	Name of Tab	- G	No. Name of Tahell Name of Tappa.		Village.		Measurements where carried to.	ore certied	ġ	REMARKS.	
=	Peshiwar	1	Khalft	٠.	Maira Mushtatka	1	To foot of hill	1	:	This boundary line has not been finally	been finally
91	Do.	-	До,		Garhi Chandán	;	Ditto	:	i	Ditto ditto	°04
P)	Do.	:	Do		Hardo Panámcherí	ŧ	To watershod	:	i	Ditto ditto.	t 0,
- H	Do.	i	Do.		Kafurdheri	i	To foot of bill	:	ŧ	Ditto	to,
10	Do.	:	Do.	Sufaid Bang	d Bang	:	Ditto	*	:	Ditto	to,
9	Do.	:	Do		Hardo Shahi	:	Ditto	;	E	Ditto	to,
Page	Do.	:	Do,		Reggi Lalam	i	Towards the hill	*	:	Ditto ditto,	to,
00	Do	i	Do		Malkindher	:	To foot of hill	:	Ī	No dispute at the time of measurement.	mentement.
Ch	Do.	÷	Do.		Tehkál Bála	i	Towards the hill	:	ŧ	No dispute at the time of measurement,	surement,
9	Do.	- 1	Mohmand	Achir	Achinf Bala	1	Ditto	:	÷	Ditto ditto.	to.
Ξ	Da,	:	Do,		Do. Payán	÷	Ditto	:	;	Ditto ditto.	to,
64	Do,	i	Do	Sangt	P	ī	Ditto	:	:	Ditto ditto.	to,
873 474	Do.	÷	До	Shekhan.	pķn	:	Ditto	:	÷	Ditto.	to,
2	Do	î	Do	Hustara!	Arral	:	To foot of hill	:	:	Ditto disto.	ţo,
100	Do.	:	Во		Manho Patki	:	Towards the hill	:	1	No dispute at the sime of measurement.	Aufengan b.
7	Do		Do	Behlolsel	plant		Ditte	:	_	25166a alitto.	la,

	Gárbi Jani		Yusaf Khel	Asá Khel	Garhi Shamshattú	Dág Ismail Khel	
	:	•	:	•	•	•	
	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	To watershed	
	•	•	•	•	•	:	
adjusted; it is behind the survey.	Ditto	Ditto	This boundary line has not been finally	This boundary line has not been finally	Ditto	This boundary line has not been finally adjusted.	
survey.	ditto.	ditto.	s not been finally	not been finally	ditto.	s not been finally	

The other 21 villages adjoin the Kohát district. The question of boundary line was referred in my No. 191 dated 12th March 1874 and sanctioned by Secretary to Financial Commissioner's No. S-755 dated 9th February 1876.

This boundary line has not been finally	Ditto	This boundary line has not been finally	No dispute at the time of measurement.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	Ditto ditto.	No dispute at the time of measurement.		tied. it is in advance of the survey Ditto	Ditto ditto.
. :	:	•	•	•	•	•	•	hill	stershed, on R	aary on the plan not settled. o foot of hill	•
To foot of hill	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Towards the hill	On N. near watershed, on E. boun-	To toot of hill	. Å
:	:	:	•	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Kattozai	Sadr Garhi	Mátta Moghal Khel	Panj Pao	Shabqadr	Qilla Shahbeg	Bels Mahmandan	Zormandi	Hari Ohand	Bahrámdheri	Banda Defindi	Palli Nusratzai
•	:	•	•	•	•	:	•	JE	•	•	•
Dogba	ద్ద	%	క్ష	ద	Š	දු	Do.	Hashtnagar	Š	Do.	ğ
7						•	<u>.</u>	agar	•	•	
6 Daudz	Š.	Ď.	Š	ප්	Ğ	Å	Ă	B			
25 Doabs Dandran Dosba	ద్ద	Do.	ద్ద	D	<u>දූ</u>	<u>å</u>	Ă	Hashtnags	Ġ.	å	Š.

APPENDIX E-concluded.

No.	Name of Tahsil. Name of Tappa.	îl. Name of	f Tappa.	Village	<u> </u>	Measurements where carried to.	ied to.	REMARKA
					<u> </u> 			
37	Hnshtnagar	Hashtnagar	agar	Palli Barrahzai	<u></u>	To foot of hill	:	No dispute at the time of measurement;
38	Do	Do.	:	Tangi Barrahzai		Do	:	Ditto
39	Do	Do.	•	Abazai	•	Do	:	
40	Yusafzai	Baczai	:	Surkhábi		atian.	nani Sir.	No dispute at the time of measurement.
41	Do.	Do.		Bazar	-	To watershod of Aman Kot hills,	Not mile,	This boundary line was agreed to by both
42	Do	Do.	•	Landi	:	Do. Kamardarrah hill	rah hill	parties. No dispute at the time of measurement.
43	Do	Do.	•	Brengan	:	Do. Bakrai hill	:	Ditto ditto.
44	Do	Do.	:	Beroch	- 	Towards the hill	:	This boundary line has not been finally
45	Do	Do.	:	Pírsaí .		To watershed	:	adjusted. This boundary line was agreed to by both
46	Do.	.	•	Babozai		To watershed	:	parities. No dispute at the time of measurement.
47	Do	. Do.	:	Sangso.		До	:	Ditto.
48	Do	. Do.	•	Kuhi Barmol	:	Do	•	Ditto ditto,
49	Do.	Do.	•	Ghazi Babs	<u> </u>	On East watershed, and on Wost	Wort	Ditto.
20	Do	Do.	:	Qasmai		noundary on the plain not settled To watershed	sottled	Ditto ditto.
61	Do	Do.	•	Sarobi	<u> </u>		Z.	This koundary line has been finally as
29	Do.	Do.	:	Kharki	<u> </u>	Doundary on the pinin not settled To watershed	settled	_
ន្ន	Do	Do.	:	Kalu			1	This boundary line was agreed to by both parties.

49	Yusafzai	•==	Baezai	•	Lund Khar	:	Towards the hill	•	This boundary line was finally settled by
13	Do.	•	Do.	:	Shergarh	:	Do	•	This boundary line has been finally ad-
99	D o.	:	ϰ.	:	Qutabgarh	:	D o	•	No dispute at the time of measurement.
22	Utman	Bolak	Utman	Nama	Kiyarah	:	To watershed	:	This boundary line has not been finally
89	Do.	:	Do.	•	Bara	:	Do	:	Ditto ditto.
69	Do.	•	Do.	•	Pihur	:	До	:	No dispute at the time of measurement.
99	Do.	:	Do.	•	Topi	:	On E. and N. watershed as	and on	This boundary line was agreed to hy both
61	Do.	:	Do.	•	Maini	:	the hill.	:	Ditto ditto.
62	Do.	•	ϰ.	•	Babini	:	Do	:	Ditto ditto.
63	Utman	Bolak	Utman Nama	Nama	Panjman	:	To watershed	•	This boundary line has not been finally
3	Š	•	ņ	•	Boka	;	Towards the hill	:	This boundary line was agreed to by both
55	Do.	:	°°	•	Bam Khel	i	To watershed of Boka Kandar hill.	ar bill.	No dispute at the time of measurement.
99	Do.	:	ğ	•	Manerí Payán	;	Do. Darsang hill	:	This boundary line has not been finally
29	Do.	•	Š	•	Salem Khan	:	Towards the hill	•	Ditto ditto.
89	ğ	;	%	•	Ahad Khán	:	Ditto	•	Ditto ditto.
69	ğ	•	Do.	•	Shekh Janán	:	Ditto	:	No dispute made at the time of measure-
20	Do.	•	D°		án Kot	Mah-	To Uch Khwar	;	Ditto ditto.
11	Do.	•	Do.	•	Amén Kot Khiszarzai	:	To watershed	•	Ditto ditto.
22	Do.	:	Do.	•	Do. Mahmudzai.	ii.	Ditto	:	Ditto ditto.
73	Do.	•	Do.	•	Bihi	:	Ditto	•	Ditto ditto.
7.2	Do.	•	Do.	•	Nariaji	:	Ditte	•	Ditto ditto.
75	Do.		Do.		Sherdarrah	•	Ditto	:	Ditto ditto.

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FORI

General Abstract of area, resources, jamas, and mis

	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
_		sred.		NUMBER OF MAHALS,				SECTION IAMA B				
		ment com						Total Arca,		HAI OF		
Serial Number.	Name of Talisil.	Former and Present Statement compared.		Khálsa.	Khilss and Shared.	Jögir.	Total.		Wasto,	Revenue Assigned,	Total unsammed.	
1	Pesháwar =	Former		85	30	29	144	1,03,499	18,813	11,323	20,11	
•	Callenat o I	Present	***	76	53	26	155	2,38, 916	56,524	6,130	62,67	
2	Naushahra {	Former		99	6	3	108	1,12,782	32,447	2,847	25,29	
Ĭ.	(Present	***	107	15	3	125	3,51,126	1,50,507	4,599	1,33,30	
3	Deaba Dandzai, <	Former		130	15	9	154	80,630	11,225	6,560	17,78	
J		Present	•••	138	12	9	169	1,16,463	20,940	5,072	26,01	
4	Hashtneggar	Former		40	2		42			** *	-	
•		Present		59	5	9	73	1,94,035	26,198	12,646	38,84	
Б	Yusafsai	Former		86	6	8	97				***	
	I (1881E81	Present		97	9	6	112	4,04,372	91,846	48,976	1,40,80	
	***** (Former	***	90	2	5	97	***	***	***		
6	Utmán Bolák {	Present		94	2	5	101	2,97,633	69,879	18,021	87,10	
		Former	\neg	530	61	51	642					
	TOTAL	Present		571	96	58		16,02,545	4,15,954	95,464	a,11,41	

A.
in the several Tahsils of Pesháwar District.

-									
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
						·			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

ARRANGED FOR ASSESSMENT IN ACRES.

			MAL	QUZARI	OR ASS	ESSED.						
		CULTIVATED.										
		gation	Wa	th artificu	al irrigat	ion.	unfani).	ež.	rateil			
<u>.</u>		iralirri).			Abs		ed (Je	Total Culturable,	Cultivated low.			
Culturable.	Fallow.	With natural irrigation (Silabi).	Chahi,	Single Crop.	Double Crop.	Total.	Unirrigated (Baréni).		Total of Cu			
22,224	2,904		1,087	10,022	25,966	41,985	5,160	48,235	51,139			
62,302	9,980	2,651	1,011	24,957	28,482	53,439	26,569	83,870	93,850			
34,504	2,219	1,016	5,298	1,516	4,643	6,159	28,292	40,765	42,984			
1,01815	3,368	8,473	8,836	436	2,818	3,254	67,184	87,747	91,115			
13,569	1,589			2,373	41,634	44,007	3,680	47,687	49,276			
23,194	6,721	165	***	23,816	3 0,337	54,168	6,218	60,536	67,257			
	1		411	100	,,,	*	1+4	100				
41,531	3,620	2,174	436	1,839	14,733	16,572	90,858	1,10,040	1,13,060			
								***	444			
32,819	5,870	4,658	4,820	•••	162	162	2,15,191	2,24,831	2,30,701			
***		410			***		***		***			
\$5,952	4,643	335	9,177	•••	237	237	1,59,389	1,69,138	1,73,781			
			*11		,				+4+			
3,20,763	34,202	18,666	24,280	51,048	76,769	1,27,817	5,65,109	7,36,162	7,70,364			

	·		22	23	24	ne '	26	Log	مم ا	_
_		 -	-	23	29	25	26	21	28	12
		To age				\$	ECTION I	1.—1	RESO	UNCE
		tement com	ARE	A IN ACRES	2 GIAER LYOE ON	PERCENTAG PRODUCE AI GED IN CLA SEE FORK				
Serial Number.	Name of Tahsil.	Former and Present Statement compared.	Manured,	Irrigated.	Zabti,	Ricc.	Tenants not having right of occupancy.	I,	п.	ш
1	Posháwar {	Barrana	5,86	43,075 84 p. c. 57,183 c. 61 p. c.	7.288		21,384 42 p. c 40,086 42 p. c.		68	3
2	Naushahra {	Former .		11,467 27 p. c. 12,090 13 p. c.	2,853	***	6,068 14 p. c. 16,360 20 p. c.		 81	 2
3	Doaba Daudzai, {	Former .		44,007 89 p. c.	10,363		14,556 30 p c,	 21	 68	
4	Hashtnaggar {	D		17,008	5,632	1,748	57,608	 6	86	***
8	Yusafzai {	D	8,97			2 p. c.	- 82,492	 1	87	
6	Utmán Bolák {		2 p				20 p. c.			
		Present ,	3,63 2 p. c		3,638 2 p c.	8	34,183 19 p. s.	3	76	14
	TOTAL {				00 701	10.010				***
		Present .	13,67 2 p. c			10,819 1 p. c.	2,64,358 86 p. c.	5	83	(

1-Continued.

31	32	83	34	35	36	87	38	39

APABILITIES CONSIDERED IN DIFFERENT ASPECTS.

Wells,					om.	POPULATION.				CATTLE.							
		use.	In		reve-	culti-		7	pe	rage	are	Бет	Num	hend	jo p		
·			214.		varioninciading cultiva- tion of land the reve- nue of which is assigned	Per square mile of culti-	널		h 18 246-	ing cultivation of	- include	b is as-	lough, including ploughs used on and the researce	Entire number of head of cattle.	of bead attle,		
Out of use,	New,	Jhaláre.	Dhinglia.	Wells,	tion of l	Per squar	Number of,	signed.	of which	ing culti	Rigned.	of which	Flough, including ploughs used on long the meeting	Entire nu. of cattle.	Number of plough cattle.		
		19) 2	130	1,524		1,44,014	1			2			49,253	17,051		
11	***	29	71		866	1	1,34,040	1			2			54,110	16,901		
	1																
57	9				452	1	64,876			***	2			56,328	15,679		
120	200		L		983	1	64,736	17			2			60,032	15,504		
***	441				719	5	62,686	Б			2			49,699	14,719		
4	***				860		57,469	8			2			45,729	15,688		
***	844		441-		***		100		1	m4 :		11.					
27	24		3	12	290		5 2,973	1			2			27,173	12,066		
++-	111		***						4	1 4		. 4	.,		***		
52	875		l	83:	192	1	70,628	1			2			40,224	20,462		
		1	***				***			***				141	***		
40	1,326		3	1,510	815		94,723	1			2			67,330	28,206		
		_				L		_			_ _						
***			***				•••			***		**	4.	***	***		
251	1,927			3,781	351		4,74,575	4			2			2,94,598	1,08,727		

FOH!

	1	I			1	1	
l			40	41	42	43	4
		mpared				\$ 8	CTIM
		ement ec				WATER	CAPACIT
	Name of Tahail.	nt Stat	all in in- previous		Water from.	nell,	
Serial Number.		Former and Present Statement compared.	Average rain-fall in in- ches for 5 previous years.	Average depth of wells in feet to the water.	Average cost of construction a well.	No . of yoke of oxen required per well.	Area one well can treigate in a year.
1	Pesháwar {	Former Present		Well 29 Jhalar 6	Pakka 200 Rs. Kacha 30		
2	Naushahra {	Former Present		30 feet 22 ,,	Jhalár 16 221 Ra	3	1
3	Doaba Daudzai {	Former		444		***	-
4	Hashtnaggar {	Former Present	12 inches teths.	28 feet	 140 Ra.	2	1 I
8	Yusafzai {	Former Present	12 inc	 27 fect	 117 Rs.	2	440
6	Utmán Bolák {	Former		 23 feet	 195 Ra.	2	***
	TOTAL {	Former		26 feet	, 175 Rs,	3	***

.—Continued.

45	46	4	7	48	49	50	51	52	53
.—Conclu	ded.				SECTION	III.—SUMN Jan	MARY AND I	LAST SETTI ED.	EMENT
OR EXPANS	sion.		Miti	LS.	.906.	Sambat	t Sambat	Sambat	Sambat
uncultivated ntage of area ed to total	head of				Sambat 19	Settlement	Scttlement	Settlement	Settlement Sambat
Total area uncultivand and percentage of uncultivated to tarea.	Average per cattle.	T. 1. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2.	Distiss.	Msn.	Sikh's Jamma' Sambat 1906.	1st Summary 1907.	2nd Summary 1908.	3rd Summary 1909.	4th Summary 1912,
48,649		1	130	135	3,71,839	3,37,90 9	3,15,321	3,04, 682	2,74,475
49 p. c. 1.38,916 58 p. c.		3	157	92	•••	•••	•••	•••	
66,951 59 p. c.		1 .	••	•••	1,22,515	99,656	93,060	83,273	86,249
2,56,738 73 p. c.		4 .	••		•••	•••	***	•••	•••
24,794 69 p. c.		1	65	121	2,12,128	1,93,046	1,87,284	1,67,179	1,60,739
44,309 38 p. c.]	1	62	109	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
•••	•••		••	•••	1,48,200	1,27,255	1,12,742	1,11,879	1,10,185
67,729 35 p. c.		2	1	189	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
•••	••••	.		•••	54,508	57,991	46,448	40,715	55,94 2
1.24,695 31 p. c.		3	2 5	2	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••.
•••	•••	.	••	•••	95,581	97,220	98,137	91,356	92, 593
1,05,831 36 p. c.		2	66	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
					10,04,771	9,13,077	8,52,992	7,99,084	7,80,183
7,38,218 46 p. c.	,	3	311	392	•••		•••	•••	•••

							,			
	1		64	53	56	87	83	59	6	
		pared.			SEC1	LIOA III'-	-Conclud	ed.		
		ement com		Kist	IDAKDI	JAMA.		RATE ON CULIN TION.		
Serial Number,	Name of Tabail.	Former and Present Statement compared.	Khálas,	Jagür,	lnf	Total and rate per acre on cultivation.	Persontage of reduction on Sikh's Jama.	On Sikb's Jame,	On 415 Summary Section	
1	Peshhwar	Former	1,92,608	52,922	9,065	2,64,595 8 4 5		711 3	Ba 3.	
2	Nausbahra {	Former	70,816	2,710 	2,344	75,870 1 13 9	38 1 2	3 0 1	2 :	
8	Doába Dáudzaí {	Former	1,47,978	10,139	30 0	1,57,817 9 4 11	25 9 8	4 7 3	2 5	
4	Hashinaggar {	Former Present	87,100	2,310	2,027	91,437 0 13 4	38 4 10	1 5 7	1 4	
Б	Yusafzái {	Former Present	50,774	8,730	100	54,604 0 3 11	*** ***	0 3 11	0	
б	Utmán Bolák {	Former Present	66,744	3,980	***	90,724 0 8 7	5 1 3	0 9 1	0	
	TOTAL }	Former	6,35,420	75,791	13,836	7,25 047 0 15 9	27 13 5	1 511	1	

.—continued.

. — —								
	 ,		_ 					
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69

SECTION IV.—PROPOSED JAMA WORKED OUT FROM RATES AND ESTIMATES.

RATES ADOPTED IN ASSESSMENT. IRRIGATED. Per well or Dhingli. Abí. Double Crop. Single Crop. Culturable Chahi. SEE DETAILED STATEMENTS A.

=				-	70	71		i ~				
			ured.				72	SECTION				
			ement com		Estimates adopted.							
Scrial Number.	Name of Tala	Former and Present Statement compared		Tahulldír's opinion.	Plough Estimate.	Produce Estimate.	Royonue Rate.					
1	Pesháwar	j	Former Present	•••	 2,63,878	 2,61,424	 2,99,665	2,5;				
2	Naushahra	{	Former Present	•••	 79, 730	 82, 23 3	 1,33,534	 7				
3	Doaba Daudzai	{	Former Present	•••	 1,95,311	 2,08,265	•••	 2,1				
4	Hashtnagg ar	{	Former Present	•••	 1,12,599	 1,15,790	1,21,875	 1,1				
8	Yusafzai	{	Former Present	•••	 70,309	 81,793	~ 84,795	 {				
6	Utmán Bolák	{	Former Present	•••	 1,05,488	 1,16,513	 1,30,550	 1,:				
	TOTAL	{	Former Present	•••	 8,27,315	 8,66,018	9,93,437	 8,·				

axvii

-concluded.

		7	All .			7	5	
		CALLY :	FIXED W		TES ON	Diffe	Benck.	
	Recore	rable.				P. C.	2	Remaurs,
Khulsa	Jagir	Inám.	Total,	Remission.	Total,	Decrease and P.	Increase and P.	
	***	,		***		111	1,1	Malifi Revenue.
8,821	33,556	2,921	2,45,298	11,136	2,56,434 3 1 0	***	1,839 0 11 2	23,298,
			***	414	111			***
38,88	3,121	1,853	73,860	216		1,300 2 6 0		4,199.
		***	***		***	1+4		484
7.688	12,001	1,665	1,82,254	9,161	1,91,415 3 2 7	***	33,988 21 4 7	17,793,
	***		***			**1		8++
7,392	4,420	162	1,01,974	7,377	1,09,351 0 13 10		17,914 19 9 5	22,353.
-	***					***		**
50.776	4,157		61,933	6,742	71,675 0 & 1		17,071 31 4 4	11,851.
					***	***	***	***
7, 253	4,112	198	1,01,563	5,453	1,07,018 0 10 2		10,294 17 15 4	11,917.
,						***		r++
30,816	R2,267	6,799	7,69,682	40,081	8,09,963 1 1 7		84,916 11 11 4	1,31,440.

FORM

Classified Statement of

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	1:
		with ri	ants ght of pancy.	havir	nts not ng right supancy.	in cae b.	in kimi.	cultivated	3	IN)F
Name of Talisil.		Cash rents.	Rents in kind.	Cash rents.	Rents in kind.	Total of tenants paying in cash.	Total of Tenants paying in kind.	Percentage of total cu area held by Tenanta.	venue I	At Revenue Rates plus Malikana.	At a consolidated Reve-
ha- rr.	No. of holdings.	507	562	1,011	6,229	1,518	6,791	•••	955	496	57
Pesha- war.	Area.	3,259	11,856	2.745	34,306	6,004	46,162	42	1,588	3,279	1,137
au- hra.	No. of holdings	524	205	614	2,105	1,138	2,310	•••	645	479	14
Ne sha	Area.	6,676	3,305	4,064	14,296	10,740	17,601	31	5,618	5,075	47
rba dzai.	No. of holdings.	1,354	515	1.075	5,776	2,429	6,291	•••	1,401	962	64
Donba Daudzai	Area.	7,988	3,402	2,278	29,348	10,266	32,750	71	2,654	7,266	316
Hasht-	No. of holdings.	330	5 3	271	5,039	601	5,092		426	170	5
Hasht- naggar.	Area.	1,515	285	765	56,843	2,280	57,128	51	1,582	694	4
lan.	No. of holdings.	910	40	2,395	2,463	3.305	2,503	•••	1,281	1,511	513
Mardan.	Area.	24,253	1,103	46,098	36,394	70,351	37,497	49	26,103	34,181	10,067
ak.	No. of holdings.	1,192	718	3,122	4,470	4,314	5,218	•••	1,900	2,239	173
Utman Bolak.	Area,	12,722	2,130	16,184	20,338	29,536	22,468	3 2	13,957	14,226	1.333
Jal.	No. of holdings.	4,817	2.123	8,488	26,082	13,305	28,205	•••	6,608	5,857	840
Total	Area.	56,413	22,081	72.764	1,91,525	[29,177	2,13,606	29	51,502	64,721	12,954

xxix

nants' holdings Pesháwar District.

13 (14 18	5 16 17	18 19 20	21 22	23	24 25

PAYMENT OF RENT FOUND TO EXIST :-

CAS	Ff.						IN E	ND,				
de pero Walika Hece		Kamus' Fees	Share	of gra	n takei	a by pro	prietur	s ofter	dødneti	on of K	iencins",	fecs.—
Highest.	Lowest.	Rate of Kami	11	ร็จ 	il i	i i	e ;	5)·	•	ÎT	77	3
4.7		7.5		***	***	1			***	113	414	588
)0 Rs.	1 R.	5 to 74 Mils.			***				4	251	7,438	12,010
5 Rs.	5 Rs.	3 to 19 Mds.		***	.,,	***			,			,
		3 t	, !	***	***					•••	,,,	
) Rs.	21 Rs.	6 to 73 Mds.	<u>.</u>		100							
-		6 to	***							***	***	
) Rs.	10 Rs.	10 to 20 Mds,		***			***	141	***	•••		***
		10 1		***					P44	194		
) R9.	4 Rs.	5 to 71 Mas.										`
		5 t						***	***			
5 Rs.	10 Rs.	2 to 7 Mds.	1	1	1	7	21	1	21	***	28	46
		61 1 E	24	7	16	128	94	9	440		565	259
		tn 20 Mds.	1	1	1	7	21	1	21	113	472	G3 4
Ю Rs.	1 Ra.	2 A	24	7	1.6	133	94	9	440	251	8,003	12,299

		26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
								hare of	IN KIND
Name of Tabsil.		8	1/2	28	1 3 5 2	1	2 7 2 5	1	
Pesha- war.	No. of holdings	188	5,179		1		1		152
Pes W	Arca	723	23,757		8		2	•••	1,519
iu- ira.	No. of holdings		795	543	•••	817	•••	7	6
Nau- shahra	Area		5,622	2,697		7,452	•••	53	21
Doaba. Daudzai.	No. of holdings		5,897	60		15	•••	170	40
Dau	Area	•••	30,411	429	•••	34		1,181	317
Hasht- naggar.	No. of holdings		2,534	3	•••	46		378	154
Han	Area	•••	9,718	10		111		5,939	4,731
dan.	No. of holdings		123	•••		336	•••	1,109	190
Mardan.	Area		1,352		•••	2,587	•••	13.753	4,774
Utman Bolak.	No. of holdings		303	•••	•••	2,231	•••	1,033	133
Utr Bol	Area	•••	985	•••	•••	5,789	•••	7,091	1,116
Total.	No. of holdings	188	14,831	606	1	3,445	1	2,697	675
Tol	Arca	723	71,845	3,136	8	15,973	2	28,017	12,508

xxxi

B.—concluded.

4	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
itinurd,)							
ntinned	:)							
T U	*	à	ů	าส เส	Paying half Bere- nue and half produce.	Rujoying maffs granted by Ivo- prietors.	Chakaatáh.	Remarks
21		8		**;	96	-1-		
157	11-4	71	144		186			
39				98	***	δ.		
179	***	,	···	1,558		19		
Đ:	7				45-		93	
80	55		P44	***	b#4	44.	213	
1,334	165	2		282	.+4	194	201	
26,581	5,276	22		3,392	***	1,348		
182	39	57	,,,	467	***			
6,756	268	546		7,461		784		
167	75	8	3	40	418	1,098		
2,036	470	58	12	259		3,105		
1,752	266	75	3	887	96	1,297	93	
35,789	6,069	697	12	12,670	196	4,472	213	

FORM D. - General Abstract of area under crops showing productive capacityis

_	1										
) h I							CEO	F9 e7	TES la
		Project Starts		GAR-	COT	T05.	Bick,	Tonac	700,	VIER	I ARLES
Serial Number,	Name of Chakta	\$ \$7,00 July Stands (ES)	AM.	Astribut	484.	Burdat.	Alla, Numbri,	48.	Barrins,	484,	My trees My trees My compat
Rerlai	Natino	Assembling reg	L Don	red op-	13	Scera,	3 Ma.	15 Se	n.	Entern Unch	1
	5 (Tidd per acre	P		12 Mds	***	24 Mds			- 01]
1	DAMORAS.	Arra	6		101	***	4	-	****	230	-
	= (Value of gross pi	3,51		1,380		30. 56			19,366	
) ر	Yield per acre	Pi		12 Mda	6 Mds		20%d	G ,	E0119=	# 35 4
2	PARA.	Area Value of grees pr	70- na		3,173 Ra	24: Rs	The			45cc	
		daçe.	1,26		95,204	1,580	840			27,000	Life
	, (Yield per acre	B		10 Mds	141	24 M du			30 Ra	15 Ba
ð	MICHNI	Area	123	}	578	241	315			77	
	Ä (Value of gross pi	10,244		15,813 5 4	_	7,560			7U 2,310	20
_	No.	Yield per acre	Per List	140	9 Mds	Mds 5m 4 20	1.1.	P14		10 Rs	15 fla.
4	421		5er *	PRV	210	159	100 11			15	- 4
	MODEST CAD.	Value of gross pr	9-	#Ab	7,440	1.306 1,906		,		430	13
	No.	Yield per nere			9 Mr's	4 Mdz		9 Mds		0 Lfds	
8		Area Value of gross pr		***	B4	11		2		36	-
	KOHEDAMAN NHALIL				725 5 4	Ra A P 117 5 4		au 48		27 840	
		Yield per acre	,, 51a 90	_	7 Mda	***	20 M da		00	R.s.	
6	KUALSA		. 118	114	875	149	1			154	
	F (Volue of gross pro	10,620		Rs. A P 10,783 5 4		20		9	11.5 24.0	
	4	h		441	1				- 1		111
	TOTAL.	Value of gross pro	103	ш	6,660 FLE	413 No. 4 P	355 Rs	BI A P	١,	,0\$Q	117
	U.	duce .		***	1,85,848	5,913 8 4	8,516	600 0 4	BD	,400	1,213

L—IV.

The several assessment circles of Tahsil Pesháwar in the District of Pesháwar.

										TOTA	L.
GARD	ers.	HENN	Α.	Pops	Y.	МЕ	I/OH,	DHARR	ΠΔ.		
Abi.	Pres.	Abk	Barant	464	Barrini	Abt.	Berést.	Abi	Bardat	.461.	Barasi.
ptered o	pposite irele.	15 Bezi	ı,	60 per c	cre	20 Rs.	18 Bs	12 Sor	Z.		+1
11 H			***	10 d 60			bir	6 Mda			-48
838	*11	4+1	101	15		437		1	۵-	1,200	***
30,100	Fer			16a 900		411	1,0	11.8 20		77,778	* 4
50	441	12 Mds		AAB 00				6 Mds	***	918	(sd
214	701	12	***	1		ker	***	6	44	8,858	27
12,845		284 284	,,	34 60			211	3a 120,	***	1,42,021 3 4	∰s 4,20
11.5 20			_			***		***	***		+ +
8	144		***	P14	mP+	***			***	1,046	
240		,,,		***				***	,,	24,163 5 4	7
20	15	***	_			*	1bs	848		110	111
•	84	***			***		10			833	21
240	31.4 640	1-0					169		,,	%5 8,130	2,71
.		567								114	,
bell	***		***		***		***	***		63	1
			491				***	744		24 A P 1,618 5 4	ин А 117 Б
90	.,				101					444	414
148			***	,,,,	160	144		***	841	906	410
18,820	148			,.		111	+41	***		ms A P 43,023 8 4	110
	**1		1+1		<u> </u>				414		11+
1,213	36	111	***	16	٠.		30	7		7,621	80
76 740	18.5 540	284 284	1	76 960			150	R5 140		tts A P 8,08,2395 4	7,818 5

APPENDIX

							CROPS	OF THE 20
		Present Status.	WHE	AT.	Maki		Bai	eley.
Rerial Number.	Name of Chakla	A	464	Baránt	48.	Bordsi.	464.	Bardst.
Reri	Na H	Assumed per rupee and cash rates per acre.	\$0 S	ere.	1 Mau	nd.	1 M	and.
1) X.	Yield per acre	12 Mds	•••	24 Mde	•••	15 Md.	ıl RP
•	BAGRAK.	Value of gross produce	813 Rs 8,006	•••	1,214 Ra 29,136	•••	1,338 Rs 20,070	Ja 1
	\ \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	Yield per acre	12 Mds 8,255	6 Mds	24 Mds 15,539	12 Md.	15 Mds 21,887	7 <u>} 114</u>
3	DARA.	Value of gross produce	R s 1, 32,0 80	2,530 Rs 20, 240	Rs 8,72,936	Rs 2,866	Rs	3m 12,800
	NI.	Yield per acre	10 Mds	5 Mds	20 Mds	10 Mds	12½ Mds 2,808	
3	MICBNI.	Value of gross produce	1,852 Rs A P 18,026 10 8	122 Rs A P 818 5 4	2,796 Rs 85,920	Re 280	Rs	>
	AMAN ND.	Yield per acre	9 Mds	4 Mds 20 Srs	18 Mds		11 Mds 10 Srs	
4		Value of gross produce	6,108	9,569 Ra 57,414	2,375 Rs 42,750	17 Rs 15 \$	Rs A	42'42 ja 32 y 8'80
	 .	Yield per acre	8 Mds	4 Mds	16 Mds	8 Mds	10 Mds	5 Y&
5	5 ₹)	Value of gross produce	181 Rs A P 1,818 10 8	Rs A. P. 1,597 5 4	1,092 Re 17,472	\$26 Ra 2,608	513 Rs 5,130	1,13 20 8,57
_	ALSA	Yield per acre	10 Mds	5 Mds	18 Mds	••	12Mds 208rs	6 Mds 100s
6	四分	Area Value of gross pre- duee	1,262 P.s A P. 16,826 10 8	147 Rs 96	3,919 Re 70,542	•••	6,189 Rs A 6 ₁ ,287 B	337 337
	٠ (ا	Yield per acre				•••	***	•••
	ğ]	Value of gross pro-	11,822 Rs 1,79,868	12,709 Rs A P 80,844 10 8	26,985 Rs 5,88,756	609 Ra 5,897	88,596 Rs A 4,74,841 6	11,44 Re 67,440 1

-IV.—continued.

SHAPTA	la.	SAU	N <i>P</i> .	MAS	UR.	Тот	AL
484.	Boráni.	4W.	Borání	484.	Bardní	464.	Bardni.
8 Ser	I.	10 8	ers.	30 Se	rs.	•••	•••
8 Mds	••	•••	•••				•
8	•••	•••	••		•••	2,868	1
Rs 45	•••	•••	•••		•••	Rs 54,959	Rs A 882 (
8 Mds	•••	6 Mds	***	5 Mde			•••
40		11	•••	10		45,841	4,62
Rs 600		Ra 264	•••	Rs A 726 10	P 8	Rs A P 8,84,911 10 8	Rs 86,96
			***	4 Ma		•••	•••
	•••	•••	•••	4		7,000	. 80
	••	•••	•••	Rs A 234 10	P	Rs A P- 1,09,281 5 4	_
	•••	5 Mds	***		••	•••	••
	•••	1	•••	•••	•••	4,796	17,66
	•••	Re 20	•••		•••	70,376 12	Rs 1,03,022
	•••		•••		•••		444
	•••		•••	•••		1,786	1,80
	•••		••			Rs A P 24,420 10 8	9,960 5
	•••			•			100
	•••		•••	•••		10,320	30
	•••	•••	••			Rs A P 1,51,606 2 8	Rs 3,3 17
			••	400			***
43	•••	12	•••	15	3	72,561	24,76
Rs 645		Rs 284	•••	Rs A 1 961 5	P	Rs A P 12,44,855 9 4	Rs & 1,54,182 4

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	7-marrie discress	%·~L	IN SO LON	i.e.
duce Viewage.		¥		14. M. c. c. c.
	tournal per rape unt sade such ye was	21 ters.	9 ies.	3 =
	ras per som .	2 2 14	: In	s xiis _
. 2/	t see. Things of group group Signs	20 A 7'	341 341	=
	7 016 7 7 65%	1 M.61	i Es l'As di E	*
	7 at 2 pt 4000	10 2 2	6 X 2 3 X 2	3+P
, ,	tions of stress sore	21 & P	161 Ri 3 1,144 3	
	This per ware Afte Volum of gross pro-		4 Mi 2 Mi 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	114
25 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14	YV VI per ecre Area Value of grees pro-		4 Mds 2 Mds 12 27 B4 Rs A 32 730 10	1 8
AR VEALSE	Yield per acre Area Value of grow produces	16 Md# 205 Rs 8,280	5 Mds 106 Rs 1,060	4 Mds 2 9 Rs 72
	Yield per acro Area Value of gross produces	R5 A P 8,407 12 8	738 80 Rs Rs A 7,004 8,062 10	

[V.—continued.

B OF VALUE.

	L.	TOTA			TIL.		IRA.	[ARAMI	7		BAGRI.
	Barant.		461.	Barant		Abi.	Barant.		4М,	Barani.	Abí.
	•••		•••		Sers.	18	u,	2 0 Serv			1 Maund.
	•••		•••	•••		•••	•••			•••	21 Mds
	***	19				•••	•••	ļ		•••	7
	•••	A P 2 8	Rs 204			•••	•••			•••	Rs A 87 8
	•••		•••	•••		•••	***			•••	ls 20 Srs
18		689				•••	•••			•••	168
Rs 90		A P 12 8	Rs 7,249				•••		•••	•••	Rs 2,100
	···		***	•••		•••	***	Mds	4		ls 20 Srs
9		150		·		•••	•••	2		•••	1
Rs 86		8 4	Rs 1,193 1	•••		•••	•••	Rs 16		•••	12 8
 ,			•••	ds 20 5rs	8 Mds	•••	1.0		,	•••	10 Mds
28		14		1		•••	•••			•••	2
Rs 114		Ra 105		Re 10		•••			,,,	•••	Rs 20
i	***			•••		•••	•••			•••	
274		12		•••		•••	•••			•••	***
A P 10 8	Rs. 780	Rs 32				•••	•••			•••	
	•••		•••			0.0	•••			•••	10 Mds
15		327				•••	•••			•••	7
Rs 60		Rs 1,482	•	•••		•••	•••		,	•••	Rs 70
	,		•••	•••		,			,,,	•••	
844		,2 10	1	.1		•••	•••	2		•••	185
A P	Rs 1,030	A P	Rs 13,266	Rs 10		***	•••	Rs 16		•••	Rs 2,290

APPENDI

		Downer Control		WARL,	KAI	PRESI,	Kan	UL.	14	. BAI	L Ton	TAIL.
١	d la	Present Status.	446	Barreni.	-	1	-	1	H	1	-	
Marie Manager	Name of Chakla.	Amataned per ruper and cash	Burn, 20 2 Burn, 20 2 Abi 24 Cothers 1 Mds	18	- ABK,	Barand	74.	Bernni	₹	Sarani,	4	Murant.
	- X	rates per acre.	10 Her		Mai	md.	Man	nd.		MD¢.	.	_
1	¥(Tieki per acre	20				E.364s	-		10-1	_	
1	BAGRAM.	Area	30	441	/···		1	100	l –	-	20	
	A(Value of grom produce	24	670			73				200	
1		Yield per acre	80	1	Man 8	;	5 Mds		Ì			-
,	BARA.	Area	150	27	1	ļ	34		_	1	7973	
	NA.	Value of gross produce	94 31,500	1),50		 	170				No. 27,720	
	= (Tield per acre	# Mda 30 Srs	***			4 Mdn					
ا,	MICHNI.	Area		94.9	***		361	100			320	
	ğ (Value of gross produce ///	25 8 4 P	***		41.	904 404				70.0 A P 429 2 6	
	NAU.	Yield per acre	2 Más	1 Md 20 Am			4-3		-			
	33 X	Area	300	783			***	104		400	100	
	KOH I-DAN	Value of group produce	235 9 4	30 A P 917 18 6		***	***		140	100	229 9 4	30
-	3 3 1 1 1	Tield per sere	***	p+4			Mds 6	Mde		an-	411	,,
		Area		***	-	141		-	1.51			
	TRACT.	Value of green produce	V>1	494			32a. 23i	iin G	246		205 13	
-	3	Yiaki per acre .	34	Eas-		le	10Mds		***		141	-
,[THATA	Area	1,704	414	-	***	10	***			1,730	-
	ABITE	Value of grown produce in	40,896	999		 	Rs 190		649		71s 43,086	-
	4(Yield per nore	911	914					44-		141	
	TOTAL	Ares .	3,568	661	2	***	158	- 3		***	2,748	

(GRAND TOTAL	4.	frth	
• Abi .	Bárani.	Total.	Jumma value of one-sixth Gross Produce,	REMARKS.
 4,233 Rs A P 1,32,846 2 8	 111 Rs A 822 8	 4,844 Rs A P 1,88,678 10 8	 R4 22,280	
 51,078 Rs A P 0,07,508 12 8	 5,085 Ra 44,534	 56,163 Rs A P 10,52,042 12 3	 Rs 1,75,840	
 8,306 Rs A P 1,45,067 10 8	 816 Rs A P 2,154 5 4	 8,622 Rs 1,47,222	 Rs 24,537	
5,248 Rs A P 78,851 5 4	Rs A P 1,06,792 9 6	 28,934 Rs A P 1,85,648 14 10	*** *** 80,941	
 1,814 Rs 26,078	RS A P 10,884 5 4	 3,964 Rs A P 36,912 5 4	 3:8 6,183	
13,366 Rs A 2,41,107 8	216 Rs A 1,377 8	 13,582 Rs 3,42,485	 38 40,414	
Rs A P	26,569 Rs A P 1,66,525 4 2	1,10,609 RS A P 17,97,984 11 1	 Rs 2,99,665	

^{*} Abi includes Abi, Chahi and Silabi,

General abstract of area under crops, showing productive capacity in

اغ				CROPS OF TH	B
Nay	Name of Chakla	Prosent status.	Соттож.	SUGAR-CANE.	GUR. THE
Rerial	Assumed per rup per ac	ee and cash rates	15 Eers.	Rupees 90.	10 Sen. 3 is
_		Yield per acre	Abi Silabi Chahi Barai 5 mds § abi 2 mds 20 sers	i Abi Silabi Chahi Rs. 60 Rs. 20	"
1	Belå	Area (in acres)	Acres acres acres 10 37 380	Acres Acres	
		Value of gross produce	Rs. 2,995	Rs. 2,160	
	(Yield per acre	Abi Barani Silal 7 mds 3 mds 20 sers 1 ½ of Bara		
2	Abi {	Area (in acres) Value of gress produce	70 1 074	1	
-		Yield per acro	Abi Chahi Barani Silat 8 mds 4 mds 6 md	i Chahi	
8	Chahi (1st) <	Area (in acres) Value of gress	Acres Acres Acres 5 278 4		
-		produce	Rs. 3,728 Chani Barani, Silat	-	Lhair .
4	Chahi (2nd) <	Yield per acre	4 mds 6 md (hahi Barani Silat	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	10 10
•		Area (in acres) Value of gross produce	267 66 acros 69 acr		15 ac
~		Yield per acre	Chahi Barani Silal 4 mds 6 md		C.:ahi Chai 15 mds 10 m
5	Darya Par	Area (inacres) Value of gross produce			10 acres 2 acr Rs. 600 Rs. 5
-		Yield per acre	Chahi Barani Silat 4 mds 6 mds		
6	Maira <	Area (in acres) Value of gross		••	••
-	(produce	Rs. 1,613 . Chahi Barani Ab		hahi Abi.
7	Kinara Darya	Yield per acre . Area (in acres)	3 inds, 20 sers 7 ind Acres Acres	. [1	5 mds 30 mds leres Acres 16 11
_		Value of gros	D - 907	1	Rs. 2,280
		Yield per acre	Chahi Barani Ab 3 mds 6 md Acres Acres	8 {	Chah 10 me Acres
8	Kohi	Area (in acres) Value of gross produce	25		Rs. 3
_		Yield per acro	Abi Chahi Barani Silal	i Chahi Abi. C	
	Total <	Area (in acres)	Acres Acres Acre 120 1194 72		Acros Acros
		Value of gross produce	Rs. 25,769	. Rs. 3,510	Rs. 2,880 Rs. 8

veral assessment circles of Tahsíl Naushahra District of Peshawar.

RICE.	VEGETAB	L es.	GARDI	ens.	WATER MELONS.	.	TOTAL.	
Maund.	Cash per a	Cash pe	r acre.	Rs. 16 per acre.				
••	Abi Rs. 24	Chahi Rs. 12			••	Abi Sila	bi Chahi	Baran
••	Acres 6	acres 14	••			Acres 37	acres 37	acres 24
••	Rs 312	••			••		••	• •
••	Abi and Chahi Rs. 60		Abi Rs. 90	••	••	Chahi Al	bi	Silabi
••	Acres 121	••	5 acres	••	••	Acres 217		Acres
• •	Rs. 7,260	••	Rs. 450	••	••	Rs. 9,77	4	
••	Chahi Rs. 12	Silabi Rs. 18			• •	Abi Ch	ahi Barani	Silabi
••	Acres 115	Acres		:	••	Acres 5	Acres 435	Acres
••	Rs. 1,398	••			••		• •	••
••	Chahi & Barani Rs. 30	Silatri Rs. 45			• •	Chahi	Barani	Silabi
•••	Chahi Barani 76 acres 19 acres	Silabi 12 acres			••	Acres 361	Acres 85	Acres
•••	Rs. 3,390	• •	••		••	Rs. 8,52	6	
••	Rs. 16 per acre Chahi. 91 acres		Rs. 16 per a Chahi, 17 acres	cre	Rs. 16 per acro Chahi Baruni. 96 acres	Chahi & Acres 859	Barani	Silabi. Acres
••	Rs. 1,456		Rs. 272		Rs. 1,536	Rs. 14,003	3	••
••	Barani Rs. 24	Silabi Rs. 36				Barani		Silabi
••	Acres 25	Acres.			••	Acres 35		Acres. 197
••	Rs, 4,236	••	• •		••	Rs. 5,879		
	Chahi Barani Rs. 16	Abi Rs. 32	Chahi Rs. 16	Δbi. Rs. 52		Chahi Ba	rani	Abi.
••	Acres 34	Acres.		Acres.	••	Acres		Acres 26
	Rs. 672	••	Rs. 256	••	••	Rs. 3,535		· ·
••	Chahi Rs. 3 Acres	Abi. ks. 16 Acres	Chahi Rs. 8 Acres	Abi. Rs. 16 Acres.	••	Chahi Ba	rani	Abi.
••	16 Rs. 288	10	27 Rs. 360	9	••	73 Rs. 1,355		33
••			••	•	••	_	•••	
••	Acres 645	••	Acres 68		Acres 96	Acres. 3,012		
• •	Rs. 19,012	••	Rs. 1,378		Rs. 1,536	Rs. 54,92	25	

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		T.H. is. 24% F. 627.	> > ∞			: 284	: ±
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2		Designer are serviced as the service	A TAPER A TAPE A TAP	Thi I Bis Live Live Live Live Live Live Live Live	15 EE K	A Team State The Hard Arms And Sign	
		The second second			In. 27, 764	••	
-	··· Ania lan	Table 2 Mark			Loa	E Sur News Leas Sur Ars Arms	
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	Imeg. Par	Telester Los tures	.111.3.*u. -110.1.65 (20. 1.75 1.611	. J. 255	Thin & Beren I mis Arra Arra Arra	State 13 mà 30 sers Arres 217	Acres
		Tement of MA process	7: 1"";"}		34 11.754	•••	Rs. 169
•	YLM ,	This process	Esta - E d Altra 1 Ta			Schall (mås 20 eens . Acres .	
;		रिक्षेत्र तो हा क इंड्रेडिक	80 1135	•	Rs LCs		••
	Kinsta /	The persons	milie 2. acm Auri ∈	L's 7 20 20 Autres 12	Chabi Baran (mis Acres all	Ati 12 m.is Acres 41	
	. هيندند	Value of grass produce	E+ 11 +4		Ba. 3,102	-	••
8	Kol.	Tield per scre	Acres Acres	6 EL 24			
	(Value of gross produce	Fig. 17,356		Rs. 2,340		••
	Total {	Yield per acre	Acros Cajors		Acres 11,794	••	Acres 30
ا		Value of gross product	Rz. 2,40,360		Bs. 1,83,172	·	Rs. 169

D.—continued.

VALUE.			CROPS OF THE 3RD ORD	EROF VALUE.
BARLEY.	TOTAL		жоти.	MASH.
1 md.			Rs. 16.	20 Sers.
Abi Silabi Chahi & Barani 11 mds 10 srs 7½ mds. 6 mds 26 srs Acres Acres Acres 398 71 1,957	Abi Silabi Chahi & l Acres Acres 1,073 162	Acres	Abi Silabi Chahi & Bara 9 mds 6 mds 4 mds 20 sers Chahi Barani & Chal 83 Acres 49 Acres	••
Rs. 16,017	Bs. 37,143		Rs. 558	
Chahi Abi Silabi Barani 12 md 20srs 9 mds 15 srs 6 mds 10 srs	Chahi Abi Barani	Silabi	Chahi and Abi Baras Rs. 16 Rs. 6	
Acres Acres Acres 1,212 371 164	Acres Acres 3,240 434	Acres 703	Acres Acres 15 14	
Rs. 19,653	Rs. 58,930	• •	Rs. 352	
Abi Chahi Barani Silabi 8 mds 4 mds 6 mds	Abi Chahi Barani	Silabi		
Acres Acres Acres 164 1,917 231	Acres Acres 374 4,119	Acres 724	••	
Rs. 10,366	Rs. 38,448	• •	••	
Chahi & Barani Silabi 7 mds 20 sers 11 mds 10 ser Chahl Barani Silabi		Bilabi	Chahi Silabi 4 mds 6 mds	• •
Acres Acres Acres 2,969 2,893 942	Acres Acres 7,985 5,776	Acres 1,676	Acres Acres	
Rs. 54,508	Rs. 1,35456	••	Rs. 29	••
Chahi & Barani Silabi 5 mds 20 sers 8 mds 10 sers Acres Acres 10,263 779	Acres	Acres	Chahi Barani Silabi 3 mds 4 mds 20 ser Acres Acres 130 1	Filabi 9 mds Acres 1
Rs. 64,302	Rs. 2,00,144		Rs. 526	Rs. 18
Barani Silabi 5 mds 7 mds 20 sers Acres Acres 544 87	Barani Acres 3,731	Silabi Acres 1,298	Barani Silabi 4 mds 6 mds Acres Acres 23 5	••
Rs. 5,623	Rs. 80,245	••	Rs. 163	
Chahi & Barani Abi 4 mds 15 sers 8 mds 30 sers Acres Acres 1,593 23	Chahi & Barani Acres 6,805	Abi Acres 76	Chahi Barani 2 md 20 sers Acres 29	
1,000	0,000	10		"
Rs. 8,484 Chahi & Barani Silabi Abi	Rs. 82,590		Re. 96	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Chahi & Barani Silabi Abi 3 md 30 srs 5 md 25 srs 7 md 20 srs Acres Acres Acres 2,690 24 15	Chahi & Barani Silabi Acres Acres 7,092 74		2 mds 20 sers	
Rs. 10,277	Rs. 29,975	••	Rs. 8	
Acres 29,897	Acres 1,309		Acres 304	Acre 1
Rs. 1,99,230	Rs. 5,62,931	••	Rs. 1,727	Rs. 18 ··

FORM

<u> </u>				CROPS OF THE	2ND ORDER OF
Serial Number	Name of Chakla.	Present status.	WHEAT.	MAKAI.	Goji,
Seria		rupce and cash per acre.	80 sers	1 md.	1 md.
1	Bela {	Yield per acre Area (in acres) Value of gross produce		1 mds 11 mds 8 mds 20 sers Acres Acres Acres 520 42 588	••
2	A bi {	Yield per acre Area (in acres) Value of gross	Chahi Abi Barani Silabi mds mds mds mds sers 10 5 7 20 Acres Acres Acres 508 270 832	Abi 18 mds Acres 1,525	••
3	Chahi (1st)		Rs 11,827 Chahi & Barani Silabi 4 mds 6 mds Acres Acres 833 235 Rs. 6,322	Ab Chahi & Barani Silabi 20 mds 10 mds 15 mds Acres Acres Acres 210 1,369 258 Rs. 21,760	••
4	Chahi (2nd) {	Yield per acre A rea (in acres) Value of gross produce	Chahi and Barani Silabi 6 mds 9 mds Chahi Barani Silabi Acres Acres Acres 962 2,529 690 Rs. 36,208		••
5	Daryà Par <	Yield per acre Area (in acres) Value of gross produce	Chahi Barani Silabi 4 mds 20 sers 6 mds 30 sers Acres Acres 19,400 127 Rs. 1,17,579	Chahi & Barani Silabi 9 mds 13 mds 20 sers Acres Acres 1,700 217 Rs. 18,094	Chahi & Barani 5 mds 25 sers Acres 30
F	Maira	Yield per acre Area (in acres) Value of gross produce	Barani Silabi 4 mds 6 mds Acres 3,072 858	Barani Silabi 7 mds 10 mds 20 sers Acres 115 68 Rs. 1,414	••
7	Kinara Darya	Yield per acre Area (in acres) Value of gross produce	Chahi Barani 3 mds 20 scrs 4,477 Rs. 21,004 Abi 7 mds Acres 4,277 12	Chahi Barani Abi 6 mds 12 mds Acres Acres 435 41 Rs. 3,102	
8	Kohi	Yield per acre Area (in acres) Value of gross produce		Chahi & Barali Silabi Abi 6 mds 9 mds 12 mds Acres Acres Acres 111 57 106 Rs. 2,340	••
	Total {	Yield per acre Area (in acres) Value of gross produce		Acres 11,794 Rs. 1,38,172	Acres 80 Rs. 169

D.—continued.

VALUE.		CROPS OF THE 3RD ORDE	ROF VALUE.
BARLEY.	TOTAL	моти.	Mash.
1 md.		Rs. 16.	20 Sers.
Abi Silabi Chahi & Baras 11 mds 10 srs 71 mds. 5 mds 25 srs Acres Acres Acres 398 71 1,957	Acres Acres Acres	Abi Silabi Chahi & Barani 9 mds 6 mds 4 mds 20 sers Chahi Barani & Chahi 83 Acres 49 Acres	
Rs. 16,017	Bs. 37,143	Rs. 558	
Chahi Abi Silabi Baran 12 md 20srs 9 mds 15 srs 6 mds 10 s		Chahi and Abi Barani Rs. 16 Rs. 8	••
Acres Acres Acres 1,212 371 164	Acres Acres Acres 3,240 434 703	Acres Acres 15 14	••
Rs. 19,653	Rs. 58,930	Rs. 352	••
Abi Chahi Barani Silab 8 mds 4 mds 6 mds	Abi Chahi Barani Silabi		
Acres Acres Acres 164 1,917 231	Acres Acres Acres 374 4,119 724		••
Rs. 10,366	Rs. 38,448		••
Chahi & Barani Silabi 7 mds 20 sers 11 mds 10 se Chahl Barani Silab		Chahi Silabi 4 mds 6 mds	••
Acres Acres Acres 2,969 2,893 942	Acres Acres Acres 7,985 5,776 1,676	Acres Acres	••
Rs. 54,508	Rs. 1,35456	Rs. 29	••
Chahi & Barani Silabi 5 mds 20 sers 8 mds 10 sers Acres Acres 10,263 779	Chahi and Barani Silabi Acres Acres 31,399 1,113	Chahi Barani Silabi 3 mds 4 mds 20 sers Acres Acres 130 1	Filabí 9 mids Acres 1
Rs. 64,302	Rs. 2,00,144	Re. 526	Rs. 18
Barani Silabi 5 mds 7 mds 20 seri Acres Acres 544 87	Barani Silabi Acres Acres 3,731 1,298	Barani Silabi 4 mds 6 mds Acres Acres 28 5	••
Rs. 5,623	Ra. 30,245	Rs. 163	
Chahi & Barani Abi 4 mds 15 ser8 8 mds 30 sers Acres Acres 1,893 23	Chahi & Barani Abi Acres Acres 6,806 76	Chahi Barani 2 md 20 sers Acres 29	
			••
Rs. 8,494 Chahi & Barani Silabi Abi	Rs. 82,590 Chahi & Barani Silabi Abi	Rs. 96 ···	
3 md 30 srs 5 md 25 srs 7 md 20 s Acres Acres Acres 2,690 24 15		2 mds 20 sers	••
Rs. 10,277	Rs. 29,975	Rs. 8	••
Acres 29,897	Acres 1,809	Acres 304	Acre 1
Rs. 1,99,230	Rs. 5,62,931	Rs. 1,727	Rs. 18 · ·

FORM

- X I						CROI	es of the	3RD OF	LDER OF
Serial Number	Name of Chakla	Present status.	Sharsh	AF.	BA	JRA.		MUKG.	
Beria	Assumed per rates	r ru pee and cash por acre.	20 Ser	8.	1	md.		20 Sers.	
	(Yield per acre				••		••	
1	Bela	Area (in acres)				••		• •	
	ĺ	Value of gross produce				••		••	
			Chahi & Abi Ba		i Abi		Chahi Abi mds	Barai.i mds sers	Silahi mds sers
2	Abi	Yield per acre	4 mds 2 m Chahi Bar 25 acres 29 ac	ani Silab	i Abi		5 26 acres	2 20	3 30
	Ì	Area (in acres) Value of gross			l acre			6 acres	3 acres
		produce	Rs. 322	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Rs. 10		Rs. 313		
İ	{	Yield per acres.				••		••	
8	Chahi (1st)	Area (in acres)				••		••	
		Value of gross produce				••		••	
	(Yield per acre	Chahi Baran 4 mds 2 mds		Abi 10 mds Chahi	Silabi	Chahi Abi. 5 mds	Barani 21 mds	Slahi 34 mda
4	Chahi (2nd)	Area (in acres)	1 acre 16 acres	8 acres	3 acres	1 acre	1 acre		
		Vulue of gross produce	Rs. 232	••	Rs. 27	••	Rs. 8		•••
		Yield per acre	Chuhi Barani 8 mds 4 mds	Silabi 20 sers	Chahi 4 mds	Barani 20 sers	Chahi Bar 3 mds	_	Silabi 44 mds
B	Darya Par	Area (in acres)	478 aores	6 acres	152 Acres	,	216 acres	2	7 ccres
		Value of gross produce	Rs. 2,922	••	Rs. 684		Rs. 1,539		
		Yield per acre	Barani 3 mds	Silabi 41 mds	•	•	Barani 4 mds 20 s	ers	
E	Maira	Area (in acres)	41 acres	4 acres	•		2 acres		
		Value of gross produce	Rs. 282	••	•	•	Rs. 16		
		Yield per acre	Chahi Barani 8 mds	••	Chahi 3 mds	Barani 20 sers	Chahi 2 mds		Barani 20 sers
7	Kinara Daryá	Area (in acres)	147 acres	••	103 acres	••	11 acres		
		Value of gross produce	Rs 882		Rs. 860	••	Rs. 55		
	. (Yield per acre	Chahi Barani 2 mds		Chahi 3 mds	Barani	Chahi Baran 2 mds 20 ser	-	Silabi la 20 seco
8 I	Kohi	Area (in acres) Value of gross	2 acres		6 acres	••	176 acres	39	acres
_ -		produce	Rs. 8	••	Rs. 18		Rs. 1,172		
		Yield per acre	••		•	•		••.	
	Total		758 acres	••	266 acres		507 acres		••
		Value of gross produce	Rs. 4,648		Rs. 1,099		Rs. 3,103		

-continued.

UE.								
KALUL		ASUR.		TIL			TOTAL.	
1 Md.	80	Sers.	1	5 Sers.				
••	Abi Silabi 5 mds 31 mds	Chahi & Barani 2 mds 20 srs		••		Silabi	Chah	& Baran
••	6 acres	2 acres		••		89 acres		51 acres
••	Rs. 34	••		••		Rs. 592		
·			Abi Chahi	Barani	Silabi	Chahi Al	oi Baran	i Silabi
••		••	4 mds - Silabi	2 mds	3 mds		••	••
••		••	5 acres	••	••	67 acres	49 acres	9 acres
•••		·	Rs. 40	••	, , 	Rs. 1,08	7	••
ads		***		••		Abi	••	••
cres		••		•••		3 acres	•	
ı. 86		••		••		Rs. 86	_	
••	Barani	Silabi		••		Chahi	Barani	Silabi
•••	18 acres	1 acro		••		5 acres	35 acres	13 acres
••	Rs. 104	••		• •		Rs. 400		
••			Barani 3 mds Chahi Bara 6 acres	ni		Chahi Acros 982	Barani	Silabi Acres 35
••			Rs. 36			Rs. 5,725		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				• •		Barani		Silabi
••				••		66 acres		9 acres
				••		Rs. 461		
••						Barani		
••		•		••	İ	600		••
••	•	•		••		290 acres	•	••
	•		Chahi Bara	··		Rs 1,393 Chahi Bar		Silabi
••	•	•	2 mds		••	1 md		
••			8 acres Rs. 48		••	193 acres		9 acres
			A10, 10			Ra. 1,244		
'08	27 acres	•	19 acres	••		1,885 acres	•••	
86	Rs. 138		Rs. 119		••	Rs. 10,88		

FORM

				CROP	OF THE 47x OR
Berial Namber	Name of Chakla.	Prescut status.	CHARI (FODDER).	Kangni.	BARILA.
Seria	Assumed per rup per s		Details given in each Chakla.	1 Md.	1 M d.
	(Yield per acre	Abi Silabi Chahi Barani Rs 10 R3 62 Rs 5	•••	••
1	Bela	Area (in acres)	Acres Acre Acres 18 1 127	•••	••
		Value of gross produce	Rs 772	••	
	(Yield per acre	Chahi Abi Barani Silabi Rs 24 Rs 12 Rs_18	••	Chahi Abi 10 mds
2	∆bi {	Area (in acres)	Acres Acres Acres 79 50 58	••	Acres 2
		Value of gross produce	Rs 3,450		Rs 20
8	Chahi (1st)	Yield per acre Area (in acres)	Chahi Barani Bilabi Rs 5 Rs 7 As 8 Acres Acres 112 80		••
		Value of gross produce		••	
•	Ohahi (2nd)	Yield per acre Area (in acres)	Chahi Abi Barani Silabi Rs 24 Rs 12 Rs 18 Acres Acres Acres 117 583 892	Chahi Barani 7 mds 24 Sers Acres	Chahi Abi 10 mds
		Value of gross produce	Rs 10,064	Rs 88	
5	Darya Par ;	Yield per scre Area (in scres)	Chahi Barani Silabi Rs 6 Rs 9 Acres Acres 6,609 197	•••	
		Value of gross produce	Rs 41,427	••	••
6	Maira	Yield per acre Area (in acres)	Barani Silabi Rs 8 Rs 12 Acres Acres 414 974	••	••
		Value of gross produce	Rs 15,000	••	••
7	Kinara Darya	Yield per scre Area (in scres)	Chahi Barani Abi Rs 5 Rs 10 Acres Acres 599 2	••	
		Value of gross produce	Rs 3,015	••	••
8	Kohi {	Yield per acre Area (in acres)	Chahi Barani Silabi Rs 4 Rs 6 Acres 499 146	••	••
	(Value of gross produce	Rs 3,590	••	••
	Total {	Yield per acre Area (in acres) Value of gross	Acres 10,977	Acres 5	Acres 2
	9	produce	Rs 78,078	Rs 88 ·	Rs 20 .

D.—concluded.

OF VALUE - concluded.	·			1
TARA MIRA.	TOTAL		GRAND TOTAL INCLUDING FALLOW.	Jama value of one-sixth of gross produce.
2 0 sers.				
	Abi Silabi Chahi	Barani		
••	Acres Acre	Acres	••	
••	18 1	127	5,414 acres including 138 acres fallow	Abiana Rs 8,064 Produce Estimate
	Rs 772	• •	Rs 43,974	Rs 735 Rs 7,829
	Chahi Abi Barani	Silabi		
••	Acres Acres 81 50	Acres 63	4,965 acres including 41 acres fallow	
••	Rs 3,470	•••	Rs 73,211	Rs 12,203
	Chahi Barani	Silabi		
••	Acres 112	Acres 30	5,978 acres including 134 acres	Rs 10,575
••	Rs 760	••		Abiana Produce Estimate Rs 2,970 Rs 7,605
Barani 4 mds	Chahi Barani	Silabi	•	
Acre 1	Acres Acres 122 584	Acres 872	17,462 acres including 367 acres	Rs 33,568
Rs 8	Rs 10,110	••	Rs 1,54,492	Abiana Produce Esti. 18 7,820 Rs 25,748
Chahi Barani	Chahi Barani	Silabi		
3 mds Acres 20	Acres 6,629	Acres 197	42,836 acres including 1,657 acres	Rs 46,365
Rs 120	Rs 41,547	••	Rs 2,61,419	Abiana Produce Esti. Rs 2,795 Rs 48,570
	Barani	ilabi		
••	Acres 414	cres 974	6,955 acres including 231 acres	Rs 8,709
••	Rs 15,000		Rs 51,585	Abiana Produce Esti. Rs 112 Rs 8,597
Chahi Barani 3 mds	Chahi Barani	Abi		
Acres 71	Acres 670	Acres 2	8,385 acres including 487 acres	Rs 3,437
Rs 426	R s 8,441	••	fallow Rs 4,959	Abiana Produce Esti. Rs 611 Rs 6,826
Chahi Barani	Chahi Barani	Silabi		
Ra 3 per acre 6 acres	Acres 505	Acres 146	8,661 acres including 863 acres	Rs 6,613
R5 30	Rs 3,620	••	fallow Rs 87,688 including 1,444 on account of fallow	Abiana Produce Bsti. Rs 840 Rs 6,278
Acres 98	Acres 11,082		1,00,656 acres including 3,368 acres	Rs 1,33,534
3s 584	Rs 78,720		fallow Rs 7,08,908 including Rs 1,444 on account of fallow considered as wheat crop.	Abiana Produce Esti. 15,383 1,13,151

General Abstract of area under crops, showing productive

ı	2	a	1 +	ă	6	7	8	
_			1					Chops of the
,			800	UGAR SUGAR-CAMP.		-CANF.	COTTON (uncleaned).	
10	Name of Chakts.	Present Status.	Abk	Barení.	Abt	Beroni	Abt.	Barevi.
Serial number.		Assumed per rupee and cash rates per acre.	10 E	iers.	Det given i Çhal	n esch	15 Serz.	
_		Yield per acre	1.7		Ra. 90		8 Maunde	d Manual
1	Budal	Area (in acres)	***	***	221	411	619	
	()	Value of gross pro- duce		1.**	B at 19,890	**1	Ra. A P 18,211 12 6	Ra. A 1 10 10 1
_	(Yield per seen	50 M qu	400	•••	***	6 Maunda	3 Magn
9	Darya-Urat	Area (in acros)	Acres 508	,	-	171	1,580	9
		Value of gross pro- duce	Rs. 644		•"	***	Rs. 25,424 0 0	Ra. 168 6 6
_	-	Yield per acre			·	***	6 Maunds	11-
8	Shabi Mahal	Area (in acres)	111	***	***	647	202	898
		Value of gross pro-	115		***	***	Bs. 4,332 0 0	ded
		Yield per acre	16 Mda			1+4	6 Maunda	
4	Michal , <	Area (in acres)	19	***			202	404
		Value of gross pro-	Ra. 1,216		1111	****	Ra. 4,674 0 0	*1*
_	{	Yield per acre	16 M da	***	**1	3++	6 Maunde	3 Marsh
5	Darya-Par	Area (in norms)	40	413		tee	709	
		Value of gross pro-	Rs. 8,840			P84	Ra. 11,280 0 0	Ra. 18 0 4
		Yield per acre		11+	Ra. 60		0 Mannda	417
6	Dola	Area (in scres)		413	184		84	ы
		Value of gross pro-		244	Rs. 6,040		Ha. 1,120 0 0	848

xlix

icity in the several Assessment Circles, Tahsil Doaba Daudzai.

	11	12	18	14	15	16	17	18	19
RDE	R OF T	ALUE.							
E (S	Shall).	VEGET	ABLES.	Това	ACCO.	GARD	ENS.	Total	
	Barani.	464.	Barani.	Abi.	Barant	Abí.	Baraní.	Abi.	Barani.
Mar	ınd.	Cash p	er acre.	15 S	e r3.	Cash po	er acre.		
3.	•••	Rs. 60	l		•••	•••	•••		•••
379	•••	168		•••	•••		•••	1,387 Rs. A P	Rs. A P
580 ds.	•••	Rs. 82 Rs. 30		 10 Mds.		Rs. 30		50,761 12 6	10 10 9
805	•••	137		1	•••	11		3, 5 51	
1.90	•••	Rs.4,110	•••	Rs. A P 26 10 8	•••	Rs. 330	•••	Rs. A F 94,020 10 8	Rs. 168 0
	•••	Rs. 30			•••			***	***
	•••	43	•••		•••		•••	245	•••
	•••	Rs. 1,2 90	•••	,	•••		 	Rs. 4,522 0 0	•••
[ds.		Rs. 24						***************************************	
827	•••	5			•••	•••	•••	640	
905	•••	Rs. 120			•••			Rs. 10,865 0 0	•·
(ds.	•••	24 Mds.	•••		•••		•	,,,	•••
905	•••	78	·	•••	•••			1,708	2
575	•••	Rs. 912	•••		•••			Rs. 29,607 0 0	Rs. 16 0 0
īds.	•••	Rs. 24			•••			***	***
274	•••	11	•••	•	•••			503	•••
,110	4.4	Rs. 264	•••					Rs. 13,534 0 (
									Δ 7

FORM
General Abstract of area under crops, showing production

	2	a	4	#	-5	T	6	7		
								CROPS OF TR		
			8t.0:		SULLAR	CAXS	COTTON—(Caclemal).			
	Name of Chakla.	Present Status.	199	Barant.	486.	Burani	466.	Boots.		
Spiral Attables		Assumed per rupee & each rates per seres.	10 %	SPR.	Detail each C		18 Sens.			
		Yield per acre	20	"		.,	Abi Slabi 6 Maunda 4 Maunda	2 Maste		
7	Abi (lut) .	Ares (in seres)	1,120	**		,	Att Eilebi 965 i	1		
		Value of gross pro-	Re 1,58,600	,		-,	Abi Silabi Rs 15,408 Rs 10 10 B	Re A 192 4		
	A,bi (find) . <	Yleid per acre .	18 Md	P1.6	***	***	5 Maands	Maubde Sm		
8		Arca (in acres) .	26	***		+ 4	1,694	1		
		Value of gross pro- duce	Ra 16,720	14,		,	Rs A P 22,453 8 4	Re A 1		
-	1	Yield per acre	16 MJ			***	5 Maunda	141		
9	Jubbasar . <	Area (in acres)	84			***	184	481		
		Value of gross pro-	Ra 2,176	1 141		"	Rs A P 2,034 18 0	ávě		
		Yield per sers	16 Md	<u> </u>		71+	6 Maunda	***		
Ô	Kinera Baji-	Area (in acres)	40	1+4		**1	345	198		
		Value of gross pro- duce	R4 2,560	40,		**	Tta ▲ 2- 8,936 0 0	144		
_		Yield per acre		n-sit		116	A.S.			
T	TOTAL {	Area (in acres)	9,241	,15	265	471	Abi Bliabi 6,336 2	Till Till Till Till Till Till Till Till		
	(Value of gress pro-	Ra 1,74,752	D+4	j t₄ 27,830	***	Rs A P Rs A P 1,02,728 0 10 10 10 8	Rs A 1		

19

18

D—continued,
capacity in the several Assessment Circles, Tahsil Doaba Daudzai.

12 13 14 15 16

		1	L	l		<u> </u>		Į.	<u> </u>	
let ORE	er of	VALUE.								
RICK— (Shali).		VEGETABLES.		Tobacco.		GARDENS.		TOTAL.		
4bi.	Barani.	Abí.	Barani.	Abí.	Barani.	Abí.	Barani.	ДЫ.	Barani.	
1 Maund.		Cash per agre.		16 Sers.		Cash per acre.				
18 Mds	•••	Rs 16	s 8		•••	Rs 80	•••	***	•••	
2,185	•••	156	41		•••	89	•••	4,664 Abi 4,663 Silabi I	64	
Re		1				Ì		Rs A F	Rs A P	
39,330	•••	Ŗs 2,496	Rs 828		•••	Rs 3,120	•••	1,65,954 10 10 8	520 0 0	
15 Mds.	•••	Rs 12	Rs 6	8 Mds	•••	Rs 72	***	•••	•••	
1,676	•••	474	23	7	•••	28	•••	. 4,064	45,	
Rs 25,140	•••	Rs 4,968	Rs 138	Rs A P 149 6 6	•••	Rs 1,656	949	Rs A T 73,086 11 10	Rs A P. 284 10 &	
18 Mds		Rs 12	•••		•••	Rs 64	•••			
1,478	•••	16	•••		•••	8		1,684	! የ	
Rs 26,601	***	Rs 192	•••	<i></i>	•••	Rs 192	•	Rs A I 81,218 16 (
15 Mds	•••	Rs 12	•••		•••			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	***	
179	•••	26	•••		•••		•••	494		
Rs 2,685	•••	Rs 812	•••		•••		• • • •	Rs A 1 9,477 0		
	,,,		•••		•••		•••	***	•••	
8,709	•••	1,014	64	8)	•••	76	•••	Abi Silab 18,936	i 134	
Rs 1,47,419	•••	Rs 24,74 4	Rs 466	Rs A P 176 1 2	•••	Rs 5,298	***	Rs A P Rs A 1 4,83,047 2 0 10 10	R4 A P 999 5 5	

FORM
General Abstract of area under crops, showing productive

			20	21	23	23	
					C	ROPS OF THE	
			WHEAT.	JOWAR-(Indian corn).			
	Name of Chakla.	Present Status,	4b.	Barant	4bi.	Barant	
Serial Number.		Assumed per rupee & cash rates per acre.	30 Sers.		1 Maund.		
1	Budni <	Yield per acre	10 Maunds	5 Maunds	20 Maunds	•••	
		Area (in acres)	1,240		1,444		
		Value of gross pro- duce	Rs A P 16,546 4 0	Rs A P 6 10 0		•••	
3	Darya-Urar	Yield per acre	9 Mannds	4 Maunds	18 Maunds	9 Mande	
		Area (in acres)	8,880	48	4,65 8	9	
		Value of gross produce	Rs A P 46,560 0 0			Rs A P 81 0 6	
	Shahi-Mahal <		Abi Silab 8 Maunds 51 Maunds	4 Maunds	18 Maunda	9 Mauri	
1		Area (in acres)	401	11	1,237	19	
		Value of gross pro-	Rs A P Rs A P 4,277 5 4 28 7 2	Rs A F	Rs A P 22,266 0 0	Rs A P	
	Michni	Yield per acre	6 Maunds	3 Maunds	18 Maunds	•••	
•		Area (in acres)	811	905	1,707	900	
		Value of gross produce	Rs A P 6,488 0 0	Rs A P 8,620 0 0	Ra A P 80,726 0 0	•••	
(Captions	Darya-Par<	Yield per acre	6 Maunds	•••	18 Maunds	g+4	
,		Area (in acres)	444	•••	1,811	ga l	
		Value of gross produce	Rs A P 3,552 0 0	•••	Ra A P 82,598 0 0	410	
6	Bola <	Yield per acre	9 Maunde	4 Mds 20 Sers	Abi Silabi Mds Mds Srs		
		Arca (in acres)	286	20	17 11 18 678		
		Value of gross produce	Rs A I 3,468 0 (Rs A F	Rs A P 11,526 0 0		

D—Continued.

capacity in the several Assessment Circles, Tuhsil Doaba Daudzai.

24	25	26	27	28	29	80	81
2nd ORDER	OF VALUE	j.	•				
BAR	LBY.	Goji.		TIL.		TOTAL.	
484	Boroni.	466.	Barani.	464.	Barant.	484	Borossi
1 Maund.		·		15 Sers.			
Mds Srs 12 20 1,823	Mds Srs 6 10			•••	•••	4,507	
Rs A P 22,787 8 0				•••	•••	Rs A P 68,213 12 0	Rs A P 625 6 9
Mds Brs 11 10	Mds Srs 5 25	•••	•••	•••		***) +)
8,156	29		•••	•••	•••	11,694	**
Rs A P 35,505 0 0			•••	•••	•••	Rs A P 1,65,909 0 0	Rs A P 522 2 0
10 Maunde	5 Maunde	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	
1,609	58	•••	•••	•••	•••	Abi Silabi 4,247 4	
Rs A P 16,090 0 0	Rs A P 265 0 0		•••	•••	•••	Ra A P Ra A P 42,688 6 4 28 7 2	Rs A P 472 5 4
Mde Sre 7 20	Mds Sr. 30			•••	***	•••	***
1,279	187	•••	•••	•••	•••	8,797	1,043
Rs A P 9,592 8 0	Rs A P 513 12 0		•••	•••	•••	Rs A P 46,806 8 0	Rs A P 4,188 0 0
Mde Sre 7 20	Mds Bra	•••	•••	5 Maunds	•••	***	111
1,121	1		•••	1	804	8,877	•
Rs A F 8,407 8 0	Rs A I		•••	Rs A P 18 5 4	•••	Rs A P 44,570 18 4	Rs A P 38 12 0
Mds Sri 11 10	Mds Sri 5 25	•••	***		***	***	***
859	82		•••		•••	1,826	349
Rs A 1 4,038 12	Rs A 1 0 1,850 10		•••		•••	Rs A P 19,082 12 0	Rs A P 1,970 10 0

FORM
General Abstract of area under crops, showing productive

			20	21	22	23
					σ	ROPS OF THE
			WHEAT.		JOWAR-(A	ndian cors).
	Name of Chakla	Present Status.	Abi.	Baroni	484.	Baraní.
Serial Number.		Assumed per rupee & cash rates per acre.	30 Sers.		1 2	isund.
		Yield per acre	Abl Sils 10 Mawnds 63 Maun		20 Maunds	10 Magnis
7	Abi (1st)	Area (in acres)	4,508 84	207	5, 542	82
		Value of gross pro- duce	Rs A P Rs A 46,706 10 8 502 2	P Rs A P 7 1,380 0 0	Rs 1,1 6, 840	Ra 82 4
		Yield per acre	. 9 Ma n	nd Maunds Serv	18 Maunds	9 Mannds
8	∆ bi (2nd)<	A rea (in acres)	2,8	2,336	6,270	g
		Value of gross produce	Rs A 84,452 0	P Rs A P 0 13,968 0 0	Rs 1,11,060	Rs 61
		Yield per acre	8 Maur		15 Maunds	•••
9	Jabbasar<	Area (in acres)	2		49 2	•••
		Value of gross produce	Rs A 2,127 5	P	Rs 7,380	5×4
		Yield per scre	6 Maun	ds	18 Maunds	•••
10	Kinara Haji-	A rea (in acres)	,	63	692	008
		Value of gross produce	Rs A 504 0	P 0	Rs 12,456	•••
 1		Yield per acre	•••	•••		***
	TOTAL <	Area (in acres)	Abi Sila 13,704	.bi 3,520 88	24,731	110
		Value of gross produce	Rs AP Rs A 1,64,681 9 0 330 10	P Rs A P 519 0 1	Rs 4,57,576	Rs 1,072

			ieni			
		. (rele	8. Ta	hsîl Doaba Daudzai	
				,		
		41	42	48	44	4.5
*			Bal	TRA.	TOTAL.	
-		Patrant	Abi.	Burapi.	-184.	Burent
		P. Carlo				Ø,
	nl.					
	- The rest late					-
	20	*-			80. Ba A B	***
	Ra 200				Rs A P 804 19 0	·
	10 Magadsi		"		•	**
	124	***	Ag	***	20%	
	Ba 1,240	***	,,		Тв А Р 6,2n2 7 2	
	\$ Manade			***	**	***
	14	*1			40	
	Rs 43			***	Ro A P. 864 0 0	
	6 Maunda	441	**			
4+	31	.,			86	
					E A P	
>+1	Ra 126					
v h	6 Mannels				'	*
+++	12			***	4.0	* *
+14	R# 72	.,		, !	Re A P 516 0 0	1++
	6 Maunda	1+4	*11	4++	+**	
***	\$0	.4)		411	36	,
					Rs A P	

FORM
General Abstract of area under [crops, showing productive

			32	83	84	3 5	36	37
					•		CROP	S OF THE
			Mo	rn.	Mash.		BAR	HAP.
	Name of Chakla.	Present Status.	Abs.	Barant	464.	Barant	784.	Barant.
Serial Number.		Assumed per rupce & cash rates per acre	80 Se	ers.	2 0 Sers.		20 8	ers.
	í	Yield per acre		•••	8 Maunds	•••		***
1	Badni<	Area (in acres) Value of gross pro-	•••	•••	83	• •	•••	•••
		duce		•••	Rs 528	•••		
		Yield per acre	Rs 16	***	6 Maunds	•••	4 Maunds	•••
2	Daryn-Urar<	Area (in acres)	1	•••	123	•••	1	•••
		Value of gross pro-	Rs 16	***	Rs 1,476	•••	Rs 8	•••
•	{	Yield per acre	Rs 12	•••	6 Maunde	•••		•••
8	Shahi-Mahal <	Area (in acres)	5	•••	21	•••		•••
-		Value of gross produce	Rs 6 0	•••	Rs. 252	••1		0*4
	(Yield per acre	•••	•••	6 Maunds	•••		•••
4	Michni<	Area (in acres)	•••	•••	65	•••		•••
		Value of gross produce	•••	•••	Rs 780	•••		•••
-	(Yield per acre	•••	•••	6 Maunds	•••	6 Maunds	•••
5	Darya Pár<	Area (in acres)	•••	•••	86	•••	1	***
		Value of gross pro-	•••	•••	Rs 432	•••	Rs 12	•••
	(Yield per acre	•••	•••	6 Maunds	•••	•••	•••
	Bela<	Area (in acres)	•••	•••	6	•••		•••
		Value of gross produce	•••		R s 72	***		1 800

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-continued.

pacity in the several Assessment Circles, Tahsil Doaba Daudzai.

88	89	40	41	42	43		45
nde n oi	F VALUE.						
ARI	tan.	Kaluí.		BA.	JRA.	TOTAL.	
321-	Beresi.	.3 bf.,	Barani	Abi	Barant	456.	Barant.
7 5 S	ices.	1 Maund.					
8 Mannde		10 Mappels	***			7+4	**
Ra A F		20	~ (""	-11	Re A P	
76 18 0 8 Magnda		Rs 200	11+	-	<u></u>	804 t3 0	
119	416	194	***			863	
Rs A P 1,523 7 2	, ,	Ho 1,240				Re A. P. 4,263 7 2	
-	***	8 Mannde		_		*1	10
	# 4	14	**		-	40	
,,	144	Rs 43				Ra A P 854 0 0	**#
		6 Manuda	ree	••		,	1+
	2++	91			***	86	***
**	174	Rs 126				Тз A Р 996 0 ч	
		6 Maunda				.,	
• •		12	10.0	-		49	
		Rs 72				Re A 4º 516 0 0	44.
		5 Maunda	1**		**	***	
	***	20	17-7		**	84	***
4.4		Ra 15n		.,	111	Ra A P 222 0 0	

FORM
General Abstract of area under crops, showing productive

			82	83	84	35	36	\$7
				<u> </u>			CROP	s of th
			Mo	TII.	MASH.		SABS	SHAP.
ber.	Name of Chakla.	Present Status.	191.	Barani	46i.	Barant.	<i>AM.</i>	Васин
Serial Number.		Assumed per rupee & cash rates per acre.	30 S	ers.	20 Sers.	•	2 0 S	ers.
		Yield per acre			5 Maunds	Mds Bers 2 20	5 Maunds	Mds Sen
7	Abi (1st)<	Area (in acres)	•••	•••	Abi Silabi 178 4	17	19	54
		Value of gross pro- duce	•••	•••	Rs A P Rs A P 1,780 0 0 26 10 8		R s 190	Rs 270
		Yield per acre	•••	•••	4 Maunds	2 Maund:	•	***
8	∆ bi (2nd)<	Area (in acres)	•••	•••	476	158	•••	•••
		Value of gross produce	•••	•••	Rs 3,808	Rs 62 0	•••	0 70
		Yield per acre	•••	•••	4 Maunds			
9	Jabbazar<	Area (in acres)		•••	37	. 		
		Value of gross produce		•••	Rs 29€	•••		,,,,
		Yield per acre	•••	•••	6 Maunds		•••	
10	Kinara Haji- Zai.	Area (in acres)	•••	•••	17		•••	•••
		Value of gross produce		•••	Rs 204		•••	•••
	<u> </u>	Yield per acre	•••	•••				•••
	TOTAL	Area (in acres)	6	•••	Abi Silabi 992 4	172	2!	50
		Value of gross pro-	Rs 76	•••	Rs A P Rs A P 9,628 0 0 26 10 8	Rs 705	Rs 210	R: 270

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pacity in the several Assessment Circles, Tahsil Doaba Daudzai.

88	#9	40	41	42	43	44	<u> </u> -	45	
RDER OF	VALUE.								
Anna	i Ilia	Kalul.		BAJ	fla.		TOTAL		
A166,	Bardat.	486.	Beront.	Æbf.	Borund.	481,		Barani.	
25 Sere	s,	1 Maund.							
4 Maund-	141	& Maunds		,	217	*11		114	
В	**4	19	444			Abl 226	Edlabi 4		71
Rs A P pl 8 4	141	9.8	411		***	Rs A P 2,116 9 4	Rs A P 26 10 8		Ttn 855
	***	5 Mannds				***		***	
***	+11	Б	**1	144	411		481		15
11+		Ra 25	100	.+4			Rs A P 0,633 0 0		Rs 620
PP-1		Manada Seru 6 17		**1	464			574	
ant	110	14	***		,		6 5	P# 1	
***	144	Rs A P 115 8 0	1+8	***	iva		Rs A P	411	
	111	6 Manada	**	£6-4				5+4	
***	***	a)	,,,		***		22	***	
***	P41	R4 %	***				Ra A P 234 0 0	***	
***	***	**1	***	*41	***				
133	164	208	nı	-		.∆bl 1,420	Silabi 4		22
Пя А, Р 1,651 Т в	450	Ru A P 2,093 5 0	,,,			Rs A P 18,660 12 6	Rs A P 26 10 8		Ra 9

FORM
General Abstract of area under crops, showing productive

			46	47	48	4.9	50	51	52	82	14	lu
							CB	OPS O	7 1113	4TR	OnDE	R OF
			CHAR (Fod	Ri- der,	Kas	NGI.	Mage		Bac)I.A.	FLI (Si	
4.4	Name of Chakla	Present Status.	466.	Burrant	Abl	Barant.	4bi,	Agrant,	A64.	Rorand	456,	Dave dillo
Seelal Number		Assumed per rupes &	1 Ma 10) Seru	136	cond	30 Sen.		1 Ma	und	1 36	heen
_	Badul	Yield per acre	Re 34	12	8 Más. 10	484	Mda. Sere 4 80 12	***	444	140		-
	į	Value of gross pro- duce	B4 18,384	24	IL a 80	***	Ro 76	+41		1100		847
	{	Yield per acre .	B416	**1		41	\$ Mannile	4-4	Mds. 10			*
3	Darya-Urac <	Area (in scree)	315	444	• •	114	67		1	***		
		Value of gross pro- duos	Rs 3,780	4=4	844	+=+	Rs A P 446 10 8	P+4	Rs 10		7	
	1	Yield per sers	Ba 16		- 8	***			101	443	vih	
3	Shahi-Mahal	Area (in scrts)	62		1			4	***		80.0	pm)
		Value of gross pro-	Ra592		8			498		***	101	
	1	Yield per acro	4 M4s.			r.	6 Maunda	*14			*	
4	Michal <	Arcancres) (in .	2	11-	***	***	3	***	144			-
		Value of gross pro-	Ba 17	117			B A P 6 10 8	114	***	***		~
	1	Yield per acro .	i Mās.		**1	**	6 Maunds	***	**-	***	***	
	Darya-Par <	Area (in seres)	28	-44		***	9	101		***	2.26	^
		Value of gross pro- duce .	Ra 188	**1	***	***	Rs 60	#41	.,,		***	
	ſ	Yield per acre	Tas 10				6 Maunda	144	123	***	***	401
ß	Bela	Area (in acres) .	19	***	941	***	9	***			800	
		Value of grom pro-	PM 120	**	>>=		Ra 60	+41	P41		p#+	-

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upacity in the several Assessment Circles, Tuhsíl Doaba Daudzai.

56	57	58	5 9	50	61	62	63	64
ALUE.			1			1	1	
TOTA	L,	GRAND TOTAL OF CULT	IVATED.	FALLOW W	H R AT.	(allow.	oduce.	Net 1 th
Abi.	Barani.	79K	Baraní.	Abi.	Baraní.	sted and	of gross p	of gross
						Total cultivated and fallow.	Five-Sixth of gross produce.	
•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	
663	1	6,61¢	10.	220	•••	Acres 6,989	•••	•••
Rs 15,540	2.	Rs. A 1 1,35,320 5 6	Rs A I 660 1 (1,85,980 7 0	Rs A P 1,18,317 7 0	22,663
	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
383	•••	15,990	107	757	•••	16,860	•••	•••
Rs A P 4,236 10 8	•••	Rs A 1 2,68,429 12 (Rs A 1 700 2 C	•••	•••	ns AP 2,69,129 14 6	Rs AP 2,24,274 14 6	2 s 44,855
•••	•••	•••	•••	8 Maunds	•••		***************************************	
6 3	•••	Abi Silabi 8,595 4 Abi Silabi	74		•••	8,791	•••	•••
ES 1,000	•••	Rs A P Rs A F 49,509 5 4 28 7 2	Rs A I 472 5 4	R4 A P		78 AP 50,268 12 6	RS A P 41,890 12 6	Rs 8,378
•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
8	•••	4,526	1,042	139	•••	5,707	•••	•••
Rs A P 18 10 8	•••	rs A P 58,696 2 8	Rs A P 4,133 12	•••	•••	Rs AP 62,729 14 8	Rs A P 52,274 14 8	Rs 10,455
	•••	•••		•••	•••		•••	•••
3 2	•••	5,166	11	652	•••	5,829	•••	•••
Ba 198		Rs A P 74,891 18 4	25 A 49 12		•••	Rs Al ⁻ 74,941 9 4	Rs A P 62,451 9 4	Rs 12,490
•••	•••	•••			•••		•••	•••
21	•••	1,886		411	5 9	2,695	•••	•••
Rs 180	•••	Rs A 82,968 12	Rs A P 1,970 10 C		•••	Rs A P 84,939 6 0	29,116 6 (Rs 5,828

FORM

General Abstract of area under crops, showing production

			44	47	48	45	20	81	.83	54	н в	Ì
_							·	ROPS OF	THE	4TH :	ORDER (_T a#
			CHAS (Fod	ini— der).	KAN	G3/1.	Жан	2	Baq	E.A.	Plax- (Sun	- :
of.	Name of Chakla-	Present Status.	464,	Beraul.	AN.	Barani,	464	Barant	484	Burunt.	ž.	farment.
Borial Number.		Assumed per rupec & cash rutes per acre.) dem.	1 Ma	ond,	2 0 Se	п.	1 X a	and.) Mass	4
_		Tield per acre	Ra 16	***	***	***	Abi Silabi 5 Min si	Md Bre			12 M/s	_
7	 Abi(let) . ⟨	Area (in acres)	14	***		***	71	1	3		34	-
		Value of gross pro- duce	R4 724			***	Da A P	Rs A P 6 10 8	Rg 20	 	10. SS	-
		Tield per acre	Rs 12	***			# Maunda					-
8	Aphi (2mil)≺	Area (in scree)	29	***			25			٠.		_
		Value of gross pro- duce	Rs 348	-	1411	_	Re A P 166 6 6		**4	~		-
	(Yield per acre	Rs 12		***	443				'	10 Mda	
	Inbbasar<	Area (in acres)	•	-		gio s	44.6		***		2	
	Į	Value of gross pro- duca	Ra 48			***	***			*10	Ba 20	
_	(Yield per sere	6 Md-		141	***						-
10	Kinara Haji-	Aron (in acres)	i	***		***	:			•••		
		Value of gross pro- duce	Nu 6	_			h					-
_	(Yield per sore		***	744	***	319					**
	TOTAL	Area (in acres)	1,10\$	2	11	***	194	1	3		26	
		Value of gross produce	Rs 21,052	Rs 24	Ra 88	444	RT AP 1,269 1 2	Ra A P 6 10 6 1	ks \$0		Re 306	-

D—concluded.

capacity in the several Assessment Circles, Tahsil Doaba Daudzai.

56	67	58		=	59	60	61	62	68	64
VALUE.	<u> </u>			-						
Тот	A L.	GRAND TOT	CAL OF C	ULT	IVATED.	Fallow W	TH RAT	fallow.	oduce.	of gross produce.
70%	Barani.	484.			Baraní	464.	Barani.	Total cultivated and fallow.	Five-sixth of gross produce.	
		•				80 See:	rs,	Total cult	Five-sixth	Net One-sixth
		•••			•••	•••		•••		
111	2	Abi 16,488	នរា	labi 89	520	888	954	18,339	•••	•••
Rs AP 1,005 5 4	Rs A P	Rs A P 3.59,434 11 4	Rs A 839 8	P 11	Rs AP 3,662 14 8	•••	•••	Rs A P 3,63,437 2 11	Rs A 1 3,02,864 2 11	Ra 60,573
	•••	•••	-				•••	•••	•••	•••
51	•••		16,	569	4,063	83	2,918	23,6 33	•••	•••
Rs AP 514 6 6		2	Rs <i>1</i> 2 ,55, 897	A P 6 4	Rs AP 23,537 68	•••	•••	Rs AP 2,79,434 18 0	Ks A P 2,32,862 18 0	Rs 46,572
	,	•••			•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	
6			2,	707	•••	40	•••	2,747	***	•••
Rs 68			Rs A 43,875	A P 9	•••			Ts AP 48,875 90		Rs 7,313
		•••			•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
1			1,	361	•••	. 42	•••	1,403	•••	•••
Rs 6	••:		Rs 23,374	A P 8 0	•••	•••		Rs A P 23,874 8 U	Rs A P 19,478 8 0	Rs 3,896
•••	•••	•••					•••	•••	•••	
1,337	4	A bi 74,910	Sil	abi 43	6,269	2,800	3, 921	87,943	•••	•••
Rs AP 22,767-1-2	Rs A P 30 10 8	Rs AP 18,01,298 6 0	Rs A 868 (A P 0 1		Rs A P 1,258 10 8 Considere wheat crop	ed as	Rs A P 13.38,112 0 11	Rs A P 11,15,094 0 11	Rs 2,23,018

FORM
General Abstract of area under crops, showing productive

=	of c	ė									CROPS	of the
umber.	Name of		Present	St at us.	Gur.		Cott	on.		Rice.	To	beco.
Serial Number			ned per h rates j	rupee per acre.	10 sers.		15 6	ers.		1 md.	15	SeTS.
		ا	Yield r	per acre	Иds. 2()	Chahi.	Abi. Kds.	Silabi. M. S. 5 20	Barani. Mds. S. 3 20	Abi. Mds.	Chahi	Abi. Mds.
1	Sholgarah.	 - -	Area	•••	814	•••	1,353		31	866		
•	Sholg	\	Value o	of gross	Rs. 65,120	•••		Rs. A. P. 366-10-8		18s. 15,588	•••	Ra A P. 186 10 8
			Yield p	oer acre	Mds. 20	Mds.	Mds.	•••	Mds, S. 2 20	Mds. 18	Mds. 10	Mds.
2	Maira.	~	Area	•••	497	5	1,686	•••	7	882	5	13
			Value o prod	of gross	Rs. 39,760	Rs. A. P. 93 5 4	Rs. 31,472		Rs. A.P. 46 10 8		Rs. A.P. 133 5 4	
		_	Yield 1	per acre		Mds. 6		Mds, S. 5 20			Mds. 10	
3	Belab.		Area			2 9	•••	14	•••	•••	1	
	A			of gross luce.		Rs. 464	•••	Rs. A. P 205 5 4		•••	Rs. A.P. 26 10 8	
		<u> </u>	Area	•••	1,311	34	3,039	39	38	1,748	6	20
==	Total.	1	Value o	of gross	Rs. 1,04,880	Rs. A.P. 557 5 4	Rs. 56,728	Rs. 572	Rs. 336	Rs. 31,464		Rs. A.I.

D. capacity in the several assessment circles, Hashtnaggar Tahsíl.

1st ORDER OF VALUE.

Vegeta	ibles an	d Mela	ns.	Gardons	Henna	Sanna		m^*	T	
	Cash	l.		Cash.	15 sers.	15 sers.		TOTA	L.	
Chahi. Rs. 24	Abi. Rs. 24	Silabi. Rs. 24	Rs.	Abi. Rs. 25 per			Chahi.	Abi.	Silabi.	Barani.
2	65	5		acre	•••	•••	2	3,118] 30	50
Rs. 48	Rs. 1,560	Rs. 120	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	•••	•••	Rs. 48	Ì	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P
Rs. 24	Rs. 24	Rs. 24	Rs. 24	Rs. 25 per acre.	Mds. 12	Mds.		•••	•••	•••
82	81	•••	1	12	3 6	814	92	3,207	•••	82:
Rs 1,968	Rs. 1,944	Rs.	Rs. 24		Rs. 1,152	Rs. 6,512	Rs. A. P. 2,194 10 8			Rs. A. I 6,582 10
Rs. 24	•••	•••	Rs. 16	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
2	•••	•••	7		•••	•••	32	•••	14	7
Rs. 48	•••	•••	112	•••	•••	•••	Rs. A. P. 538 10 8		Rs. A.P. 205 5 4	
 86	146	5	33	25	36	814	126	6,325	44	88
Rs. 2,064	Rs. 3,504	120	736	625	Rs. 1,152	Rs. 6,512	Rs. A. P. 2,781 5 4	Rs. A.P. 1,98,886 5 4	Rs, A.P. 692 00	Rs. A. P 7,584 0 (

		,								
5 .	e of akla.	Present								CROPS OF THE
Serial Number.	Name of Chakla.	Status:		,-	Whoat.	,			B	arle y :
Serial	Asst	imed per rupee d cash rates per acre.		j	maun	i.		1	maun	d 10 sers;
	۲	Yield per acre	Chahi Mds. 10	Abi. Mds.	Silabi. M.S. 7 20	Mds.	Ch.	Abi. M. 8. 12 20		. Md. 8.
ŀ	dei dei	Area	6	4,955	107	928		1,353	122	1,40
1	Sholgarah	Value of gross produce.	Rs. 60	Rs. 49,550	Rs.A. 802 8			Rs. 13,530	Rs. 915	Re. 8,418
		Yield per acre	Mdr. 8	Mds. 10	M.S. 7 20		10			Md. 8. Rajar 5 % Tangi 4 li
2	Maira.	Area	172	5,32 2	9	45,810 Rajar 19,853 Tangi 25,288 Dargai 669		2,191	•••	30,010 Rajar 23,981 Tangi 6,030
		Value of gross produce.	Rs. 1,376	Rs. 53,220	Rs. A. 67 8		184	Rs. 21,910	•••	Ra. A.P. 1,26,617 14 5 Rajar 1,05,516 6 5 Tangi 21,101 8 0
		Yield per acre	Mds.	•••	Md. 7	Md. 8. 4 10		•••	M. S. 8 30	Md. 8. I 6 10 II 6 20
8	Bela.	Area	83	•••	2	2,6 09	66	•••	130	694 1st 271 2nd 423
		Value of gross produce.	Rs. 664	•••	Rs. 14	Rs. A. 11,088 14		•••	Rs. 910	Rs. A. P. 3,216 3 2 1st 1,355 0 0 2nd 1,861 3 2
	<u></u>	Area	261	10,277	118	49,347	89	3,544	252	32,107
	TOTAL.	Value of gross produce.	Rs. 2,100	Rs. 1,02,770	Rs. 884	Rs. A. 1,93,553 8		Rs. 35,440	Rs. 1,825	Rs. A. P. 1,38,252 1 7

D—concluded.

capacity in the several Assessment Circles, Tahsil Doaba Daudzai.

56	57	58		59	60	61	62	68	64
VALUE.		GRAND TOTAL OF	CULTIV	VATED.	FALLOW W	TH RAT			luoe.
Тот	AL.			_			fallow.	roduce.	of gross produce.
AW.	Barani.	484.		Barani.	AM	Barani.	vated and	of gross pi	3
		•			80 Seer	8.	Total cultivated and fallow.	Five-sixth of gross produce.	Net One-sixth
		•••		•••		•••	•••		•••
111	2	Abi 16,488	Silabi 89	520	33 8	954	18,339	•••	•••
Rs A P 1,005 5 4	Rs A P 6 10 8	Rs AP Rs 3,59,434 11 4 839	A P 8 11	Rs AP 3,662 14 8		•••	Rs A P 8,63,437 2 11	Rs A 1 3,02,864 2 11	Rs 60,57 3
	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••		•••	•••
51	•••		16,569	4,063	83	2,918	23,6 33	•••	•••
Rs A P 614 6 6		Rs 2,55, 89	A P 6 4 2	Rs AP 23,537 68	•••	•••	Rs AP 2,79,484 18 0		Rs 46,572
		•••	-			•••			
6	•••		2,707	•••	40		2,747	•••	•••
Rs 68		Rs 43,87	A P	•••	•••	•••	Rs A P 43,875 9 0	Rs AP 86,562 90	Rs 7,313
		•••		•••		•••	•••	•••	•••
1			1,361	•••	. 42	•••	1,403	•••	•••
Rs 6	••:	Rs 23,374	A P 8 0	***	•••	•••	Rs AP 28,374 8 0		Rs 3,896
		•••				•••	•••	•••	•••
1,837	4	Л bi 74,910	Bilabi 43	6,269	2,800	3, 921	87,943	***	•••
Rs AP 22,767-1-2	Rs A P 30 10 8	Rs AP Rs 18,01,298 6 0 868	A P 0 1	15,187 0 2	Rs A P 1,258 10 8 Considere wheat crop	ed as	Rs A P 13,38,112 0 11	Rs A P 11,15,094 0 11	Rs 2,23,018

FORM

<u></u>											
ا. م	Name of Chakla.	Present				-				CRO	PS OF THE
Serial number	Z S	Status,		M oth.		į	Vásk.			Sarsh	af.
Seria	Assun and cas	ned per rupee sh rates per acre	3	0 sers.		20	sers.			33 se	rs.
		Yield per acre	Abi. Md.	Barani. Md.	Ch.		Silabi	Barani. Md. S. 3 20		Silabi Md.	Md.
	rah.	Area	104		•••	53		19 0	45		[
	Sholgarah.	Value of gross produce.	Rs. 816	Rs. 16	•••	Rs. 530	•••	Rs. 133	Rs. A. P. 600 0 0	Rs. 2,196	Ra. 408
		Yield per acre	Md. 6	Md. 3	Md. 5	M d. 5	Md.S. 3 30			•••	Md. S. 4 20
	Mairs.	Area	18	2	1	5 2	1	3	1		1,885
		Value of gross produce.	Rs. 144	Rs. 8	Rs. 10	Rs. 520	Rs. A. 78	Rs. 15	Rs A.P. 13 5 4		Rs. 11,310
		Yield per acre.		M d. 8			Md.S. 3 30	Md. S. 1st 3 20 2nd 2 20	•••	Md. 9	Md. 8. 1st 6 0 2nd 4 20
	Belah.	Area	•••	32		•••	22 0	Acres. 161 1st 14 2nd 147	•••		Acres. 344 1st 349 2nd 25
		Value of gross produce.		Rs. A.P. 3,041 5 4		•••	Rs, 165 0	Rs. 833 1st 98 2nd 735		Rs. 6,060	Rs. 2,942 1st 2,792 2nd 150
	(Area	120	38	1	105	23	183	46	688	2,310
	Total.	Value of gross produce.	Rs. 960	Rs. A.P. 365 5 4	Rs. 10	Rs. 1,050	Rs. 172 8	Rs. 981	Rs. A. P. 613 5 4		Rs.

ORDER OF VALUE.

M	asûr.			Kala	12.										
30	sers.			1 mau	nd.						rotal.				
bi.		rani d.	· s.	Abi Md		Chai	,	Alt	oi.		Silab	i.	Baran	i.	
7		3	20	214	12	•••		••	•		•••		•••		
49			7		2	•••			2	51		183		8	81
A.P. 5 4		A. 10	P. 8	Rs.	24	•••		Rs. 2,427	A. 5	P. 4	Rs. 2,196	A . 0	Rs. 589	A. F	8
d. 7	М	d. 2	S. 20	***		•••		••	•		•••		•••		~
11			10	•••			1			82		1		1,90	Ю
A.P. ? 10 8	Rs. 33	A. 5	P.	***		Rs.	10	Rs. 780	A. 0	P. 0	Rs. 7	A . 8	Rs. 11,366	A. I	P. 4.
••		•••		•••		•••	•	••	•		•••		•••		,
••		•••		•••		•••		••	•	***************************************		527		56 st ·36 id 204	3
••		•••		•••		•••		••	•		Rs. 6,225	A .	Rs. 4,116 (1st 2,890 2nd 1,226	A. H 5 4 0 0 5 4	£ 0
60			17		2		1		8	3 3		711		2,54	8
A. P. 0 0	Rs. 66	A .	P. 0	Rs.	24	Rs.	10	Rs. 3,207	A. 5	P.	Rs. 8,428	A. 8	Rs. 16,072	A. E	P.

FORM

	of In.								CR	OPS OF THE
Nambe	Name of Chakla.	Present Status. imed per rupee h rates per acre.		Cn	ARRI,		To	cal,		GRAND
Serial	Assu and cas	med per rupee h rates per acre.		C	ash.				Chahi.	Abi.
1	Sholgarah.	Yield per acre Area Value of gross produce.	Rs.	Chahi	Silabi. Rs. 9 4 Rs. 36	Barani, Rs. 6 Rs. 30	•••	•••	Ra. . 204	Rs.
		Yield per acre	Rs. 12	Rs. 6	•••	Rs.	•••	•••	•••	•••
2	Maira.	Area	555		•••	3,279	•••	•••	472	
		Value of gross produce.	Rs. 6,660	Rs. 78	•••	Rs. 19,674	•••		Rs, A. P. 5,757 13 9	Ra. A.P. 2,47,964 10 8
		Yield per acre	•••	Rs. 6	Rs. 9	Rs. 6	•••	•••	•••	•••
8	Belah	Area	•••	3 6	49	2,044		•••	300	•••
		Value of gross produce.	•••	Rs. 216	Rs. 441	Rs. 12,264	•••		Rs. A. P 2,870 4 3	400
	(Area	582	49	53	5,328	•••	•••	786	29,960
	Total.	Value of gross produce.	Rs. 6,984	Rs. 294	Rs. 477	Rs. 81,968	•••	•••	Rs. A. 8,838 2	Rs. A.P. 4,89,671 10 8

D-concluded.

			_		-	
4TH ORD	ER OF VALU	E.	the	the ot	1	
TOTAL	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		th of produce c.	th of produce Barani.	Total.	Remarks;
i			S.C. Par		ZUIAI.	MBMARAS,
Silabi.	Barani.	Total.	At gross Abi &	At gross Mair		
•••	•::	·••			•••	
8	74 2,742	17,574			•	
Rs. A. 9,572 2	P. Rs. 8 17,647	Rs. 2,69,130	Rs; 44,855		Rs: 44,855	
					11,000	
	***	•••	•••	•••	•••	In this chakla there are three classes of barani land, 1st
	i i					class Dargaí, 2nd class Rajar, 3rd class Tangi,
]	81,874	98,372	•••	•••	•••	
Rs.	Rs. A.P 53,41,477 5 8	Rs. A. P	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. 71,091	
	0,11,111	0,00,211 11 1	*2,000	20,120	71,001	
•••	•••	•••	•••	484		
1,29	6,242	7,832	•••	•••	•••	
Rs. A. I 13,248 2	Rs. A.P. 2 32,594 6 1	Rs. A.P. 48,718 12 6	Rs. 8,738	Rs. 2,191	Rs. 5,929	
•			• -			
2,17	90,858	1,23,778	•••	•••		
Rs. A. P 22,895 4 1	Rs. A. P. 03,91,718 11 9	Rs. A.P. 9,13,123 13 8	Rs. 91,561	Rs. 30,314	Rs. 1,21,875	
•						

FORI
General Abstract of area under Crops showing productive capacit

							====			==
							CROPS	OF THI	3 187 (PDE
		Present Status.	Bugar	-Cane.	Poppy.	Товассо		Vegeta	BLES.	
mber.	Name of Chakla.	Assumed per rupee and cash rates per acre.	12 /	Sers.	Cash.	15 Sers.		Casl		
Scrial Number.			Ch≜hľ.	Abl.	Chahi.	Chahi,	Chahi	Abi,	Bilahi.	lidrami.
	4	Yield per acre	Mds 13		••	Mds 16	Rs 20	••	Rs 16	
1	Maira Darmiana	Area (in acres)	16	••	••	6 3	84	••	,	
	าลี	Value of gross produce	Rs. A P 693 5 4		••	Rs. A P 2,261 5 4	Rs 1,680	••	Ra 32	J
	Keira Keidan	Yield per acre				Mds 14	Rs 30	••		1 :
2	In M	Area (in acres)	••	••	••	48	53	• •		4
	Ka	Value of gross produce	••	••		Rs 1,792	Rs 1,590	••	••	R ¥i
	hmule	Yield per acre	••	••	••	M ds 12	Ra 24	••	••	R
8	Maire Mashmula Khattak	Area (in acres)	••	••	••	75 Rs	61 Rs	••	••	3 E
	K	Value of gross produce	••	••	••	2,400	1,464	••	••	63
	Koh-i-Daman Sadhum	Yield per acre	M ds 12	Mds . 12	Rs 50	Mds 12	Rs 20	Ra 20	• •	F
4	Sadhu	Area (in acres)	318	4	2	26	69	5	••	
	K	Value of gross produce	Rs 12,720	Rs 160	Rs 100	Rs 832	Rs 1,380	Rs 100	••	:
	Koh-i-Daman Baczai	Yield per acre	••	••		Mds 10	Rs 12	••	Rs 10	I
5	1-i-Da Bacz	Arca (in acres)	••	••	••	3	48		64	1
	Kot Kot	Value of gross produce	• •			Rs A P 26 10 8	Rs 420	••	R. 640	
		Yield per acre	••	••	••	••	••	••		••
	TOTAL	Area (in acres)	834	4	2	203	802	5	66	\$
		Value of gross produce	Rs A P 13,413 5 4	Rs 160	Re 100	Re 7,312	Rs 6,534	Rs 100	86 672	Rs 1,67

lxxiii

he several Assessment Circles, Tahsil Yusafzai.

ALUE.							•
	Сот	TON.			TOTA	L.	
	15	Sers.					
Chubi.	Abi.	Slabi	Barani	Chahi.	Abi.	Silabi.	Barani.
ids 7		Mds Sers 5 20	Mds Bers 4 20				••
58 Rs A P 12 10 8		Rs. A P 73 5 4	10 Rs 120	Rs A P 5,717 5 4		7 Rs A P 106 5 4	11 Rs 134
Mds 6			Mds S 3 20				
57 Rs 912			40 Rs A P 373 5 4	158 Rs 4,294			85 Rs A P 1,273 5 1
Mds 6			Mds S 3 2 0		••		• •
49 Re 784			50 Rs A P 466 10 8	185 Rs 3 4,648			86 Rs A P 1,074 10 8
Mds S	Mds 5		M ds				
107 Rs A P 26 10 8	28 Rs A P 378 5 4		295 R3 2,560	622 Rs A P 16,458 10 8	37 R4 A P 653 5 4		500 Rs 2,130
Mds 4		••	Мds S 2 20				
1 Rs A P 10 10 8	••		1,232 R3 A P 8,213 5 4		••	64 R.: 640	1,242 Rs A P 8,295 5 4
272	28				••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1,726
Rs 4,216	Rs A P	Rs A P	1,627 Rs A l' 11,513 5 4	Ra A P	37 Rs A P 653 5 4	Rs A P	Rs A P

			<u> </u>			C	ROPS OF 2	ed ORD
		Present Status		W H	BAT.			
aber.	Name of Chakla.	Assumed per rupee and cash rates per acre.		1 1	cund.			1 Mai
Serial Number.			Chahi.	A bl.	Bllabi.	Barani.	Ohahl.	Abi.
		Yield per acre	Mds 9	••	Mds 8	Mds 8 7 20	Mds 14	
1	Maira Darmiana.	Area (in acres)	85		548	7,829	661	
	A C	Value of gross produce	Re 765	••	Re- 4,768	Re A 88,717 8	Re A P	
		Yield per acre	Mds 8	••	Mds 7	Mds 8 5 20	Mds 11	
2	Kairs Kaldan.	Area (in acres)	572		127	20,551	1,078	••
	Kal	Value of gross produce	Rs 4,576	••	Rs 889	Rs A 1,1 3,03 0 8	Re A P 9,486 6 5	•
	======================================	Yield per acre	Mds 8	••		Mds 5	M ds 10	••
8	Maira Machmüla Khattak	Area (in acres)	86]]	11,344	1,170	••
	i Kr	Value of gross produce	288	••		Re 56,220	R o 9,360	••
	. d .	Yield per acre	Mds S 7 20	Mds 8 7 20	Mds 8 6 25	Mds 4	Mds 9	¥
4	Koh-i-Daman-Sadhum.	Area (in acres)	69	25	26	21,335	501	1
	dom (Value of gross produce	Rs A 667 8	Re A 187 8	Re A 172 4	Rs 85,340	Re A P 3,607 3 2	Ro A 727 3
	ġ (Yield per acre	M ds 7	••	••	M ds 8	M ds 8	K
5	Koh-i-Daman- Baccai.	Area (in acres)	1		••	41,014	65	
	Kob.	Value of gross produce	Ro 7	••	••	Re- 1,23,042	Re- 852	J
		Yield per acre		••	••		••	
	TOTAL <	Area (in acres)	783	25	749	1,01,978	8,478	
		Value of gross produce	R a A 6,3 03 8	Ro A 187 8	Rs A 5,829 4	Ro 4,36,350	Re A P 30,208 12 9	

D—continued.

AI.							BA	RLEI	ſ.						•	Total.			
) Sers.						1	Mauno	1 20	Ser.	s.									
Silabi.			Barani		Chabi		A bf.		Silabi.		Barani.		Chabí.		₽ pį	Stlabit			Barani.
	Mda 8		Md	s	Mds	8	••		M	ds 10	Mds 9 1	8	••		••		•		• •
	426		40	4	72	14	••		1,2	30	(10,62	6	1,47	0	••		2,252		18,858
Ra- 8,067	A P		A 1	7	8,48	30	••		8,2	00		R. 4 18,5	98 3 S	2	••	Re 16,035	A P	Re 1,27,70	A P 9 5 7
	Mds 7		Md	8	Kds 9 1	8	••		M	ds 9	Md	7	••		• •		•		• •
	606		86	2	61	0	••		6	69	26,22	0	2,260		••		1,402		47,138
Ra- 3,893	A P 9 7	Re- 1,7	A 1 87 9 8	3 8,	Rs . ,812	8	••		4,0	14	Re 1,22,36	R. 17,8	74 14 E		• •	Re- 8,296	A P	2,87,12	e A P 28 1 8
	Mds 7		Mds 8		Mds 9 1	8 5	••		Mds 8	8 80	Mds 8		••		••		•		• •
	270		182		1,18	3	••	}	1	42	8,90		2,889		••		412		20,827
•	Ro 1,512	Re 800	A F	. I.	081	4	••	Re- 828	A 5	P 4	Ro 2 87,087	16,	Re A 729 4	il	••	Re- 2,840	A P	Ro 94,106	A P
•••			Mds 8		Md	9	Mds 9		M	de 8	Md		••		•		•		•
••			191		59	0	121			1	4,064		1,180		34 7		27		25,590
••		Re- 687	A P 9 8	-	Re 8,640	5	Ro 736	Re-		P 4	Re AF 18,546 10 8	Ra 7,81	4 11 2	Re 1,640	A P	Re 177	A P		A P
••			Mds 4	:	Mds 8		Mds 8 L8 20	1	••	- -	Mds 8		• •		•		•	•	•
••			52		5(3	7		• •	ł	28,156		112		12		•		69,222
••		Re- 166	A P	Re- 817		Re-	A P	ł	••		Ro 70,890	Re 676	A P 5 4		A P 10 8			Re 1,9 8, 598	
• •		•	•		••		••		• •		• •		• •		•	•		 .	•
1	,302		1,191		8,118		128		2,04	12	,77,966		7,3 61		259		4,098	1,	,81 ,180
Re .	A P	Re-	A P	Rs 10	A' F	Re	A P	Re	. A	P	Rs AP	Re	AP	Rs.	A P	Re- 26.849	A P	Re-	A P

						CROP	OF TH	LE 3RD ORD
	Name of	Present Status.			Мотп.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Mash.
Eber.	Chakla.	Assumed per rupec and cash rates per acre.			80 Sers.			30 Sers,
Serial Namber.			Chahí.	46.	Stabi.	Barani.	Chabí.	Baraut.
	d (Yield per sere				Mdn S 4 30	••	:
1	Maira Darmiana.	Area (in acres) .				4	• •	
	, d	Value of gross produce	••			Ra A P 25 5 4	••	
	lab.	Yield per nere	••				• •	
5	Naira Maidan.	Area (in acres)	••				••	
	Mair	Value of gross produce	••				• •	
	ार -	Yield per acre				Mds 8	••	
3	Maira Mashmuli Khattak.	Area (in acres)	••			3	••	
	M	Value of gross produce	• •			Re 16	••	
	n. D.	Yield per acre	••			Mds 8	••	
4	Kho-i-Damen- Sadhum.	Area (in acres)	••			54	•••	
	M N	Value of gross produce				Re 252	••	
	38n-	Yield per acre	••	••		Mds 8 2 20	••	Mds 2 2
5	Koh-i-Daman- Baezai.	Area (in acres)	••	••		854	• •	1,30
	Koh-	Value of gross produce	••	••	:	Ra A P 2,846 10 8	••	Ro A I
		Yield per acre	••	••				
	TOTAL <	Area (in acres)	••			915	• •	1,50
		Value of gross produce	••	••		-Re- 8,140	••	Re A F

D-continued.

OF VALUE.

	SARSUAF.		Bajra.	Til.		TOTAL	
	30 Sers.		1 U d. 10 Sers.	20 Sers.			
Chahi	Silabi	Baraní.	Baraní.	Barani.	Chahl.	Silabi.	Barani
Mds 8	Mds 7	Mds 6	••	Mds S 2 20		••	••
·45	55 Rs A P 518 5 4	1,385	••	7 Rs 35	45 Re- 480	25 Re- 513	1,835 Re A P 10,740 5 4
480		10,680			480		10,740 5 4
Mds 7	Mds 8 6 20	Mds 6	Mds 4	Mds 2		••	••
26 Re A P 242 10 8	8e- 52	5,881 Re 43, 048	Ra A P 28 12 10	8 Re- 82	26 Re A P 842 10 8	Re 52	5,298 Re- A P 42,108 12 10
Mds 6	Mds 6	Mds 5	M d 3	Md. 8 2 20			•••
6 Ra	5 Ra	775 Ra A P	87 Ra A P	134 Re	l l	5 Ba	999 Ra A P
Re- 48	Re- 40	Rs A P 5,166 10 8	Re A P 208 12 10	Re 670		Re 40	Re A P 6,061 7 6
Mds 6		Mds 4	••	Mds 2		••	••
5		651	••	2	5		707
Re 40		Re- 8,472		Re 8	Re 40		Re- 8,782
Mds 5	••	Mds 8	Mds 2	Mda 2		••	••
1		1,704	25	1,832	1		5,156
Rs A P 6 10 8		Re- 6,816	#s 40	Re- 5,328	Ra A P 6 10 8		Re A P 69,167 5 4
	••	••		••			••
83	66	9,846	121	1,483	1	66	18,606
Rs A P 817 5 4	Re A P 605 5 6	Rs A P 69,182 10 8	Ro A P 277 9 8	Re 6,073	Ro A P 817 5 4	Re A P 605 5 4	Re A P 82,809 15 0

					CI	ROPS OF TE	
	Name of Chakla.	Present Status.		CHARI	(fodder).		
m ber.		Assumed per rupee and cash rates per acre.	1 Mound 10	61	Deman Bodhum d for others.	and Bessi	
Berial Number.			Chabl.	A bf.	Blish.	Bereni.	
	a (Yield per acre	Be 8	••	Be 8	3.	
1	Maira Darmiana,	Area (in acres)	120		83	12	
	Å (Value of gross produce	Re- 960	••	Be 661	Ro 1,36	
	i de la la la la la la la la la la la la la	Yield per acre	R e 8	••	Re 8	Bo 8	
2	Mairs Melden	Area (in acres)	120		65	1,900	
	Ref.	Value of gross produce	Re 960	••	Ro 520	15,300	
	أندك	Yield per acre	Be 8	••	Re 8	Re 8	
8	Maira Machnúlá Khattak	Area (in acres)	3 1	••	134 Re-	92 9	
	A - (Value of gross produce	Re- 248	••	1,072	R o 7,433	
	8 H	Yield per acre	Mds 6	••	Md 8 4 20	Md:	
4	Koh-i-Damen Sedhum.	Area (in acres)	84 D- 4 D	••	146	8	
	1914	Value of gross produce	Ro A P 168 8 1	••	Re A P 525 9 7	Ro 30	
	uea .	Yield per acre	M d 5	M d 5		Md 1	
5	Koh-i-Deman Bacsal.	Area (in acres)	2	2		14,86	
	M (S	Value of gross produce	Re- 12	Re 8		29,70	
		Yield per scre	••	••		••	
	TOTAL	Area (in acres)	808	2	428	18,014	
		Value of gross produce	Rs A P 2,343 8 1	Rs 8	Rs A P 11,781 9 7	-Ro 54,512	

D—continued.

	KANGNI.		TARA MIRA.			Tot	'AL:	
1 2	Vaund 20 &	ers.	80 Bers.					
Chahí.	A bf.	Bereni.	Berani.	Chahi.		Abi	Siladi	Barkni
Mds		Mda 8		••		••	••	••
68		1	••		188	••	83	159
Re A P		Re- 2		Re- 1,141	A P 5 4	••	Ro- 664	Re- 1,266
Mds 8	••	••	Md 8	••		••	••	••
1		••	256		121	••	65	3,244
2 5 4		••	Ro A P 858 5 4	Re- 962	A P 5 4	••	Re 520	Ro A P 16,787 5 4
	••	Mds 3		••		••	••	••
	••	10			81	••	184	939
	••	Ro 20	••		Re 248	•••	Ra 1,072	Re- 8,452
Mds 8	Mds 8	Mds 8	Md 8 2 20			••	••	••
70	17	18			104	17	1	298
Re 140	Ro 34	Ro A P 28 18 4	Re 650	Re- 808	A P 8 1	Ru 84	Re A P 525 9 7	Re A P 877 18 4
••	••	Md 2	Md 2			••	••	••
••	••	124	116	ł	8	ı		15,094
	••	Rs A P 165 5 4	Re A P 165 5 4		Re- 12	Re	•	Rs A P 80,182 10 8
••	••	••		••		••		•••
139	17	148	567		447		1	ì
Ra A P 323 10 8	Re- 84	Re A A 211 2 8	Re A P 1,812 10 8	Re- 2,666	A P	Ro	2 2,781 9 7	Ra A P 56,535 18 4

FORM

Ī				7	OTAL CULT	IVATED AND	PALLOW.		
اند	Name of	Present Status.			Cuitical	rd.			
Serial Number.	Chakia.	Assumed per ru- jee and cash rates per acre-	Chabit.	A bi.	Bilabi.	Barani.	Total Culti-	Pallow.	Total Culti- vated and Fathw.
	d (Yield per acre				••	••		
1	Maira Darmiana	Area (in acres)	1,914		2,397	20,374	24,685	639	25,334
	Keirs	Value of gross produce	Re. A P	• •	Rs. A P	Rs. A P	Rs. A P		1,78,104 6 7
	g (Yield per acre			••	••			
2	Maire Maklan.	Area (in acres)	2,565	••	1,473	l i		202	59,100
	Maire	Value of gross produce	Rs. A P			2,98,267 9 2	Rs. A P	<u></u>].	2,30,510 1 2
	withm .	Yield per acre		••					••
*	Maira Mashmulû Khattak	Area (in acres)		••	551	•	1 1	698	36,167
	Maira	Value of gross produce	Rs. A 21,673 4	••	3,452 5	1	Rs. A P		Rs. A P. 1,33,522 0 4
	g	Yield per acre.				••			••
4	Kohi-Daman Sadhum.	Arca (in acres)	1,811	80	17	1	1	1,095	30,27
_	Kohi Se	Value of gross		1		P Rs. A 1		••	Rs. A 1
	q a	Yield per acre.				••	••	••	••
5	Kohi-Daman Baczai.	Area (in scres)		Ĭ	1	90,71		'	·
_	Koh	Value of gros		Rs. A 79 10		10 2,51,241 11	Rs. A P 8 2,53,113 11 8		Rs. A 2,53,112 11
		Yield per scre							
	TOTAL	Area (in acres	9,00	4 8	15 4,6	2,15,1	2,29,168	5,870	2,03,5
		Value of gros	5			P Rs. A 8 9,04,669 8	P Ra. A H 5 10,29,792 1 5		Rs. A 10,29,793 l

-concluded.

	Gross Pr	ODUCE.		JAM	MA VALUE C	ALCULATED A	AT	
1	i s	l s	Total.	वै	łs	łe	Total.	Remarks,
••			••	Re	R.	Ro 	Re-	
••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	
Re A P	Ro A P		Re A P					
38,254 11 8	1,39,8491011		1,78,164 6 7	6,376	11,654		18,030	
••.	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	
••	••	••	••	••	••		••	
Re A P		Re A P						
32,242 8 0		2,98,267 9 2	8,80,510 1 2	5,374		18,641	24,015	
••	••	••	••			••	••	
••	• •	••		••	••		••	
Re A P	Re A P		Ro A P					
25,125 9 4	1,08,696 7 0	••	1,33,822 0 4	4,188	9,038	••	18,246	
••	••	••	••	••			••	
••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	
Re A F			Re A P				<u>.</u> -	
27,627 12 4	1,06,614 1 8		1,84,241 14 0	4,604	8,886		13,489	
••	••			••		••	••	•
••	••	••		••	••	••	••	
Ro A P		R. AP						
1,872 0 0		2,51,241 11 8	2,53113 11 8	812		15,703	16,015	
••	••		••	••	••	••		
••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	
Re A P			R4 A P 1,029,792 1 9		29,597	84,344	84,795	

FORM
General Abstract of area under crops, showing productive capacity

	_					
=					CRO	PS OF THE 15
			GUR.	POPPY	BICE.	TOBACCO.
aber.	Name of Chakla.	Present Status.	Boláknáma 10 sers. Other chakla 12 sers.	Dack	1 Maund	Boliknáma, 20 sers. Other chakius 15 sers.
Serial Number.		Assumed per rupee and cash rates per acre.	Chábi.	Cháhi.	Abi.	Oh c hi.
1	Bolákn áma {	Yield per acre Area (in acres)	15 Maunds - 108 -	•••	•••	io Maunds 22
_	(Value of gross produce	Rs 6,480			Rs 440
2	Jabb a {	Yield per acre Area (in acres)	15 Yaunds •	. 5	16 Mds	. 209 Rs A I
_	(Value of gross produce	Rs 300	Rs 325	Rs 16	11,146 10 8
3	Mairá Darmiana {	Yield per acre Area (in acres)	13 Maunds 198		•••	16 Maunds 126 Rs A l'
		Value of gross produce	Rs 8,580	•••		5 976 A A
4	Mairá Wár Par	Yield per acre Area (in acres)	12 Maunds - 215		•••	20 Maunds 569 Rs A l
	(Value of gross produce	Rs 8,600 ··	Rs 130	•••	30,346 10 8
5	Mashmula Kha- tak.	Yield per acre Area (in acres)	12 Ma unds		•••	12 Maunds 51 Rs A P
		Value of gross produce	Rs 400	· · ·	•••	1,632 0 0
6	Kinára Daryá {	Yield per acre Area (in acres)	13 M aunds		•••	16 Maunds 3 Rs A P
		Value of gross produce	Rs 650		•••	128 0 0
7	Koh-i-Dáman Sadhúm.	Yield per acre Area (in acres)	12 Maunds 20 Rs 800		•••	12 Maunds 15 Rs A P 480 0 0
		Value of gross produce				480 0 0
	TOTAL	Yield per acre Area (in acres) Value of gross produce	572 Rs 25,810		1 Rs 16	Rs A P 49,549 5 4

D. in the several Assessment Circles, Utmán Bolák, district Pesháwar.

VE	GET.	BLEN				Ço:	ילו	N.						T	IATO			
	Cas	h,			;	15	Ser	s.									_	
Chábi.	Abi.	Bárani I.	Barani II.	Ch&bi.		Abi.	Siláhi.	Bárani I.		Báreni II.	Chehi	7		Abi.	Slabi	Bánaní I.		Résent II
Ra 16 90 Rs 1,440		1 47		6 K Re 1,373	aunde 118 A F 5 4			5 M a Re . 826 I	62 A P		Rs 9,733	A	38 . P	**	444	Rs 1,482	103 A P 10 8	1
Rs 20 15 Is 300		***	144		annde 118 A P 10 8			5 Ms Rs 7,973	598 A P		Rs 14,274	A	53	1 Rs 16		Rs 7,973	598 A P 5 4	
Ra 20 9 4 180	,,,,	***		Ra	aunda 197 A P 5 4		P#16	Mds 4	Srs 20 1 1s 12		Rs 16,693		70 . P	**	***	Rs 12	A P 0 0	
Rs 20. 108. Rs 2,160.	-	Rs 14	٠٠٠	7 M Re 8,917	317 A P 5 4			Mds 4	Srs 20 55 660		Rs 47,154		1 .	••		Rs 688	57 A P 0 0	**
Rs 24 44 Rs 1,056		P44		Rs	aunda 64 A P Q 0	- 3-4			8rs 20 1 1 1 5 4		Ra 4,112		9 P	-		Rs 9	A P 5 4	
Ra 20 . 1 . Ra 20 .		4+4 444	### ###		A P		-11	44,1 474			Rs 835		1 P	٠		-11		***
Rs 20 4 Rs 80		417		_	ands 11 A P 10 8	***	•••	3 Man Re 2 960	120	- 1	Rs 1,506	A i	0 P				120 A P 0 Q	
27 l Rs 5,236		43		Re 13,258	667 A P			Rs /	987 1	-1	Rs 94,309	2,61 A	S R			Ra 11,125	880 A P	4-4

FORM
General Abstract of area under crops, showing productive capacity

					CROPS OF	THE 20
				WH	EAT.	
	Name of Chakla.	Present Status.			a. 35 ers. as, 1 maund.	
Serial Number.		Assumed per rupee and cash rates per acre.	Chábí. Abí.	Bilabi.	Bár á ni I.	Báráni II.
1	Bolákráma {	Yield per acre Area (in acres) Value of gross produce	6 Maunds 63 Rs A P 358 15 1	}	5 Maunds 22,175 Rs A Γ 1,16,961 2 4	•••
2	Jabba {	Yield per acre Area (in acres) Value of gross produce	10 Maunds 20 Rs A P 200 0 0	9 Mds 1 Rs 9	11,973 Rs A P	4 Maunds 2,183 Rs A P 8,606 0 9
8	Mairá Darmiána {	Yield per acre Area (in acres) Value of gross produce	9 Maunds 37 Rs A P 333 0 0	. 8 Mds	4,412 Rs A P	•••
4	Mairá Wár Pár	Yield per acre Area (in acres) Value of gross produce	Mds Sers 8 30 214 Rs A P 1,872 4 0		7 Maunda 18,929 Rs A P 1,32,503 0 0	Md Ser 5 10 13,734 Rs AP 72,103 8 0
5	Mashmula Kha- tak.	Yield per acre Area (in acres) Value of gross produce	8 Maunds 312 Rs A P 2,496 0 0		5 Maunds 10,770 Rs A P 53,850 0 0	•••
0	Kinárá Daryá <	Yield per acre Area (in acres) Value of gross produce	9 Maunds 13 Rs A P 117 0 0		Md Sers 7 20 2,115 Rs A P 15,863 8 0	Md Ser 4 2,14 Rs Al 9,661 8
7	Koh-i-Dáman Sadhúm.	Yield per acre Area (in acres) Value of gross produce	Mds Sers 7 20 1 Rs A P 7 8 0		4 Maunds 5,J23 Rs A P 20,092 0 0	•••
	TOTAL {	Yield per acre Area (in acres) Value of gross produce	660 Rs A P 5,384 11 1	ŀ	75,397 Rs A P 4,68,143 10 4	18,033 Rs AF 90,373 0 0

-continued.

the several Assessment Circles Utmán Bolák, district Pesháwar.

DER OF VALUE.	
	MAKAI.

1 Maund 10 sers.

Събъі.	Abi.	Silábi.	Báráni I.	Báráni II.
9 Maunds 451 Rs A P 2,895 6 6	•••	•••	9 Maunds 30 Rs A P 215 15 0	•••
15 Maunds 1,689 Rs A P 20,268 0 0	15 Maunds 230 Rs A P 2,760 0 0	12 Maunds 287 Rs A P 2,755 3 3	10 Maunds 399 Rs A P 3,192 0 0	•••
14 Maunds 920 Rs A P 10,304 0 0	•••	•••	8 Mannds 174 Rs A P 1,113 9 7	•••
12 Maunds 3,014 Rs A P 28,934 6 5	•••	•••	7 Maunds 123 Rs A P 688 12 10	•••
10 Maunds 885 Rs A P 7,080 0 0	•••	•••	Maunds Seers 5 20 4 Rs A P 17 9 7	•••
14 Maunds 338 Rs A P 3,785 9 7	•••	•••	8 Maunds 1 Rs A P 6 6 4	5 Maunds 2 Rs A P 8 0 0
9 Maunds 58 Rs A P 417 9 7	•••	•••	•••	•••
7,355 Rs A P 73,685 0 1	230 Rs A P 2,760 0 0	Rs A P	731 Rs A P 5,234 5 4	Rs A P 8 0 0

£,			g [*] to .	· ", ''	1
<u> </u>				·	1
			4	Tar.	ı
Nair.			ϵ^{x} + ϵ		I
Serial Number.		1 India,		Personal I	ľ
n Bott	- 1 too				ĵ
2 Juli	en medea	6 Maurols 12 1 13 A P 192 0 64	5 Mas 2 1 5 E- ls 40 27 ;		2.1
3 Màira · .	SA PERS SENS		$\cdots \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{M} \frac{1s}{s}$		Is.
4 Mairû W · · · ·	no y realitris	***	M ls ~ 4 2 4 Rs ± 15,523	a j	M.
B Machinulä Khatak	na i con pictace	***	4 Maur Re A 7 472 lu 5	- 3	lis is
6 Kinara Darya { Ar.	a mean 5 2/0m produce 29	4 1	Vils Ser		
7 K h-i-Dáman Sadhum.	lince	***		18	
TOTAL \\ \begin{align*} a		10			
	4		1		

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-continued.

the several Assessment Circles, Utmán Bolák, district Pesháwar.

		Total.		
Chéhi	Abk	Sil ébi.	Báráni L	B £r £ni II.
Rs A P 5,772 5 9	•••	•••	26,027 Rs A P 1,36,287 1 4	•••
3,317 Rs A P 32,732 0 0	467 Rs A P 4,656 O O	Rs A P 3,050 3 3	16,893 Rs A P 1,29,116 0 0	Rs A P 15,901 5 4
1,860 Rs A P 17,409 8 0	•••	7 Rs A P 50 10 8	 6,868 Rs A P 48,466 1 7	•••
5,815 Rs A P 48,913 10 5	•••	•••	25,422 Rs A P 1,70,350 2 2	Rs A P 82,988 8 0
1,791 Rs A P 13,288 8 0	•••	•••	13,913 Rs A P 66,950 1 7	•••
 680 Rs A P 6,370 1 7	•••	•••	2,765 Rs A P 19,926 2 4	2,906 Rs A P 12,515 12 0
 Rs A P 779 1 7	•••	•••	 5,766 Rs A P 22,568 10 8	
14,483 Rs A P ,25,265 3 4	Rs A P 4,656 0 0	334 Rs A P 3,100 13 11	97,654 Rs A P 5.93,664 3 8	23,470 Rs A P 1.11,405 9 4

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si Machandela Zia	Their ser were Arm in werm, Thee A grown growne		4 Marris 83 · Rs A P 472 10 8 ·
R. Kinksh Ismeyh	The sea were	Macinda Servi 5 2° 4 Rs A H 29 5 4°	Mis Ser: Mis Se 4 30 3 768 Rs A P Rs A 3.864 0 0 3,720 0
Medi 1-11 km no	Yield past acte Area (in acres) Value of gross produce	•••	Mds Sers 3 20 1,075 Rs A P 5,483 5 4
Tura.	Yiald pro noro Aton (in acres) Value of gross produce	Ra AP	Rs A P Rs A F 0 66,544 0 0 12,085 10 8

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the several Assessment Circles, Utmán Bolák, district Pesháwar.

RDER OF	VALUE.								
MASH. Boláknáma, 20 sers. Other chaklas, 30 sers.					Boláknáma, 20 sers. Other chaklas, 30 sers.				
3 Maunds 854 Rs A l' 2,133 0 0	•••	•••			 	6 Maunds 7 Rs A P 42 0 0		6 Maunds 1,797 Rs A P 8.541 14 6	•••
Ids Sers 1 20 244 Rs A P 1,464 0 0	45 Rs A P	•••	•••	•••	•••	9 Maunds 21 Rs A P 252 0 0	•••	6 Maunds 413 Rs A P 3,304 0 0	
Ids Sers 1 10 Rs A I 34 0 0		•••	•••	•••	•••	8 Maunds 1 Rs A P 10 10 8		6 Maunds 521 Rs A P 4,168 0 0	•••
4 Maunds 67 Rs A 1 346 10 8	7 Rs A P	•••				8 Maunds 30 Rs A P 320 0 0		6 Maunds 1,530 Rs A P	1,189
3 Maunda 11 Rs A l 44 0 (•••	•••		•••	6 Maunds 1 Ra A P 8 0 0	•••	5 Maunds 1,259 Rs A P 8,393 5 4	•••
•••	•••			•••	•••		•••	6 Maunds 8 Rs A P 64 0 0	25 Rs A P
3 Maunds 13 Rs A I 52 0 6					•••	6 Maunds 2 Rs A P 16 0 0	•••	4 Maunds 234 Rs A P 1,248 0 0	•••
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1	Belikmánna «	Ted yer une Ans a une Tune à prim yendres		I Mamis I dan Ra d P 4.743)		
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4	Maré War Pér «	Teli per sore Area (m. area) Value di gross prolince	•••	3 Mining 34 Rs A P 81 9 8	Rs A P	
E	Machmilla Kha- tak.	Yield per acre Area (in acres) Value of gross produce	Re AP	3 Mannd- 3: Rs A P 93 9 7	•••	•••
E	Ì	Yield per acre Area (in acres) Value of gross produce	•••	4 Maunds 48 Rs A P 153 9 7	142 Rs A P	•••
7	Koh-i-I) á m a n Sadhúm.	Yield per acre Area (in acres) Value of gross produce		•••	•••	•••
	TOTAL {	Yield per acre Area (in acres) Value of gross produce	 Rs A P 4 0 0	1.535 Rs A P 7,299 0 0	 188 Rs A P 366 0 0	

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zapacity in the several Assessment Circles, Utmán Bolák, district Pesháwar

	7	lil.					Тот	AL.	
	Boláknúm Other chak								
Cháhi.	Báráni I.	Báráni II.			Cháhi.	Abi.	Silábi.	Báráni I.	Báráni II.
	3 Maunds 20 Rs A P 96 0 7	•••	•••	***	7 Rs AP 42 0 0		•••	Rs A P 3,200 15 1	•••
•••	3 Maunds 10 Rs A P 60 0 0	•••	•••	•••	 45 Rs A P 444 0 0		•••	 4,847 Rs A P 32,483 3 2	1,124 Rs A I 3,840 1
	Mds Scers 2 20 16 Rs A P 80 0 0	•••	•••		 1 Rs A P 10 10 8		•••	555 Rs A P 4,358 0 0	
4 Mds 6 Rs 48	2 20 290 Rs A P	57 Rs A P	•••		3 Maunds 36 Rs A P 368 0 0	•••		4,370 Rs A P 29,641 4 4	Rs A
MdsSrs 3 20 3 Rs 21	2 20 831 Rs A P	•••		•••	 S Rs A P 33 0 0		•••	 2,223 Rs A P 13,158 9 7	
•••	•••	•••			4 Rs A P 29 5 4		•••	Rs A P 5,081 9 7	Rs AF
•••	2 Maunds 127 Rs A P 508 0 0	•••	•••	•••	2 Rs AP 16 0 0		•••	1,549 Rs A P 7,291 5 4	Ì
9 Rs 69	1,294 Rs A P 6.349 0 7	 57 Rs A P 213 12 0	•••		 100 Rs A P 943 0 0		•••	20,417 Rs A P 1,22,214 15 1	Rs Al

FORN
General Abstract of area under crops, showing productive capacity

						CROPS O	F THE 478
				Сн	ARBI—	(Fodder)	
ber	Name of Chakla.	Present Status.				ls. 6 yer acre Maund 10 l	
Serial number		Assumed per rupce and cash rates per acre.	Chábi.	Abi.	Silabi.	Bárani I.	Barani II.
1	Boláknáma {	Yield per acre Area (in acres) Value of gross produce	6 Mauuds 24 Rs A P 144 0 0		•••	6 Mannds 2,335 Rs A P 13,810 0 0	•••
2	Jabb a {	Yield per acre Area (in acres) Value of gross produce	5 Maunds 32 Rs A P 128 0 0	5 Md 1 Rs 4	5 Md 1 Rs 4	5 Maunds1,486Rs A P	10 Rs Af
3	Mairá Darmiána {	Yield per acre Area (in acres) Value of gross produce	8 Maunds 10 Rs A P 80 0 0	•••	•••	8 Maunds 2,126 Rs A P 17,008 0 0	•••
4	Mairá Wár Pár	Yield per acre Area (in acres) Value of gross produce	4 Maunds 56 Rs A P 179 3 2		•••	4 Maunds 2,636 Rs A P 8,435 3 2	Rs Al
5	Mashmula Kha- tak	Yield per acre Area (in acres) Value of gross produce	Rs 8 2 Rs A P 16 0 0	 		ks 8 828 Rs A P 6,624 0 0	•••
6	Kinárá Darya	Yield per acre Area (in acres) Value of gross produce	9 Maunds 1 Rs A P 7 3 2	••• ···	•••	8 Mauuds 159 Rs A P 1,017 9 7	5 Maund- 18 Re 74
7	Koh-i-Dáman Sadhúm	Yield per ecre Area (in acres) Value of gross produce	6 Maunds 2 Rs A P 9 9 8	•••		3 Maunds 24 Bs A P 57 9 8	•••
	TOTAL {	Yield per acre Area (in acres) Value of gross produce	127 Rs A P 564 0 0	 1 Rs 4	1 Rs 4	9,594 Rs A P 52,896 6 5	997 Rs AF 2,184 12 1

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in the several Assessment Circles, Utmán Bolák, district Pesháwar.

	K	ANGNI.		I TABA M	IRA.			,	TOTAL.	
	náma,	1 Maund 20 1, 1 Maund 2		Bolaknan Sers Other che 30 Ser	iklas,					
Chalhi,	Silabi.	Bárani L	Bárani II.	Bárani L	Bárani II.	Chabí,	Abi.	Salfbi.	B <u>k</u> rani I.	Bérani II.
Md Sm 6 10 7 Br A P 23 8 9	***	Md Sers 6 10 10 Rs AP 77 4 7		8 Maunds 179 Rs A P 1,074 0 6	441	81 Rs A P 167 8 9	:::	:::	2,524 Rs A P 14,961 4 7	***
150	***	4 Maunda 1 Rs A P 2 10 8		144 116		Rs A P	1. Rs 4	 Rs 9	1,487 Rs A P 5,946 10 8	Rs A I
***	***	3 Maunds 291 Re A P 462 0 0		***	***	10 Ra A P 80 0 0	***	1++ 1++	2,367 Ra A P 17,470 0 0	444
4 Md. 9 Ha A P			Md 8rs 2 10 21 Rs A P 31 8 0	***	Md Sre 2 10 193 Rs A P 579 0 0	65 Rs A I' 203 3 2	***	gen 176	2,678 Ra A P 8,609 3 2,	
6 Md 8 Re 12	***	3 Maunda 49 Re A P 98 0 0	***	840	***	Rs A P 28 0 0	***	***	877 Ra A P 6,722 0 0	***
***	***	**1		***	***	Rs A P	***	***	 159 Rs A P 1,017 9 7	18 Rs A I
3 Md 6 Re 12	***	Md Sers 2 30 44 Rs AP 80 10 8	***	Md Sers 2 20 7 Re AP 23 5 4		Rs AP	***	***	75 Re A P 161 9 8	100
25 Ra A P 11 8 9		372 Re A P 794 9 11	21 Rs A P	186 Re A P	193 Ra A P 5706 0	152 Ra A P 635 8 9	1	 1	10,152 Ru A P 54,788 5 8	1,890 R* A I 3,295 4 9

General Librace of the radio style diverting production app

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2	Izana	Teni ser sere Less in seres) Taine of grow produce	1.7.8	# 473 P 4 4.714	R: A 3	
3	Mará Derniána	Their per some Less in somes; Value of gross produce			Rs A 3	1 7 P. Rs 87.07.31
4	Mairá Wár Pár	Tield per acre Area (in acres) Value of gross produce	7.1 Rs A 96.638 13	21		Rs 2,09.18
5	Mashmála Khatak.	Tield per acre Area (in acres) Value of gross produce	Rs A	70 P		Rs 86.840
6	Kinárá Darya	Yield per acre Area (in acres) Value of gross produce	Rs A	06 P 5	•••	Rs 26,025
7	Koh-i-Dáman Sadhúm	Yield per acre Area (in acres) Value of gross produce	Rs A	78 P 11	•••	Rs 30,981
	Total <	Yield per acre Area (in acres) Value of gross produce	Rs A	69 475 P Rs 1 4,716	335 Rs A P 3,104 13 11	Re

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the several Assessment Circles, Utmán Bolák, district Pesháwar.

ID FALLOW	7.				
'ed.		•	Fallow.		
Bárani II.	Total.	Bárani I.	Bárani II.	Total.	Total,
•••	 36,08: Rs A P 1,98,647 3 (:	741	•••	741 	36,822
5,475 Rs A P 19,761 6 5	Rs A P	 511 Rs A P 1,889 5 4	201 Rs A P 337 5 4	712 R A P 2,226 10 8	34,541 Rs A P 2,52,855 12 10
•••	 12,129 Rs A P 1,04,550 4 3		•••		12,233 Rs A P 1,04,550 4 6
20,707 Rs A P ,04,514 2 4	Rs A P	 1,190		1,190 	Rs A P 3,10,341 9 6
•••	 18,984 Rs A P 1,04,301 8 6		•••		20,616 Rs A P 1,04,301 8 9
4,004 Rs A P 17,409 12 0	Rs A P		30	41	Rs A P 50,677 0 11
•••	7,688 Rs A P 33,304 15 7		•••	 138 	7,826 Rs A P 33,304 15 7
 30,186 Rs A P 41,685 4 9	 1,76,624 Rs A P 11.52,451 12 6	3,412 Rs A P 1,889 5 4	 231 Rs A P 337 5 4	 4,643 Rs A P 2,226 10 8	1,82,488 Rs A P 11,54,678 7 2

FORM
General Abstract of area under crops showing productive

			GI	ROSS PRODUC	CE
Serial Number.	Names of Chakla.	Present Status. Assumed per rupee and cash rates per acres.	One-sixth.	One-twelfth.	Total.
1	Boláknáma {	Yield per acre Area (in acres) Value of gross produce	Rs. A P 1,98,647 3 6	•••	 Rs A P 1.98,647 3 6
2	Jabba }	Yield per acre Area (in acres) Value of gross produce	Rs. A P 55,348 8 7	Rs A P 1,97,507 4 3	Rs A P 2.53.855 12 lo
3	Mairá Darmiána	Yield per acre Area (in acres) Value of gross produce	Rs. A P 34,244 2 8	Rs A P 70,306 1 7	Rs A P 1,04.550 4 3
4	Mairá Wár Pár	Yield per acre Area (in acres) Value of gross	 Ra. A P 96,638 13 7	Rs A P 3,13,702 12 O	
	Mashmúla Kha- tak.	Yield per acre Area (in acres) Value of gross produce	Rs. A P 17,461 8 0	:	
_	Kinára Darya <	Yield per acre Area (in acres) Value of gross produce	Rs. A P 7,241 15 5		
7	Koh i-Dáman < Sadhúm.	Yield per acre Area (in acres) Value of gross produce	Rs. A P	1	
	Total <	Yield per acre Area (in acres) Value of gross produce	Rs. A P 4,11,905 9 8	 Rs A P 7,42,772 13 6	Rs A 1

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acity in the several Assessment Circles, Utmán Bolák, district Pesháwar.

.MMA	V	ALI	UE CAL	CUI	A.	TED AT		-	
 One-sixth.		One-twelfth.				Total.	•		Remarks.
Rs 13,108	A 0	P 0	•••			Rs 33,108	A 0	P 0	
Rs 9,225	A 0	P 0	Rs 16,459	A 0	P 0	Rs 25,684	A 0	P 0	
Rs 5,707	A 0	P 0	Rs 5,859	A 0	P 0	Rs 11,566	A 0	P 0	
Rs 16,107	A U	P 0	Rs 26,142	A U	P 0	Rs 42,249	A	P 0	
 Rs 2,910	A 0	P 0	Rs 7,237	A 0	P 0	Rs 10,147	A 0	P 9	
Rs 1,207	A 0	P 0	Re 3,620	A	P 0	Rs 4,827	A 0	P 0	
Rs 387	A 0	P 0	Rs 2,582	A 0	P 0	Rs 2,969	A 0	P 0	
 Rs 38,651	A 0	P 0	 Rs 61,899	A	P O	Rs 1,30,550	A	P 0	

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FORM G.—APPEN Annual Demand Statement

1	2	3	4			Т			10	n	' B
										Plu	POSE
ame of Tahall.	Hame of village.	Dunand of the last year of the expired Butt lemans	950 Bambal.	1911 n	. 550	250	1934 m	900	" PRE	-	
Z		Re.	Ba	Ra	Ba.	Ba	Ba.	Ba.	Ba.	Ba.	BA
AR.		620	516	625	620	6:36	825	700	700	780	71
	Shahi Payan		500	800	1600	800	600	400		900	N
9	The remaining 152 Villages }	3,99,081	1,87,696	1,87,436	1,87,696	1,87,496	1,87,596	1,97,690	1,57,006	1,07,000	1,67,60
붎	Total	1,92,008	1,88,821	1,88,891	1,88,821	1,89,921	1,88,821	1,86,996	1,88,996	1,88,034	1,55,50
DAVDZAI.	Donba Daudsai whole parganna }	1,47,178	1,67,698	1,67,688	1,07,688	1,67,689	1,67,028	1,67,680	1,67,689	1,67,000	1,62,68
÷	Spin Kaure Khurd	10	26	25	20	2.0	20	26	26	20	20
SHAHR	Remaining Villages	70,806	68,861	68,861	68,841	68,861	68,861	05,801	F8,841	46,841	44,00
HS	Total	70,816	68,886	68,884	68,886	58,88	48,886	68,886	88,886	46,004	06,630
	Amirabed Umarsai		<i>"</i> "	800	800	300		200	200	.soc	201
œ.	Panirak Moham-	,,.		800	200	200	200	300	200	450	40
S	Turangaal	8817		6,890	6,800	8,800	6,800	6,900	6,500	7,000	3,0
HTNA	Dahai		bites	400	400	400	-	400	_	600	86
EHS	Parang	***	***	1,200	1,300	1,200	1,900	1,200	1,300	1,900	1,31
HA	The remaining vil-	81,663	***	69,892	68,289	88,393	88,392	88,292	88,392	68,342	68,2
	Total	87,100	87,100	97,392	97,892	97,892	97,799	57,492	97,892	26,143	R,k
	Dagi Dandtick	2,917		9,700	2,700	9,700	2,760	2,700	8,190	3,300	J.J.
날	Dagi Dandika	814	***	600	600	600	600	600	800	#00	81
금	Malni	1,508	***	2,102	2,102	7,102	2,102	2,102	2,109	2,102	2,10
RBOLA	Yaqdid	468		1,080	1,060	1,060	1,060	1,080	1,800	1,200	1,31
ž	The remaining villages	81,043	4.1	\$0,503	80,801	20,801	80,801	90,501	20,801	98,801	SUN
1	Total	84,744	86,744	97,288	97,362	97,958	97,983	97,263	96,102	98,108	10,71

DIX K—VI.

District Pesháwar.

18	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	31	22	28	24	25
BMAI	ð D.											
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3	2	•	*	•	2	•	*		2	*	*	4
1939	1940	1841	1942	1948	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	32	1950	1981
Rs. 700	Rs. 875	Rs. 875	Rs. 875	Rs. 875	Rs. 875	Rs. 875	Rs. 875	Rs. 875	Rs. 875	Rs. 875	Rs. 875	Rs. 875
60 0	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	780
1,87,696	1,87,696	1,87,696	1,87,696	1,87,696	1,87,696	1,87,696	1,87,696	1,87,696	1,87,696	1,87,696	1,87,696	1,87,696
1,88,996	1,89,821	1,89,321	1,89,321	1,89,821	1,89,821	1,89,821	1,89,821	1,89,821	1,89,821	1,89,321	1,89,821	1,89,821
1,67,688	1,67,688	1,67,688	1,67,688	1,67,688	1 ,67,68 8	1,67,688	1,67,688	1,67,688	1,67,688	1,67,688	1 ,67,6 88	1,47,088
	·								•			
	5 0	50	50	80	50	50	50	50	 5 0	5 0	50	50
68,861	68, 861	68,861	68,861	68,861	68, 861	68,861	68,861	68,861	6 8,861	68,861	68,861	. 68,861
68,886	68,911	68,911	68,911	68,911	68,911	68,911	68,911	68,911	68,911	68,911	68,911	68,911
500	500	500	500	500	500	500	5 00	500	5 00	500	500	500
450	45 0	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450
7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	6 00	600
1,200	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,70
88,392	88,392	88,392	88,892	88,392	88,392	88,392	88,892	88,892	88,392	88,392	88,392	88,39
98,142	98,642	98,642	98,642	98,642	98,642	98,642	98,642	98,642	98,642	98,642	98,642	98,64
3, 100	3,100	3,100	8,100	8,100	3, 100	8,100	3, 100	3,100	3, 100	3,100	3,100	3,10
800	800	808	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	80
2,602	2,60	2,60	2,602	2,602	2,602	2,602	2,602	2,602	2,602	2,602	2,602	2,60
1,300	1,30	1,30	1,30	1,300	1,800	1,300	1,300	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,80
90,80	90,80	90,80	90,80	90,801	90,801	90,80	90,80	90,801	90,801	90,801	90,801	90,80
98,60	3 98,60	3 98,60	3 98,60	3 98,604	98,60	98,600	98,60	98,608	98,601	98,600	98,603	98,60

FORM G-APPEN

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2			2			=	7	4 to 1	2	199	-
= :	Sidul	224	**	.,540	2,5941	2,500	: ,500	1,300	1,501	2,531	2,530
İ	Lit Sutagra	34		150	:37	290	130	134	304	384	310
İ	Sami Satis	16	- :	254	264	353	263	250	6	G	ធ
İ	i Meri Itar	2.9	-	dir	430	886	-	43 7	514	533	539
Ĭ	bied _	*	- .	**	(4)	•	*	**	190	100	36 6
Í	Carkis	2:	- ;	1:1	11:	E	111	111:	: :	าก	177
	Ties gate	54	- !	150	134	150	154	150	398	20:-	299
	Viscid .	44		166	144	100	100	100	140	140	14
4 !	Chief	25.4	-	550	550	850	550	53-9	73 4 7	206	**
AFZAI.	Chárgul	54		100	100	19 0	100	100	100	100	1
YUS	Namich	27.5		400	400	600	400	400	800	500	800 .
1	Shabbasgash	1,612		1,992	1,362	1,983	1,983	2,482	2,422	2,482	2,62
İ	Chandberl	89	···	•	•	•	•	99	95	929	95
İ	Chak Shabbazgazh	-	<i></i>	298	296	236	298	298	396	39 9	25
ĺ	Bala Garbi	848	•••	1,195	1,195	1,195	1,196	1,195	1,395	1,295	1,195
	Gedlar	60	***	15	150	150	150	150	200	2 00	300
	Pirated	40	•••	75	78	78	75	75	125	125	15
	Afzaláldd	84	•••	150	150	150	150	180	225	225	25
į	Chak Mardan	_	••	800	800	800	800	800	1,200	1,200	1,540
•	The remaining Villingen.	_	•••	52,666	52,6 66	52,666	52,66 6	52,666	52, 666	62,666	52,665
	Total	50,774	50,774	60,776	60,776	60,776	60,776	60,776	63,436	63,436	63,436
	Grand Total	6,35,220		6,86,81	6,80,616	6,80,816	6,80,816	6,80,991	6,84,501	6,85,251	6,85,201

DIX K-VI.—(concluded.)

18	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
DEMANI)											
*	2	£	2	r		2	2	:	R	R	R	
1989	1940	1941	1943	1948	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1960	1961
1,500	1,500	1,500	1 500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	208
475	475	475	475	475	475	475	475	475	475	475	475	475
50 0	50 0	500	500	500	500	5 00	500	500	5 00	500	500	50 0
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171	171
200	200	200	200	200	200	2 00	200	200	200	200	200	200
140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140
270 0	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700
160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160
500	50 0	500	5 00	500	500	50 0	500	50 0	5 00	500	500	500
2,482	2,482	2,482	2,482	2,482	2,482	2,482	2,482	2,482	2,482	2,482	2,482	2,428
99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99
39 8	39 8	398	808	896	89 8	89 8	39 8	39 8	898	3 98	398	898
1,395	1,895	1,395	1,895	1,895	1,395	1,395	1,395	1,395	1,395	1,395	1,895	1,39
200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
1 2 5	125	151	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150
22 5	225	225	228	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225
1,200	1,200	1,200	-				1,200	1,200	1,700	1,200	1,200	1,200
52,666	52,666	52,666	52,666	52,666	52,666	52,66 6	52,666	52,666	52,666	52,666	52,666	52,660
63,486	63,436	63,461	63,461	63,461	68,461	63,461	68,461	63,461	68,461	6 3,46 1	63 ,461	63,461
6,85,251	6,86,601	6,86,626	6,86,626	6,86,626	6,86,626	6,86,626	6,86,626	6,80,626	6,86,626	6,86,626	6,86,626	6,86,626

APPENDIX M (VII).

Statement showing the proportion of the Assessment due respectively to Univergated and Canal Irrigated aspect of the land, prepared in accordance to Financial Commissioner's Greular XXXVIII of 1874.

			=	-	anita Sado (gi Be e di Se		عض ب	ant a			is age or age or age or age												
-0 2	iojadji T	ai of (id be	na Wę słaź wine kad	34. A.P	0 #	22 0	22		-	-		:										
				For water.	á	1,68,401	3	1,64,616	64,848	ä	919		A,71,000										
	Jami a0			á	0000	3	44,801	100	AL 500	Tought.		1,47,084											
		_	Ma þ	Total spenne		1,78,913	1,47,134	107/04	1,4,70	2,88,720	2,00,484		0,00,047										
			_	Phrhibit		N.	67,184	6,310	80,08	10,10	1,49,000		6,66,400 10,00,847										
	900	Childrented.	Onlineased.	Culturests.	Culturated.	Outdonsed.	Cultiments.	_	14469		2,000	ByATE	22	9,174	#	2		18,446					
	N AME							Onlineased	Childrented.	Cultimated.	Cultimand.	Outdoorses		LateT		40,400	1	44,188	34,57	ş	**		t,avany
	MALGULANI OR AMERICA												٥	484	Doesh Doesh		12 E	2	00,387	34,730	2	\$	
ACREE.				gjultje stob		34,097	\$	23,814	1,080	£	ŧ		10,110										
IN AC		_		Gerden.		8	E	:	ŧ	ž	1		08.0										
I VEST		_		Paliow.		9,380	3,000	4,731	5	6,870	3		34,309										
			Sideratio			25,405	1,84,842	8	4,441	28,945	10,003		8,90,743										
	NOT.			Total		979,85	1,44,100	98,019	31,344	1,40,832	87,800		8,11,618										
	Mental on Mor Americand.	TAL OR	TALL OR	TAL OR	TAL OR	फाल				6,150	3	\$1078	23,544	44,976	16,021	Ì	96,484						
	, KO			Adae W		160,004	1,40,467	98,080	36,188	27,746	88,873		4,18,964										
	Total area excleding tripe land irrigated by walls.					\$237,908	8,44,900	2,14,463	STAPPO	B.Ps. do	2 St. 2		18,71,368										
		10 mm	10071.00			:	:	Doth Daties	: 25	-	Umda Bolik		:										
H	Henry of Tabell					Punhtura	Hanshahra	Dokba	Hantungue	Yuandad	Ulmaha 1		Total										

APPENDIX N.—VIII.

=		·		TAHSIL PESHAW.	AR		
Harvant		Staple crops.	Staple crops. Sowing time.		When ripe.		
		Makki.	•••	lst Sáwan to 10th Bhádon. (5th July to 24th August.)	1st Maggar to the end of Poh. (11th November to 12th January.)		
Dary		Cotton.	•••	1st Baisakh to 1st of Jaith. (12th April to 13th May.)	20th Asoj to the end of Poh. (15th October to 10th January.)		
		Sugar-eane	•••	lst Phágun. (10th February.)	Kátak to Poh. (15th October to 10th January.)		
		Barley .	•••	1st Asoj to the end of Poh. (15th Septr. to 11th January.)	1st to the end of Baisákh. (11th April to 12th May.)		
Kabb	\	Wheat	•••	1st Katak to 13th Poh. (11th October to 26th Decr.)	1st to the end of Jaith. (12th May to 16th June.)		
		Fruits	•••	Jaith. (12th May to 12th June.)	1st Baisákh to the end of Sáwan. (11th April to 14th August.)		

APPENDIX N.—VIII.—continued.

==			THASIL NAUSHAB	RA.
Harvest.	Staple crops.		Sowing time,	When ripe.
	Makki	•••	21st Hár to the end of Sáwan. (3rd July to 15th August.)	Katak to Maggar. (15th October to 13th Decem
Kharlf	Cotton.	•••	lst Baisákh to 15th Jaith. (11th April to 26th May.)	1st Asoj to the end of Katak. (15th September to 13th Novi
	Sugar-cane	•••	15th Phágun to the end of Chet. (24th February to 10th April.)	1st Maggar to the end of Min (14th November to 9th Febru
	Barley	•••	1st Asoj to the end of Kátak. (15th September to 14th Novr.)	lst Baisákh to the end of Jai (11th April to 12th June.)
Rabbs	Wheat	•••	10th Asoj to 15th Maggar. (24th September to 28th Novr.)	1st Jaith to the end of Har. (13th May to 13th July.)
	Fruits	•••	•••	•••

APPENDIX N.—VIII—continued.

			TAHSIL DAUDZA	I.
Harvest.	Staple crop	ps.	Sowing time.	When ripe.
	Makki	•••	15th Hár to 15th Sáwan. (28th June to 29th July.)	1st Kátak to the end of Maggar. (16th October to 14th December.)
Kharif.	Cotton	• • •	Baisákh. (12th April to 12th May.)	1st Asoj to the end of Maggar. (16th Septr. to 15th December.)
	Sugar-cane	•••	Chet. (13th March to 11th April.)	lst Maggar to the end of Máng. (15th Novr. to 15th February.)
	Barley	•••	15th Asoj to the end of Kátak. (30th Septr. to 14th Novr.)	1st Baisakh to the end of Jaith. (12th April to 13th June.)
Rabbí.	Wheat	•••	1st Kátak to 15th of Maggar. (16th October to 29th Novr.)	lst Jaith to the end of Hár. (13th May to 14th July.)
	Fruits	•••	•••	•••

APPENDIX N.—VIII--continued.

			TAHSIL DOABA.	
Harvest.	Staple	Staple crops. Sowing time		When ripe.
	Makki	•••	Sáwan (July.)	Kátak (October to November
Kharlf.	Cotton	•••	1st Baisákh to end of Jaith. (11th April to 12th June.)	Asoj, Kátak and Maggar. (Sept. October and November
	Sugar-cane	···	1st to the end of Chet. (13th March to 11th April.)	Maggar and Poh. (November and December.)
	Barley	•••	15th Asoj to the end of Kátak and some times in the com- mencement of Maggar. (Sept. October and November.)	Jaith (June.)
Rabbt.	Wheat	•••	Kátak and Maggar. (October and November.)	Jaith and Hár. (May and Junc.)
	Fruits	•••	•••	•••

APPENDIX N.—VIII—continued.

<i>E</i>				TAHSIL HASHTNAG	AR.
Harvost		Staple crops.		Sowing time.	When ripe.
		Makki	•••	lst to 15th Sáwan (July.)	1st Kátak to the end of Kátak. (October and November.)
Kharlf		Cotton	•••	lst Baisákh to 10th Jaith. (April and May.)	1st Bhádon to the end of Kátak. (August to November.)
		Sugar-cane	•••	Ist Chet to the end of Chet. (March and April.)	15th Kátak to the end of Poh. (October to January.)
		Barley	•••	15th Asoj to the end of Kátak. (September and November.)	1st Baisákh to 10th Jaith. (April and May.)
Rabbt.	\	Wheat	•••	1st Kátak to the end of Maggar. (October and December.)	Jaith (May and June.)
		Fruits	•••	•••	•••

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APPENDIX N.-VIII-concluded.

Dates of sowing and reaping of Main Crops.

TARSIL YUSAFZAL Staple crops. Sowing time. When ripe, Makki loth to the end of Sawan. 18th Kátak to 15th Magrat. (29th October to28th Novie (28th July to 14th August.) 1st Chet to 15th Rain(kh. (12th March to 25th April.) let Kátak to 10th Poh. (15th October to 23rd Decer. Cotton ... 1st to the end of Chet. ist Maggar to the end of Pob (14th November to 11th Jan Sugar-cane (12th March to 10th April.) ... 1st Asoj to the end of Poh. (15th Septr. to 11th January.) 5th Baisakh to 5th Jaith. (15 April to 16th May.) Barley lst Kátak to the end of Maggar. 18th Baisakh to the end of J Wheat (25th April to 12th June) (15th October to 13th Decr.) Fruits

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APPENDIX O-IX.

Number.	Pashto.	English,	Remarks.
1	Achoba (Duchoba)	Literally dry water. This is of two kinds; it either represents the water supply in a channel between the point of receipt and the pain khet, after it has turned off for the next shabanaroz, or it is the last hour's supply of water in a wakat, or shabanaroz, which is often given away previous to the turning off of the water for another division.	
2	Akhor	Feeding trough (Khurl.)	
3	Adaí	Only used in Yusafzai for long strips of land with known boundaries in a vaish or vand	
4	Arhat	An irrigation well worked by wheels	
5	Ara-ùn-kai	Literally overturner, inverter, a common word in tappas Momand and Khalil used for water which has been borrowed and has to be returned. Zama aghata ara-un-kai-dai,	
6	Akala (really yek-hála)	First ploughing	
7	Antok	Cash paid in lieu of the value of stalk to farmers.	
8	Urbushe	Barley	
9	Oram-kál	Year before last	
10	Orai	Summer	
11	Ogai	A wood measure used in Utmánnáma for grain	
12	Eráb	Drain or channel by which excess water is carried off.	
	ب		
13	Báraí	Soil within or near the village site	
14	Bånda	A hamlet	
15	Bakhra	A share	
16	Bar ghandai	A small piece of land	
17	Brit (Brid)	Boundary	
18	Buz ghalai	Sprout used for vegetables grown at wells. i.e., young onions, tobacco sprouts, (nursery vegetable produce).	

APPENDIX O-IX-continued.

Number.	Pachto.		English.		Remark
19	Bûs	•••	Chopped straw, chaff.		
20	Busara?	•••	A stack of bús		
21	Bogarai	•••	Land given to priests and village servant	s free	
22	Byåstah	•••	of rent (Yusafzai) The rope of a Persian wheel.	•••	
23	P årchá o	•••	The channel which carries off extra water mill.	of a	
84	Páin	•••	Low down	•••	
25	Páin warkh	•••	Used to denote villages low down as regard	s ir-	
26	Pátai	•••	rigation Field	•••	
27	Par-kattai	•••	A step-son (pichlag)		
28	Paros-kāl	•••	Last year	••-	
29	Parunai Vaish	•••	Per stirpes, literally sheet distribution		
80	Pasina.	•••	Late crop	•••	
81	Pagrai Vaish	•••	Per capita; literally according to pagris	•••	
32	Palandar	•••	Step-father	•••	
83	Pamba	•••	Uncleaned cotton	•••	
34	Puch&	•••	Share		
85	Púla	•••	Boundary limit	•••	
	ت .				
26	Taláo	•••	Tank, pond	•••	
87	Táwan	•••	Fine		
38	Tarkha zamuka	•••	Inferior land (literally sour land)		
89	Tarnŝo	•••	An aqueduct, trough or gutter		
40	Tambákû	•••	Tobacco	•••	
41	Tangai	•••	Hill pass	•	

APPENDIX O—IX—continued.

Number.	Pashto.		English.	Remarks
42	Tora		A fee taken by a lambardar at marriages (literally a copper coin = \frac{1}{2} anna).	
43	Tir	•••	Beam	
44	Ter kål		Last year	
45	Tirganai		Lastyear	
4 6	Tegh		A sprout shoot	
47	Tápu		Island	
48	Tal		A division of a kandi	
49	Tip	•••	Kankút	
5 0	Jabba		∆ marsh	
51	Jirga		Council of elders	
52	Jaranda		∆ mill	
5 3	Jarand-garni	•••	A miller	
54	Jaríb	•••	A measure of land equal to four kanáls	
55	Jugh	•••	Yoke of a pair of oxen	
5 6	Jim ai	•••	Cold weather	
57	Jawarah	•••	Low land	
	E			
5 8	Chárí	•••	Shovel	
5 9	Chari kar	•••	A farm Servant	
6 0	Chak	•••	A circular frame of wood or masonary used as a foundation for wells	1
61	Chakl aí	•••	The cog-wheel of a Persian irrigation well.	
62	Chukka	•••	Pointed stick for driving plough cattle	
63	China	•••	Spring (water)	

cxii APPENDIX O—IX—continued. Glossary, Peshawar District.

Namber.	Pashto		English	Remai
	7			
64	Hujra	•••	A public room or house for the use of vistors	
65	Hashar	••••	A concourse, meeting	-
	Ż			
66	Khaorah	•••	Top dressing for land	
67	Khatkai	•••	A pillar (Burjí)	
68	Khatakai	•••	Melon	
69	Kharkawa	•••	Said when the crop reaches such a stage as to require water	
70	Kharob	•••	Watered, saturated, irrigated as a field	
71	Khasanrai	•••	A straw, dry twig used for casting lots (wa-chawa)	
72	Khinza	•••	Literally a boil used in Momand to define a water share which has grown into a right but is not acknowledged by the parties whose water is taken	
73	Khora	•••	Nitre, saltpetre	
74	Khora nák	•••	Bårren sterile	
75	Khwar	•	Ravine	1
76	Khulki	•••	A name applied to tenants having no right of occupancy	ł
77	Khwagah Zmuka	•••	Good land literally (sweet land)	
78	Khulah	•••	Mouth	
79	Khíd	•••	Green corn used as fodder	
80	Khoeá	•••	Applied to culturable lands	
81	Khel	•••	A clan	
	٥			
82	Dáb	•••	The large wooden axle of a Persian wheel	
83	Darmand	• • •	Threshing floor, harvest heap	
				1

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APPENDIX O—IX—continued.

Number.	Pashto.		English.	Remarks.
84	Drùza	•••	Stubble, shavings	
85	Drakkar	•••	Main spoke of a wheel	
86	Daftari	•••	Proprietor or land-owner	
87	Dalai	•••	A corn stack or rick	
88	Doála	•••	2nd ploughing	
89	Dunkácha	•••	Raised ground made for sitting on	
90	Dehkán	•••	In Hashtnagar or Peshawar used for a farm ser-	
	3		vant or cultivator	
91	Dand	•••	A pool, pond	•
92	Derán	•••	A dung-hill	
93	Deraí •	•••	A heap or pile of wheat or barley, a mound of earth	
	ر			
94	Rasha	• • •	A heap of grain	
95	Rambai	•••	A hoe	
96	Rangai	•••	Scanty (crop)	
	ز			
97	Zarghun	•••	Green	
98	Zmuka	•••	Land	
99	Zamin Dår	•••	A farmer	
100	Ziyár	•••	Yellow	Short "a"
	س			
101	Sadin	•••	Ploughed up land ready for sowing	
102	Sparlai	•••	Spring	
103	Sporai Zmuka	•	Inferior land	İ
104	Spiake	•••	Cow-dung cakes	}

cxiv APPENDIX O—IX—continued. Glossury, Pesháwar District.

Number.	Pashto.	-	English.	:	Remark
165	Skhwandar	•••	A calf		
106	Skhai	•••	Yearling calf	••• 1	
107	Sara	•••	Manure	•••	
108	Saskor	· · · :	Spade	•••	
109	Saspár		A plough share	••• !	
110	Saspor	}	Mattock, hoe	• :	
111	Sagkál		Present year		
112	Saganai kal		Present year	•••	
113	Sil ai		Triple junction pillar	•••	
114	Samsor		Matured (as corn when in ear). ripening	•••	•
115	5 an dah		A male Buffalo	•••	
	نش	į			
116	Shár	•••	Fallow, waste, uncultivated		
117	Shapag	•••	Six		
118	Shiglama	•••	Sandy		
119	Shandai	•…	Inferior maize used as fodder for cattle		
120	Shugha	•••	A kind of rice	•••	
121	Sholgira	•••	Land which yields rice .		
122	Shole	•••	Rice in husk or paddy		
	ع				
123	'Aríza	•••	Petition		
120		•••	2 Clition		
	غ				
124	Ghakhwar	•••	A kind of harrow or rake	•••	
125	Ghar	•••	Hill	•••	
126	Gharwandoi	•••	Fetter or rope collar	•••	
127	Ghashai	•••	Spoke of wheel	••	

APPENDIX O-IX-continued.

Number.	Pashto.		English.	Remarks.
28	Ghanam	•••	Wheat	
29	Ghwa	•••	A cow	
30	Ghwai	•••	A bullock	
31	Ghobal	•••	Treading out corn by driving cattle over it; threshing.	
32	Ghojal	•••	A cow shed	
3 3	Ghandai	•••	Sack	
34	E akír		Cultivator or farm servant	
35	ق Qulba		A Plough	
36	Qalang	•••	Tov	
37	Qaudâh	•••	A handful	
38	Kanjanr	•••	The large beam of a well that rests on the side walls	
39	Katai	•••	The straw of pulse (misa bhusa)	
40	Kakhai	•••	A man who watches grain	
41	Karwanda	•••	Land tilled, ploughed, and having a crop	
42	Kal	•••	Waste	
43	Kilai	•••	Village	
44	Kamod	•••	Good rice	Rural.
lB	Kandar	•••	Walls of house	
:6	Kandak	•••	Flock of goats or sheep	
7	Kandu	•••	A corn bin (inside the house). The bin usually made of wattles and plastered over with clay in the enclosure of the Yusafzai houses is called Khamba	, <u>.</u>
8	Kandao	•••	Gap in a wall, dip in a hill	

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APPENDIX O-IX-continued.

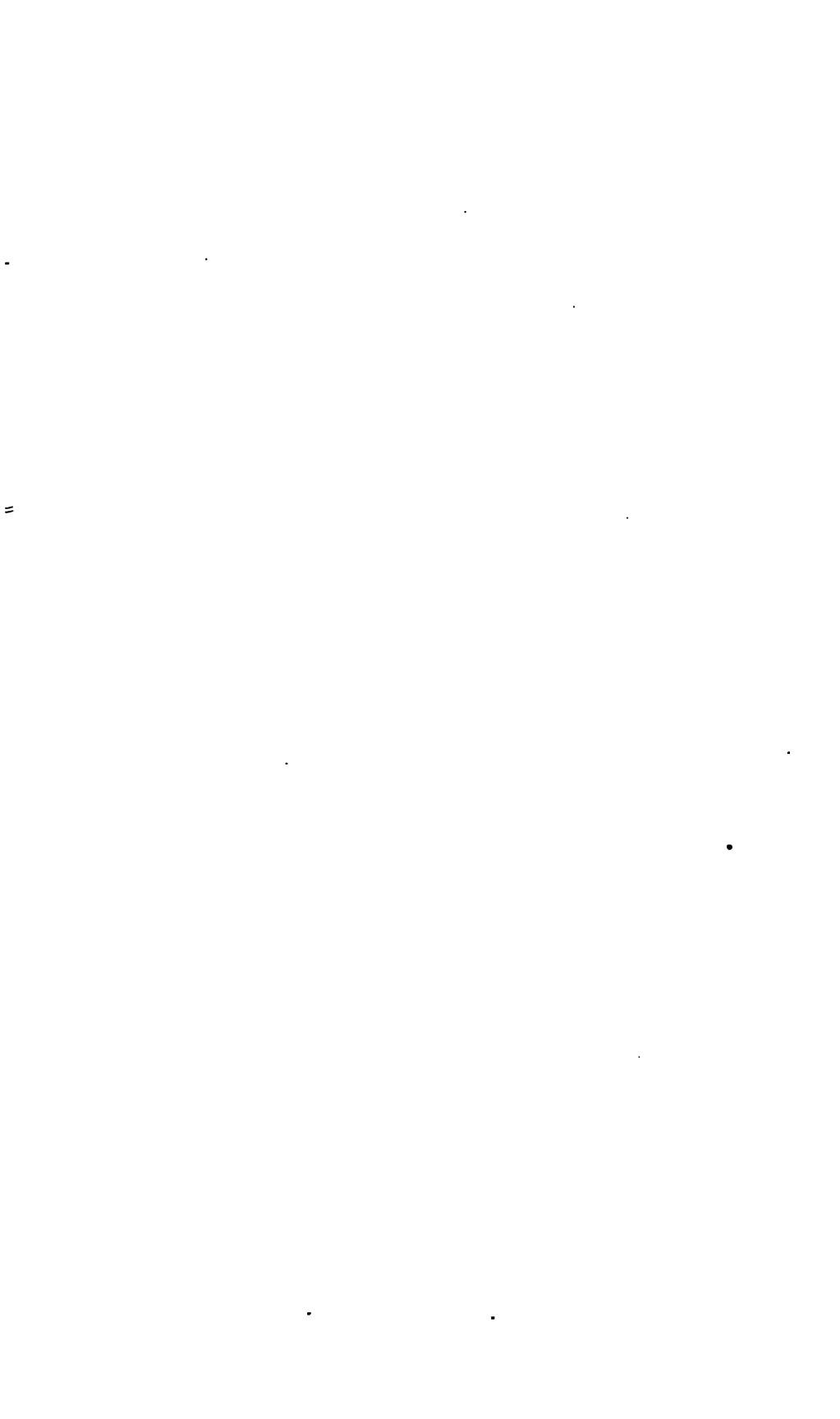
Number		Pashto.		English.		Res.
149	Kanda		•••	Ravine	•••	
150	Kunda		•••	Plough share	•••	
151	Kandai		•••	A division of a village	•••	 Short
152	Kor		•••	House	•••	
153	K a		•••	Furrow Track (H. lik)	•••	
		ك			1	
154	Gaad	(Male)	•••	Ram	•••	
155	Gaada	(Female)	•••	Ewe, sheep	•••	
156	Gang		•••	Similar to haqtorá; called by this name paid by Hindús	when	
157	Ganai		•••	Sugar-cane		
158	God		•••	Weeding		
159	Gura		•••	Gur, made of sugar-cane	•••	
160	Gedai		•••	A load of wood, grass, &c.	•••	
		J				
161	Láha		•••	Muddy deposit left by flood		
162	Latt		•••	Axle of a Persian wheel		
163	Lakh tai		•••	Irrigating channel		
164	Lalma		•	Unirrigated land		
165	Lalun		•••	Weeding, thinning of rice crops		
166	Lau			Reaping, mowing		
167	Lor			A sickle, scythe		
168	Lwar.			High	•••	
169	Laugrai			A reaper, mower		
170	Malúch	•		Cleaned cotton	•••	

cxvii APPENDIX O—IX—continued.

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Number	Pashto.		English.		Remarks.
171	Mália.	•••	Government Revenue	•••	
172		•••	Clay land		
173		•••	A labourer	•••	
174	Makai	•••	Maize	•••	
175	Matátár	•••	Literally (binding up loins) applied to tenants	feudal	
176	Manai	•••	Autumn	•••	
177	Mutai	•••	Handle of a plough		
178	Mai -	•••	Mung		•
179	Mahina	•••	An early crop	•••	
180	Mai	•••	Mash	•••	
181	Maira	•••	High land dependant for crops on rain		
	ن				
182	Nágha	•••	Village fine	•••	
183	Nala .	•••	Stream		
184	Nawa		A tube or pipe		
185	Narm Patai		Good land, literally soft	•••	
186	Nari zmuka	•••	Bad land, literally thin	•••	•
187	Nim kara	•••	Half produce	•••	
	و				
188	War	•••	A turn .	•••	
189	Wala	•••	A water channel	•••	
190	Watar	•••	Irrigated (field)	•••	
191	Wad	•••	Fallow or stabble field	•••	
192	Warkh	•••	A small hole in the side of a water-course	•••	
193	Wagai	•••	An ear of maize	•••	

APPENDIX O—IX—concluded.

Number.	Pashto.	English.	Remarks
194	Wand and Vaish	Pieces of land with known boundaries and names set apart in the first instance chiefly with reference to the description of land	
195	Wanah	A tree	
	ي		
196	Yum	Spade	
167	Yewe	A plough	



care

Abstract of Jágírs and Mowájibs granted to Arbábs

-		Jágir or cash allowance en- joyed prior to annexation.		Grant as first sanctioned by Government.					
	ov 4 76 90				Jágir.		Mowajib or cash allowance	l _	
Number.	NAMB.	Date.	Amount.	Village or land.	Nominal value at date of grant.	Present value.	Amount per annum.	(1). Why (2). For w (3). Inher pulat (4). Service	
					TAHSIL	PESHA	WAR.		
1	Arbáb Sariará z Khan of Lan di Yarghajo	Sikh times	Rs. 9,277	In different vil- lages	Rs. A. P. 6,922 0 0		•••	1. Being the Mohman vice of 1857	
								2. 5.000 in and the remains	
								8. The archosen by Go	

exxibles, religious characters, and headmen in Zilla Peshawar.

		Position of Jágirdárs.				
Village or land.	Nominal value at date of grant.	Present value.	Mowajib or cash allowance	Terms of Grant. (1). Why given. (2). For what term. (3). Inheritance stipulation. (4). Service required.	Proprietor of the jagir or otherwise.	Mgir revenue how taken.
hel, 22,500 acres Landi Kanáls Marlás Kanáls Marlás 16 Achar Total operty of Government faira ka chauri, 2,999 acres lla Ahmad, 63 acres. ehal Salu lah Dhánd, Piece II. 80 acres ece V, a of a mill hàna mari, 10 acres ece III, miscellaneous nd, 2 mills rpura	Rs. A. P. 8,788 12 8 2,394 7 0 2,271 18 9	8,797 0 0 2,892 0 0 2,292 0 0 8,391 0 0 190 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 (Jamma 10, rent 5/.) 224 10 0 (Jamma 186, rent 38/10.) 27 0 0 124 8 0 (Jamma 83/, rent 41/8.) 155 0 0 (Jamma 110/. rent 45/.)	the arbàb.	1. Being chief of the Mohmands and for the losses sustained by new settlement 2. 500 a life jágir and the remain ler upheld to the arbáb dependent on good behaviour. 3. The arbáb to be chosen by Government 4. Service required	Proprietor of a portion.	Cash
r Kháni, 17 acres	1,015 0 0	1,015 0 0				
Total Grand total	2,772 6 6 11,227 7 6					نا

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Abstract of Jágirs and Mowájibs granted to Arbábs, Kháns, notal

		Jágir oz allowan joyed pi anneza	ce on-	Grant as first manctioned by Government			roment		
					Jágir.		Mowajib or sush allowance.	Terms of Grant	
Number.	нами.	Date,	Amount	VIInge or land,	Nominal value at date of grant.	Present value	Amount per annum.	(1). Why given (2). For what to (3). Inheritance lation. (4). Bervice requ	
3	Arbáb Jumma Khan of Kotla Mosim Khan	élich times	R4. 2,600	TAHSIL F	124, A. P. 600 0 0 800 0 0	Ba, A, I 500 0 800 0		1 Position an service in 1-37 3 For Life 3 4 Bervice requ	
1	Qulandar Khan and Názir Khan o Kotla Mosim Kha in equal shares	Sikh f times n	930	Achar and Landi	465 0 (293 8	0	1 Being arbib and for service of 2 For life of a day Khan 3	
	Mir Alam Khar of Chemisani			Chemkani Garhechundar Bhamshatti	200 0	0 400 0 0 150 0 0 50 0	0	1 Position. 2 In perg- during good cont 3 The her nominated by Ge ment	
	a Ammirulla Kha of Chamkanni			4=	**	800 0	0 ,	1 For service 1957 2 For life 3	
	Shekh Mozaffa Khan of Shek khi	r		Shekhan	125 0	0 125 0	0	1 For serva 1987 2 For life 3	
	Maliik Razza (Qurra Ehel	of		Qurra khel Barkas l Total .	88 0	0 265 0 0 265 0	0	1 Position : losses gustamed now settlement 2 For life 3	
	g Jdrama Khan of Hafizulia Kha of Hafizulia Khani	10Th ++4		44 Acres, in Hasar Khani	200 0	0 174 0	0	1 For pervilent 1857 2 For life Hadmulla Khan	

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religious characters, and headmen in Zilla Pesháwar—continued.

		Position of Jágirdárs				
Village or land.	Nominal value at date of grant.	Present value.	Mowajib or cash allowance.	Terms of Grant. (1). Why given (2). For what term. (3). Inheritance stipulation. (4). Service required.	Proprietor of the jagir or otherwise.	Jagir revenue how taken.
Yusaf Khel Pa-ànni Mattàni In Deh Bahadar Total	Rs. A. P. 800 0 0 500 0 0 2,995 0 0 705 0 0 5,000 0 0	Rs. A. P. 800 0 0 500 0 0 2,496 0 0 1,204 0 0 5,000 0 0		1 Being an arbab and for the losses sustained by the present settlement. 2 In perpetuity, dependant on good behaviour 3 The heir to be chosen by Government 4 Service required	Non-pro-	Cash
M. Landi M. Achar	222 8 0 124 8 9 347 0 9	245 0 0 124 0 0 879 0 0	1	1 Being arbáb khels and for service 2 For the lives of Qalaudar Khan and Názir Khan 8 4	Ditto Proprietor of a por-	Cash Cash
Chamkanni Acres Kanals Marias. 11 0 9 Rashida 10 5 8 Maira Kachawri 500 acres.	88 0 0 69 8 0 200 0 0 307 8 0	87 0 0 84 0 0 138 0 0 209 0 0		1 Position 2 For life on condition of good behaviour subject to reconsideration on death 3 4 Service required	Proprietor	
Whole of Shekhan	2,000 0 0	2,000 0		1 For service of 1857 and losses sustained by the settlement 2 For life on condi- tion of good behaviour 3 4 Service required	Proprietor of a por- tion	Cash
44 Acres in Hesar Khani	 200	174 0		1 For support of the widows and children of his late father 2 For life 3	Non-pro- prietor Proprietor	Cash

caviv

Abstract of Jágirs and Movájibs granted to Arbábs, Kháns, note

	Jágir or cash nilowance en- joyed prior to annexation.			Grant to first statetioned by Government.					
				akgir.		Mowajib or cash allowance	Terms of Gn		
NAME.	Deta	Amount.	Village or land,	Nomical value at date of greats.	Present value.	Amount per ennum.	(1). Why given. (2). For what is (3). Inheritance lation. (4). Service rec		
			TAHSIL	PESHAW		ed.			
9 Ghulam and 21 others of Bagh Misn Khul	Sikh timos	Whole v.liage	Whole of the village	Ba, A. P.	200 0 0		1 Long post- 2 For life inh reconsideration deaths occur		
10 Arháb Abdul Majid Khus of Tebkal Bála	244	8,423	In Tehhal Bala Regi Badesai Regi Badesai Unra Tajak. Palosi Watto- sai Garhi Arbah Bangu Darbangi Garhi Saddo Garhi Saddo Garhi Saddo Garhi Sardi Batan Rata Inasa Zara miana. Richian Banda Shekh Ismail Zara Payan Khaddi keru- na Mara mush- tarka Achini Payan Garhi Baba Achini Payan Garhi Baba Achini Baba Achini Baba Achini Baba Achini Baba Achini Baba Achini Baba Achini Baba Achini Baba Achini Baba Achini Baba Achini Baba Achini Baba Achini Baba Achini Baba	186 16 11 40 10 8 122 7 1 122 1 8 188 11 8 75 8 8 146 7 7 65 10 8	5,026 3 T 1,417 0 0 585 0 0 750 0 0 393 11 0 4 0 0 255 0 0 344 11 0 6 4 12 2 133 0 0 95 13 0 95 13 0 95 13 0 95 13 0 95 12 0 85 0 0 0 151 0 0 85 0 0 0 151 0 0 85 0 0 0 151 0 0 85 0 0 0 151 0 0 85 0 0 0 151 0 0 85 0 0 0 151 0 0 85 0 0 0 151 0 0 85 0 0 0 151 0 0 85 0 0 0 151 0 0 85 0 0 0 151 0 0 85 0 0 0 151 0 0 85 0 0 0 151 0 0 85 0 0 0 151 0 0 85 0 0 0 0 85 0 0 0 0 0 85 0 0 0 0 0 85 0 0 0 0 0 85 0 0 0 0 0 85 0 0 0 0 0 85 0 0 0 0 0 85 0 0 0 0 0 85 0 0 0 0 0 85 0 0 0 0 0 85 0 0 0 0 0 0 85 0 0 0 0		1 Being hea? Khalils and for se of 1867 2. 5,000 in partity and the runs for life I The heir tablected by Gottneet Region		
11 Arbáb Abbás Khan of Tohkai Bála,		**	In Tehkal Bala "Sanga" "Barbangd "Palosi watto- gai "Bufald yang "Gara Tajak "Garhi Serdad "Garhi Serdad "Garhi Serdad "Garhi Bala "Kachian "Lapil Bala "Khaddi Ko- rina "Malra Much tarka "Panam Dhari "Panam Dhari	2,650 B 4 1,744 0 0 12 5 0 0 66 0 10 10 2 6 8 6 0 10 18 0 0 0 8 0 0 0 18 5 6 0 0 18 5 6 0 0 18 5 6 0 0 0 18 5 6 0 0 0 18 5 6 0 0 0 0 18 5 6 0 0 0 0 18 5 6 0 0 0 0 18 5 6 0 0 0 0 18 5 6 0 0 0 0 0 18 5 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2,641 9 2 1,659 0 C 13 6 8 1 2 0 19 0 0 5 4 8 889 11 0 17 15 8 27 0 8 14 9 8 2 0 0 18 5 6 0 6 0		2. 2,000 Arba lowance, 162-4-2, petuity and 379- life 5. The heir t chosen by Gover 4. Service		

ious charactes, and headmen in Zilla Pesháwar—continued.

	Positio Jagiro	on of lars.				
	agir.		Mowajib or cash allowance.	Terms of Grant.	Mgir, or	ken.
Villege or land.	Nominal value at date of grant.	Present value.	ant per anm	 (1). Why given. (2). For what term. (8). Inheritance stipulation. (4). Service required. 	्र सूत्र सूत्र	Jágir revenue how taken.
					Proprietor	••
••	••	••	••	••	Proprietor of a por- tion	Cash
		••			Do.	Do.

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Abstract of Jágírs and Movájibs granted to Arbábs, Kháns, notables,

		allowa joyed p	or cash nce en- prior to cation.		Frant as first	sanctioned	by Governm	nent.
					Jagir.		Mowajib or cash allowance.	Terms of Grant.
N amber.	NAME.	Date.	Amount.	Village or land.	Nominal value at date of grant.	Present value	Amount per annum.	 (1). Why given. (2). For what term. (3). Inheritance stipulation. (4). Service required.
				TAHSIL	PESHAV	NAR—conti	inued.	
			Rs,] -	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	1	
12	Arbab Fatteh Khan of Tehkal Bala	••	••	Haji Pando In Landi Bala " Achini Bala " Tchkal Bala " Sangú " Garhi Saddo " Garhi Chan- dan	2,361 8 7 1,353 0 0 608 0 0 15 0 0 135 2 8 11 2 9 19 14 10 218 15 4	1,853 0 0 608 0 0 15 0 0 108 12 6		1 Arbab 2 Arbabi allowance 2,000—and remainded in perpetuity 3 The heir to be chosen by Government 4 Service
				Total	2,361 8 7	2,402 6 2		
13	Abdulia Khan of Tehkal Bala	••	••	In Tehkal Bala " Pushti Khara Bala " Tehkal Payan " Haji Pando " Achini Bala " Sangu " Naudeh Bala " Dar Bangi " Achini Payan " Garhi Chandan " Fatteh Qilla " Garhi Saddo " Palogi Tillar- sai	1,101 14 8 426 1 0 98 0 0 40 0 0 18 8 0 13 0 0 41 10 6 4 0 0 20 8 0 5 6 0 832 8 8 54 0 0 11 13 0 87 1 6	426 1 0 98 0 0 18 8 0 18 0 0 41 10 6 4 0 0 20 8 0 5 6 0 832 3 8		1 Arbab Khel 2 His uncle's (Muhammad Amir Khan's) property for life at 1-assessment. His father's property in perpenity 3
14	Bahadur Khan of Tehkal Bala	••		In Tehkal Bala "Sangú "Dar Bangi "Palosi Watto- zai "Sufaid Sang "Gara Tajak "Garhi Sher- dad "Garhi Saddo "Sarpas "Kuchian "Landi Bala "Khaddi Ko- runa "Zara Payan "Maira Mush- tarka	815 12 8 119 0 0 15 13 0 2 6 0 66 0 11 10 2 6 16 4 4 39 14 2 8 1 1 8 2 2 11 0 0 2 0 0 13 5 6 8 2 6 0 8 6	57 8 13 8 1 2 19 0 5 4 19 10 27 0 18 0 18 9		1 Arbab Khel 2 For life; 1 to laps on death 3

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us characters, and headmen in Zilla Peshawar—continued.

	Am	ended Gran	t.		Positi Jagir	on of dars.
Ja	ngir.		Mownjib or cash allowance.	Terms of Grant.	jagir or	taken.
Village of land.	Nominal value date of grant.	Present value.	Amount per annum.	 (1). Why given. (2). For what term. (3). Inheritance stipulation. (4). Service required. 	Proprietor of the otherwise.	Jagir revenue how taken.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	••	••	Proprietor of portion	Cash
,••	••	••	••	•••	Proprietor	Do.
•••	•••	***	***	•••	Do.	Do.

Abstract of Jojics and Mondjild granted to Article, Chine, notella,

1	:	2 PM	r de tank man e Fra- gerade Na mpañade,		C== = 1=		ly Green	
	1				Sagir.		a and	Torse & Goa.
Physipper,	FARE	Paulon	A Photonib,	Village or fand,	Months bette at district grants	Promot enter.	Athents per annum.	To. Why give, 25). For what was, 26), Industriant sup- lattic. 24): Service superal.
	1			TAHSR	. PESHA	WAR-cuit	and.	
12	16 Artek Ebna	Allen Total	- San	In different vis- lages	Ex. A. P.	14.539 Ø @		A Article Resistance of the Article Resistance of the Article State of t
14	Afric Blur, The Mathematic As or Eller and Harver Blan, Hes m Khan and a Seedet Khan		Wholesal March Sta	6 Madhanis	1,300 0 0	2,484 0 0		1 For service # 557 2 For life on the math of all the bolds of a share, that share happen
37	MT:summad Alem K an of Edial! Discri	FOXA thousa		of Easti Mon Ebel in Sufaid Dizeri	1,281 0 0	1,140 0 0		1 Long enjoymet 2 For Me 3
38	Pir Abbut Ghina of Passel Piran	.,	**	10 Bks, or 158 Acres in Palosi Trischas	300 6 6	497 0 6	11	1 For services of 637 2 For life 3
12	Jamma Khan Orakzal of Pesha-	411	2,920	849	2,520 a a	1,500 0 0		1 Position and is
	Wat		Qualish	Asami Paqira Qittah Alladad Toya Kashr Koshani Eorkha Eayal Khan Shah Shahid Shekh Ayub Kisa Khan Qitta Kala Kishan Kor Nilab Hardas Shah Karim Begi Lalam	50 0 0 0 60 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1,168 0 0		rvices of 1857 2 Fur life 3
\$10	Unuan Khan Orahyal of Posha- wax	**		Whole of Shakab Khel Aimsh Haji Ba- hadur Ragh Alim Khan Bagh Shakur Khan	8,879 8 0 8,379 8 0 320 0 0 50 0 0 180 0 0	2,680 0 0 1,880 0 0 840 0 0 80 0 0 60 0 0	in the second se	For life,

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ious characters, and headmen in Zilla Pesháwar—continued.

	Amen	ded Grant.			Position Jagirds	of th
Whinge or land,	Nominal value at	Proscol value.	nat per son	Terms of Grant. (1). Why given. (2). For what term. (3). Inheritance stipulation. (4). Service required.	Proprietor of the jagit or otherwise.	Jagir revenue how taken.
**	Rs. A. P.	Ra, A. P.			Proprié- turs	
**	•••	41			Ditto	
••	4.1				Non-Pro-	Cash
**				41	Do.	Do,
	2,920 0 0	1,665 0	6 670 0	1 For losses sustained at new settlement 2 For life 3	Proprie- tors of a portion	Dq.
Column 8	a. 3,579 S D	2,830 0	01,000 0	0 1 For losses sustains at new settlement 2 For life, 3	I	Do.

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Abstract of Jágirs and Mowájibs granted to Arbábs, Khúns, notalle,

		Jagir or allowane joyed pri annexat	or to		Grant ás fir	st sanctione	d by Govern	iment,
					Jágir.		Mowajib or cash allowance	Terms of Grant.
	NAME,		١	.	00 mg		SANUM.	(1). Why given.
1				Y tand	l valod	Talm.	8	(2). For what term (3). Inheritance at
Number.		Date.	Amount.	Village of fand,	Nominal date of g	Procest value	Amount	(4). Service require
-				TAHSIL	PESHA	WAR-00	tingel	
			Ra.	1	BL. A. P.	Ra. A. I	2	1
	Shahanda Kamyab	**		Qasbah	406 0 0	87£ 0	0	1 Position 2 For life, substantial territorial territo
#{	Muhammad Twa- bir and Yusaf	* ***	**	**	1,038 0 0	487 0	0	14
	Nabammad Nasid Bultan Ali				375 Ø 0		·	
Ţ	Massummat Gau- har, Sultan Begum all of Peshawar	4.5		Included in a	bove except Kamyau.	Shahuuda		**
				Total	1,929 0 0	999 0	0 ,,	
121	Ibrahim Khan of Kotia Moham Khan		*1	Koth, Mahsim Khau	100 0 0	65 0	٥	1 For services of 1857 R For life, 8
13	Qazi Muhammad Jan Sher Ahmad, Abdul Rab of Pe- shawar in equal ghages	÷##		i of Chaba	612 8 6	175 0		1 Position 2 For life, the sim of each to layer it his dentity 3
24	Shahanda Soltan	1835 to	1,800	**	9,850 0 0	E,815 0	0	1 For positions for service 1857
	Jan	1888 to 1886	2,200 2,500	Whole of Budha Gabri Quta Mu- shalchi		3,990 0 60 0	0	2 In perpetaity
		1849		Mehal Swathi Whole of Khap- ps	**	1,030 0	0	
				Whole of Garbi Banjar	1.	125 0	0	
35	Mina Mahammad Alimad and Nadir sons of Hakim Izzat Bakhsh			Whole of Beloch- abad	700 0 8	869 7		1 Long enjoyed 2 For his, so share resumable death 3
	Muhammad Bakhah, son of Hakim Abialla of	11	"		250 0 0	210 5	0	4 ;;
	Postawar			Total	930 0 (800 0	0	

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us characters, and headmen in Zilla Pesháwar--continued.

	Positio Jagiro	on of dars.				
Ja	gir.		Mowsjib or cash allowance.	Terms of Grant.	Jagir or	aken.
Village or land.	Nominal value at dute of grant.	Present value.	Amount per annum	 (1). Why given. (2). For what term. (3). Inheritance stipulation. (4). Service required. 	Proprietor of the Jagir otherwise.	Jagir revenue how taken.
••	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 875 0 0	116 00	1 For losses sustained at new settlement 2 For life 3	Non-Pro- prietor.	Cash
••		437 0 0 187 0 0				
••	••	••	5 0 0 0	Ditto		
h-im Khan ihai Khan Total	100 100 1 OF CHABA	999 0 0		Ditto See Column 9	Do.	Do.
thammad Jan and amad & of Bagh lajid and Haveli at Khan lab & of Bagh Qazi and 2 mills in	271 0 0	270 8 0 260 0 0		1 For the losses sustained at new settlement 2 For life 3	•	
mn 5	2, 850 0 0	8,318	685	See column 9	Do.	Do.
••	••	••	••	••	Do.	Do.

exazii

Abstract of Jágirs and Mowájibs granted to Arbábs, Kháns, notalic,

		allow enjoye to an	prior nema-		Grant as fig	st mactions	l by Govern	ment,
					Jigir.		Mowajib or cash allowance.	Terpas of Greek
Number.	RAMA	Dute.	Amount	Village of land.	Nominal value at data of graps.	Frustit value.	Amount per anouts.	(3). Why given. (2). For what term. (3). Inharitance sipolisation. (4). Secrete requisit.
				TASHIL	PESHAW			
26	Safdar Khan of Pesha wat	941	24.	i of Kandi Hyis	Rs. A. P.			1 Presition 2 For life, but if he new incumbent satinues to render mivice as Hakim, he sill be entitled to obsideration 4 Service requirit
-1					TAHSIL	NAUSH	AHRA:	a cerroce roque
27	Klud Singh of Pir Sebaq	**	-	of PirSabiq	1,650 0 0			of Samad of Plans Singh 2 Till the plants of Gaverament
26	Estra Singh, Na- rain Singh, Gopal Singh of Attock	**	**	Kund Chak Kund Total	60 0 0 40 0 0	40 0 d		1 For mainteners of Pharmaia st Attock 2 Fift the phanes of Government 3
20	Quai Farl Ahmad of Kendol Tahail Attock		**	Heshek	#00 O O	\$25 0 C		1 For service it 1857 2 For life of the Quart; § to be continued in perposity to his service in bedeath ramitational at good conducts. 3 P
30	Raha Fattch Singh of Rawal- pindi	••		From Jama of Moan isa	800 0 e	500 O (1 Positon . 2 For life
27	Mian Hussin Shah of Waitsi	**		i of Wallel	130 O e	150 0 0		1 For service to 1837 2 For life 3
32	Jabhar Khan of Mashogagyar			191 scros in Kludersai	150 0 4	150 0 0		1 Position 2 For life 3 4 Service require

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religious characters, and headmen in Zilla Peshawár—continued.

•	Amended	Grant.			Post ic	on of Ars,
Williago or land.	Monital value at date of grank,	Present value.	and per ann	Terms of Grant, (1). Why given, (2). For what term. (3). Inheritanon stipulation. (4). Service requiring.	Proprietor of the jugit or otherwise	Made revenue how taken.
••	Br. A. P.	Вс. А. Р.			Non-pro- prietor	Cesh
"		**	**		Proprietors of a large portion,	Bocovers Batai from his land and coah from others
Village of Mashak	200 0 0	\$25 0		1 For service in 1857 and influence 2 Till the pleasure of Government 5 Selected son of Qarl and after to a selected male representative, conditional on good conduct	Proprie-	Recovers Batal from his hand and cash from ather
		••	-	4 Bervice required	Non-pro- priotor	Cash
à Walii Do Total	150 0 0 160 0 0 300 0 0	150 0 160 0 840 0	0	1 Position 2 Par life to be reconsidered on his death 3 Rervice required	Proprie- tor of a partion.	Bathi from his land and 1 from others, &c Hecovers himself

exeriv

Abstract of Jágirs and Mondjibs granted to Arbábs, Kháns, notable,

		Jagur o ni owa trjoye: to and tho	unce l prior nexa-		Grant as fin	t minetiones	l by Covern	ment.
Ϊ					Jagir.		Mowajib or cash allowance.	Terms of Grast
Number	nane.	vone.		Villago or land.	Neminal value at date of grant.	Present valua.	Amount per sonum.	(1). Why given (2). For what term (3). In eritance size lation. (4). Service requirel.
				TAHSIL	NAUSHA	HRA-cont	inued,	
			Ba.		Ra A. P.	Ba. A. P	e,	
33	Lai Donch and 132 others	••	••	Elarat Kuka Sahib	18 0 0	15 0	0-	1 For instributions of shrine 2 Sciong as i'may be looked up to and considered sacred by the people 2
-1				TAHSII	L DOABA	DAUDZ	A1.	
24	Bayad Amin Jan, son of Aya-ad-din Ca-te Sayad of Marésai		41	Whole of Marcani 15] Bakhras of Gharl Mian bal'b. 9 Bakhras of Shiggi	1,900 0 0	400 G	0 1,200 0 C to Impac 0 mt him desth.	1 For service is 1857 2 Perpetality dur- ing good evoluct 8 Government wil- sciock
1				Total	1,900 0 0	1,0a0 0	0	4
20	Shahnda Baffar Jang of City Pe- shawar	Eikh times	1,600	Village of Bar- bar excluding the mails which lapse to Govern- m at	1,550 0 0	1,960 0		1 For service in 1957 2 For life 3
36	Faitch Khan and Khalid Khan sons of Tursaon Khan, Muhammid Khan, Ara r At in, Aran Khan, Akrini Khan cons of Shuja Khan, David Khols, of Khan Lua	• •		Village of Klaszona	600 0 0	1,100 0	D	1 For service b 1857 For life of Shua X han and the family of Tursum Khan 3
27	Faindla Rhan, Dost Muhammad, Mir Ahm Khan, Gholain Khan, Sher Ali	Sikh Limo	\$90	Village of Char priss	750 0 0	1,000 0	•	1 For service b 1837 2 For life of Arth Khan and his 3 = 1: Gho.ara Khan, M Alim Khan, and Fa- ulla khan
88	Pir Dost Khan son of Nawab Khan of Fladiale Independent Tor- ritory			Village of Sadr Garbi	424 0 0	800 0	0	4 1 For arrice 2 Tall the please of Government 3
30	The Bela Moh- mandan Proprie- tors a s-te Tarakzai Mchimanda	Sikh time	Whole of Bela Moh- mands	Mohmamdats	400 0 0	625 0 (on landa 585 0 mills 60)	0	Political So love as the behave themselves

religious characters, and headmen in Zilla Pesháwar—continued.

	≜ meno	led Grant.			Post(Jàgh	ben uf rdårs,
Village or land.	Nonigal value at the ufgrand.	Present value.	Mowajih ar cash allowance.	Terms of Grant, (1). Why given. (2). For what term. (3). Inheritance stipulation. (4). Service required.	Proprietor of the jagst or of increase,	Jögir perenne höw taken,
	**				Proprie- tora	Recover thenwives
	••				Non-pro- prictor	Path directly collected
**	**	-=			Do.	Cash through Talisti
Village of Ehanima	1,100 0 0	1,100 0 Of this 600 for the family of Turesin Khan, and 500 for the family of Shuja khan		1 Position. 1 Position. 2 Rs. 600 for joint lives of Tursum Khan's some for the joint lives of Shapa Khan's some dependent on good behaviour a Service required	Proprie- tors of their own sund singer of property	Cnrh directly collected
Village of Charpriza	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	**	1 For service in 1857. 2 For joint lives of the 5 brothers to be remaidered on the death of all	Provide- tors	Recover thenselve
	600 0 (600 D 0	400 0 5	1 Loss sustained at new settlement 2 For life dependent on good behaviour.	Non-pro- prietor	Cusii
•1	"	**		4 Service required	Proprie- tura	Recarer themselves

Abstract of Jégirs and Movefiles granted to Arbibs, Kháns, notables,

		dagir o allow enjoyed to an tio	prior nexa-	Gira	unt as first es	actional by	Covernme	nt.
					Jagir.		Mowajile or cosh bllowance.	Terms of Grant.
Sumber.	RAME	Date.	Amount	Village or land,	Nordinal wains at date of grants.	Present value.	Anough per masur	(2). Why gives, (3). For must term. (3). Inheritance stips lation. (4). Service required.
				TAHSIL DO	ABA DAU	DZAI-«	muined.	
				r	Ba, A. P.	Ba A.P.	1	
40	Shanghasi Nazim of Peshawar	Bikh time	5-6 of Nichapa Bala	5-6 of Nichapa Bala	500 0 0	635 0 (Pedition For life
41	Arbabs Madut Ehan, Issat Khan and Shabparand Khan	pvd	put	Wholeof Gulbela	600 0 0	629 B		1 Position and brig given during settle insent 2 For the lives of 3 brothers depended on good behaviour 3
42	Abdul Munan roz of Abdul Rabusan Hayad of Garhl Abdul Peshawar		p+4	Whole of Garhi Abdul Bihman	600 0 0	700 0		1 Position 2 For life of Abbit Rahman and should be reported in full abbit his death
61	Gussin Tulsi Das Resident City of Pushawar		Out of Nichapa payan \$00	Nichapepayan	800 0 0	610 0	0	I Dharmath 2 During the dress Hardas and Shandas, to be reported on deal of last survivor
41	Sügandar Shah Lai Badishah Nadir Shah, Amis Shah Gholam Habib Shah Gholam Shah Common	r	244 441 224 245	Rarlyana A. H. P. 31 0 22 21 0 1 20 2 22 74 0 34 8 1 24 16 3 12	98 13 0 67 1 4 69 15 8 214 14 0 27 0 0 2 4 0	87 1 69 15 234 14 27 0		1 Position 2 For lives of il present holders of dependent on good haviour; results shares as deaths oct granting a rates to a successors
•	5 Sikandar Khan of Matta Mogha Khel		4	* 1n 1857 } 11 Bakhrus 1 + 1n 1869	Matta Mog 80 0 0	71 0	0	4 Service if raque ed 1 For service if 1857 2 Por life
				II Bakhras J	160 0 0		_	B †1 Political 2 Perpetual sab to good conduct. 3 Pinal, Committee of the control

ous characters, and headmen in Zilla Peshiwar—continued.

	Position of Jagirdars.					
Village or land.	Nominal value at date of grant.	Present value.	Mowajib or cash allowance	—	Proprietor of the Jagir or otherwise.	Jagir revenue how taken,
••	Ra. A. P.	Rs. A. P. 		••	Non-pro- prictors. Proprie- tors	Receives casu Cash
600 0 0 illage revenue	60) 0 0 8 0 0	600 0 0 8 0 0	••	1 Position 2 For life to be reconsidered at his death. 3 4 Service required	Do. of ½	Do.
500 0 0 ocw jama of Ni-	500 0 0	500 0 0	••	1 Dharmarth 2 For the support of the dharmarth and during the pleasure of Government 3 4	Non-proprietors Proprietors.	Do.
a Mogha! Khel as s and 1 mill in Matta Moghal	160 0 0 121 6 0	142 0 0 321 6 0		For terms see A and B 1 Position and help given during settlement 2 For life conditional on good behaviour 3 4 Service required	Do.	

Abstract of Jágirs and Movájibs granted to Arbábs, Kkáns, notable,

		allow ioved	or cash ance en- prior to ration.		Grantasār	st stactioned	by Gorern	ment.				
					Jagir,	Mowajib or each allowance,	Terms of Grant.					
Momber.	NAME.	Dista.	Amonth,	Village or land.	Nominal value of date of great.	Present value,	Amount per	(1). Why given. (2). For what term (3). Enherit and of pulation. (4). Sorvice cognized				
				TAHSIL D	TAHSIL DOABA DAUDZAI~concluded.							
					B. A. P.	Ba. A. P	1	l li				
46	Hakim Muham- mad Twahir of Poshäwar	8tkh time	1,000	250 0 0 Of the Jamus of Shakarpurda.	250 0 (280 0 0	7++	1 Churitable 2 For life 2				
4 7	Stitan Muham- mad Akhundrada	Do.	Village of Man- dura	j of Mandura	487 () (223 0 (1.1	1 Pesition 2 For life 2				
4.8	Gholam Hahib Shah of Karyanah		**	50 acres of Karm Hels; a plot in Shabqadr	179 1 6	179 0 d including 44 12 0 on account of remission	mbv .	Position For life days dent on good behaviour to be reconsident on death Berviou required				
40	Khushab Khan of Ambacher	-	***	4 Pakhras out of his ancestral estate in Ambad- her,	150 0 0	146 0 0	.,.	I For service in 1887 2 For life 3				
\$ 0	Proprietors of Zormandi or Michui Momands	Birch time	Village of Zor- mandi	Village of Zormandi.	312 8 0	303 E G	140	Political Politi				
P2 ()	Michni Mohmanda	Do.	12 Villages	Piari Bala do Payan Jogni Digni Billi Dang Lakhta Sarkhta Sher Killi Sharhaii Bala Shaphaii Payan Qilla Shab Rog. Nilawi Wasir Killi	eph	Total ,,,	129 0 0 399 8 0 131 0 0 0 179 0 0 179 0 0 389 0 0 0 239 0 0 0 481 0 0 387 8 0 0 387 8 0 0 1887 8 0 0 0 1887 8 0 0 0 1887 8 0 0 0 1887 8 0 0 0 1887 8 0 0 0 0 1887 8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1 Political 2 So long as the boths we shemselves 3 4				
) 2 	Halimzai Moh- manda	Do.	Vilage of Panj-	Village of Panj-		***	2,847 0 0	1 Political 2 So long as the				
130	Ahmad Sher of Panjpao	#+1	pão «u	Cash	***	***	100 0 0	bohave themselves 4 1 For service 1 1867. 2 For life 4				

carrie.

ous characters, and headmen in Zilla Pesháwar—continued.

		Amended Gre	nt.		Position of Jagirdars.	
J	agir.		Mowajib or cash allowance.	Terms of Grant.	agir or	ken.
Village or land.	on the state of th			Proprietor of the jagir otherwise.	Jagir revenue how taken.	
	Bs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Non-	Cash
•••	•	•••	•••	••	proprietor	through tabail
•••	••	•••	•••	••	Proprietor	Recovers himself.
•••	••	•••		•••	Do.	Do.
•••	•••	•••		•••	Do.	Do.
•••	•••	•••		•••	Do.	Do.
•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	Do.	
				•		
000	•••	•••	•••	•••	Do.	
•••	100	••4		•••	***	•••

Abstract of Jágírs and Mowájibs granted to Arbábs, Kháns, notables,

		Jagir or cash allowance en- joyed prior to annexation.		G	rant as first s	anctioned by	Governme	nt.
İ					Jagir.		Mowajib or cash allowance.	Terms of Grant
Number.	NAXE.	Date.	Amount.	Village or land.	Nominal value at date of grant.	Present value	ent valu	 (1). Why given. (2). For what term. (3). Inheritance stipulation. (4). Service required.
Nu		Do	Y	An	ž	Ł	<u> </u>	
				TAHS	IL HASH			
54	Mokarram Khan		••	l of Dagi Faiz-	Rs. A. P. 557 0 0			1 Position and new
94	of Chársadda			ulla Chitli Tapu Ganra Bela	333 0 0 38 0 0	850 0 0		assessments 2 For life 3
				ł	928 0 0	990 0 (4
55	Abdulia Khan son of Hustam Khan of Umarzai	••		Out of Umarzai Whole of Chak Amir Khan Out of Mirza Dher	171 0 0 225 0 0 204 0 0	l)	{	1 Position 2 For life 3
Б6	Abilul Rahmán of Abazai	••	••	₫ of Abazai	500 0 0	500 0 0		1 Position 2 Till the pleasure of Government 3
57	Qazi Muhammad Amir Ján of Peshawar		••	50 Bakhras of Nandeh	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 (1 For service in 1857 2 In perpetuity 3 Government size-ting the heir 4 Service required
5 8	Grants to Mir	Hasan	Khán,	Haidar Khan, H	ukmat Khan	and others w	cre sanctio	ned by Punjab Govern
			·		TAHSIL Y	USAFZA		
	Ajab Khan of Chargulli	••	••	Village of Char- gulli and other lands his pro- perty	1,105 0 0	1,572 0 0		1 For Ambels services, 1868 2 Perpetuity 3 Inheritance stips- lation covered by Book Circular No. 43 of 186 4 Service required
95	Do.	••	••	••		600 0 0		1 For services in 1857 2 and 3 This sanction is for life only. By Government Letter No. 4,355 dated 15th July 1859, it was ordered that 1280 Rs. Mowajib enjoyed by Ajab and Asis Khar was to be reunited on their deaths and made hereditary. Government selecting heir among children of both brothers 4 Service required

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religious characters, and headmen in Zilla Peshawar—continued.

	Amended Grant,									
J	ıgir.		Mowajib or cash allowance,	Terms of Grant.	fagir or	aken.				
Village or land.	Nominal value at date of grant,	Present value,	ant per sam	(1). Why given. (2). For what term. (3). Inheritance stipulation. (4). Service required.	Proprietor of the Jegir or otherwise.	Jugir rovenno how taken.				
**	B4. A. P.	Ba A, P		,,	Proprie-					
	**				Do.					
	**		**	15	Do.					
		44			Proprietor of a por- tion	Canh				
ment No. 2278 dated 14th D	ocember 1875	and are in a	soperate	-						
,,				**	Proprietor					

. actii

Abstract of Jagirs and Mouséjibs granted to Arbabe, Kháns, notables,

		joyed p	or cash moe ex- prior to tation,		Great as fire	t macticaed	by Govern	ment.
		Dute.			Jigir.		Mownjib tir cash allowance.	Terms of Grant.
Number,	MAMIL			Williago or land.	Nominal value at date of grant.	Present value.	and per sans	(1). Why given. (2). For what term. (3). Inheritance stips lation. (4). Service required
				TAHS	L YUSAZ	A[—oontine	ed.	
	Ibrahim Khan of Hamsa Kot	4+0		Pallo Dheri Heroch Total	Ra, A. P. 340 0 0 878 0 0 1,125 0 0	Ra. A. P 806 0 0 456 0 0		I For Ambels services in 1861 2 Perpatuity I Inheritance stips latton covered by bool circular Mo. 43 office 4 Service required
n	Do.	**			**	#50 Q 1		1 For service in 181 2 and 8—See No. 8 4 Service required
	Mohabbat Ehan of Teru	# 4	.,		.,	2,000 D 4		1 In specialist to be facilities a big father Abdul Que Khan 2 Perpetuity 2 Heir to be chow by Government
	Khwaja Muham- mad Khan of Hoti	**			40	ŵя	1,560 0 6	4 Service required
	Shad Muha muad Khan of Mardan	4.0				**	300 O E	4 Gervice required I In succession this father Mit Ain Khan 2 For life to be re- considered as h death
	Nasrolla Ehan of Garbi Ismaileai				**	•4	#00_0 o	1 For political rates and survious in 1857 2 For his
	Mir Afral Khan of Garhi Daulahad				**	84	200 0 0	1 For political vet some and service 1857 2 For life
7	Musik, Musikara Bagaza		***	Whole of Mangas	800 G 0	400 0 0		1 For melalence 2 For hits
- 1	Khan Bahadur Ibrahim Khan of Matdan	**		Chak Mardan	800 0 0	806 0 (A As a reward istrations Perpetulty

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religious characters, and headmen in Zilla Peshawar—continued

Jagir. Mowajib or cash allowance. Terms of Grant	1
The second state of the se	Jagir revenue how taken.
Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P	etor ••
	••
	••
	••
	••
Propri	•
Non-propried	or Cash

cters, and headmen in Zilla Peshawar—continued.

	Amende	d Grant			Position of Jágirdáre.		
	Montinal water at date of grant.	Present value.	Mowajib or cash allowance.	Terms of Grant. (1). Why given. (2). For what term. (3). Inheritance stipulation. (4). Service required	Proprietor of the Jagir or otherwise.	Jagir revenue how taken.	
	Ru, A, P.	Bs. A. P.		**	Proprietor of a por- tion	In kind	
			bee	13	Non-pro- pristor	Cnab	
		бие				•-	
						4.0	
	**	**		**		# 3	
	***			.;		41	
	**	**	**	**		**	
1						10	

caliv

Abstract of Jégire and Moveéjibe granted to Arbibe, Kháne, no

-		poped 1	or cast men en- prior to totical,		Creat as i	lat esales	i by Gover	mest.
	SANK				Jigir.		Marriello or cosh	Terms of C
Pomber.	Namber.	Dallas	- Tuesta	Village or land.	Maminal ratio ab	Present value.	Athens jer ansen.	D. Why give (3). For what (3). Inherita (60).
	i			TAH	SIL UTM	AN BOLA	K.	
					Rs. A. P.	Ba. A. P.	1	
45	Mian Burban-ud-	•••		Softer	400 0 0	600 0 0		1 For my
70	WaMb Khan late			Shekh Dheri	190 0 0			2 For life, c reconsideration death 3 4 1 For service
	Substar Major]	Rhunda Janji Dher	2,015 U 0 250 D 0			position 2 To be ex-
				Total	2,456 0 0	2,950 0 0		to a single leader and country on Governmen sure 3 Heir to be by Governmen; 4 Service re,
7)	Amir Ehan of Shewa		***		* **	p4	2,100 6 0	1 For servi 1857 and local 2 Rs. 900 f and the balance petuity 3 Heir to be by Government 4 Service req
72	Muhammad Shah of Jamaila	**					#00 0 a	1 For positic 2 Rs. 200 in thity and the r life
								1
78	Rhoodad Khan of		ا ا	,,	4.		2,670 0 G	1 For cervic 1857 and local;
	Imalla	The M	-Khoedad tion 211 I ownjib h should be Khan.	Khan was impris. P.Code for 7 yes as been suspende made about this i	ened on the 6t or and ordere d wince (con now or after t	h April 1870 d to pay Rs. ober 1868, A he release of	under sec- 1,000 fine. reference Khoedad	7 Rs. 170 fcr the rest in perp 3 Heir to be by Government 4 Service req
74	final Shan of Hind,	**					\$00 0 0	1 For positic 2 In perpetu 2 4 Service req
76	Ibrahim Ehan of Zatda			10			1,800 6 0	1 For position succession to B Schan 7 In perpetu 3 Heir to be by Governmen 4 Service req

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ous characters, and headmen in Zilla Peshawar—continued.

	<u> Amended</u>	Grant.			Positie Jágár	n of
Villago or land.	Nombral walns at the date of graut.	Prosent value.	Mowajib or cash allowance.	Terms of Grant. (1). Why given. (2). For what term. (3). Inharitance stipulation. (4). Service required	Proprietor of the Jagir or otherwise.	Jagir rovensa how taken.
	Rs. A. P	Ru. A. P.		68	Froprietor of a por- tion	In kind
••	.		***	43	Non-pro- pristor	Cash
		044	**			4.
**				.,	••	
**	**	**	••	**		
**			**	**		
••		4.0		95	••	4.0

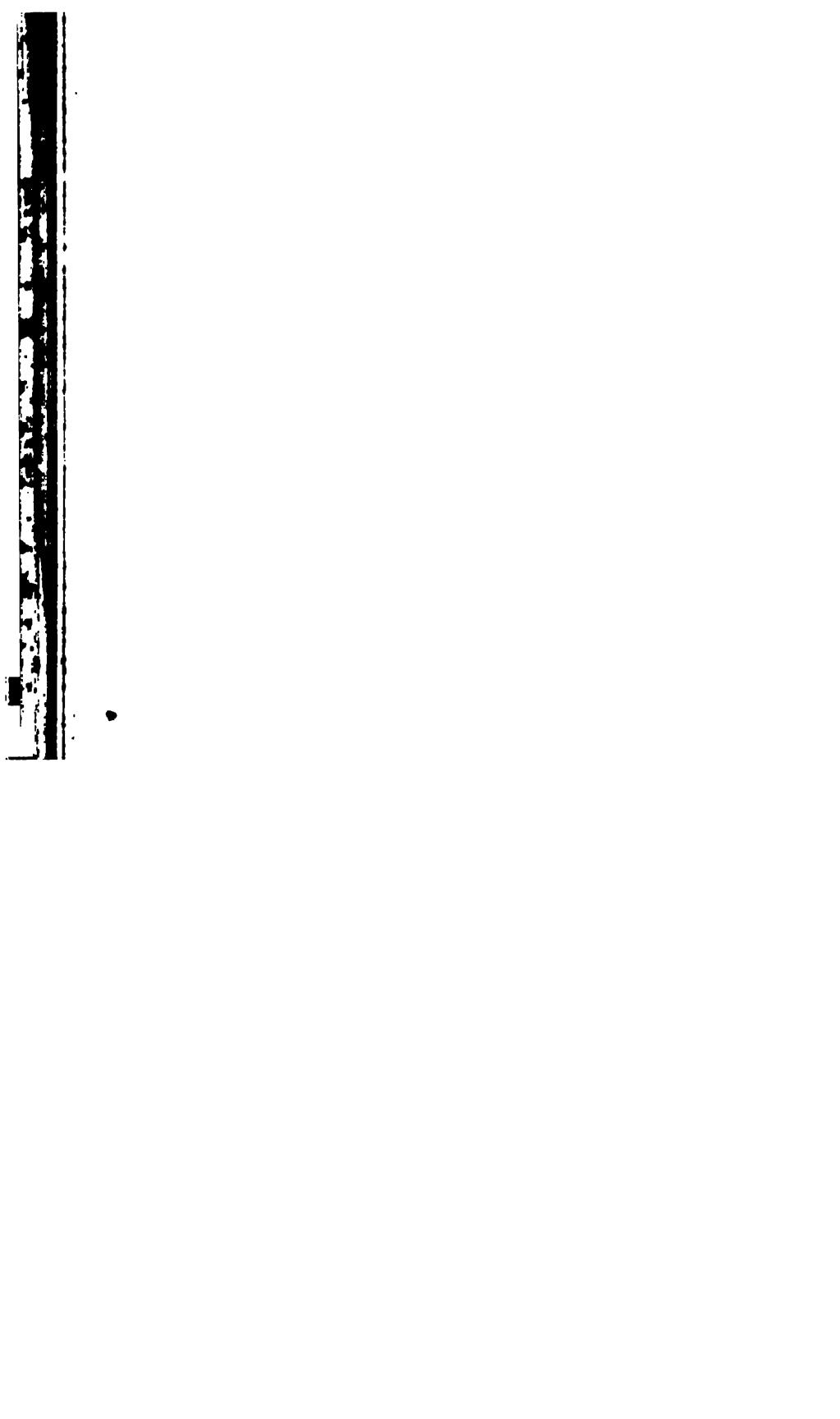
czlei

Abstract of Jágir and Hawájibe granted to Arbábe, Kháne, notables

		Movingo	e en joyed Limens- u.		Gright as first marklands by Government.						
					älgir.	Movişib ar tadı Hovigan	Terms of great.				
Mysterbare.	HAME.	Date.	Amonat.	Village or land.	Received when so desired	Present value,	ant per parte	(1). Why gives. (2). For what here, (3). Inheritants sips 1 ation. (4). Service require.			
			1	TAHSIL U							
					BL A. P.	Ba. A. P					
76	Monie Khan	20	4.7	**	man	••	200 0 0	1 For position mi in macrosseon to Sahram Ehan 2 For his			
17	6 Sisters of Ibra- him Khan of Zakin		**		**		800 0 4	4 Service requiral 1 In spacession to Bahram Ehan 2 For life 3			
79	Mensur Khan of Zaha	841			**	**	500 0 0				
79	Saya4 Ambur and 16 others of Basar			Whole of Reser	226 0 0	800 0		I Owing to lang possession 2 For life spm to reconsideration at death subject to good linhawiour			
80	Ismail Khan of Kulik hiji			••	64	**	150 0	6 Pervice required 1 For service is 1837 2 For life 8 Service required			
81	Malific Bost and 48 others Bostmon of Jahangira	.,		In Allahdber	122 0 0	112 0		1 Postersion 2 For lives end thare to be resumed out death of holder			
								4			

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religious characters, and headmen in Zilla Peshawar—concluded.

	Amended Grant.								
J	ágir.		Mowajib or cash allowance	Terms of Grant.	jágir or	ken,			
Village or land.	Nominal value at date of grant.	Present value.	Amount per annum.	 (I). Why given. (2). For what term. (8). Inheritance stipulation. (4). Service required. 	Proprietor of the ja	Jágir revenue how taken.			
••	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	••	••		••			
	••	••	••	••					
	••	••		••					
••	••	••	••	••	Proprie- tors	••			
	••			••	••	••			
••	••	••	••	••	Do.	••			



PESHAWAR SETTLEMENT REPORT.

List of Errata.

	-				From 1	POPULATION PER SQUARE MILE.	
Name of Tahnil.	Cultivated. Uncultivated. Total.	Tobal.	Per cent. of total cultivated.	Of cultivated.	Of unsultity sted.		
Peshawar Nanshahra Dosha Dandsal Hashtnagar Yusafisal Usman Holák	141 141 141 141	346 150 118 197 430 209	\$17 389 49 104 196 164	272 549 187 208 632 465	42 27 63 65 66 66	859 434 509 369 163 816	359 118 216 127 112 204

Page	34	bee	ding	oi	t mara.	17	/w	Dilamb			104	rend	Dandania.
- 11	80				20	146		held by	Major J	lamer -	000	- 64	not held by Major James,
"	54	فايعا	na B			167		He now	enjoys		***	19	He enjoyed.
**	60	100	4		94	174	29	It is			840	17	It was
21	72		- 1		14	184	10	Chera			***		Cherak.
	77	**	- 3		ы	100	10	in our e	ouzte		***		in district courts.
99	107	19	leef.		10	262		Torbin !	Farins		***		Tor-bin Taring,
	118		-5		-	276	21	the oppo	alta of t	he Buch		29	the opposite side of the Bara.
P0	126	98	- 4			390	-	The gre			***		A portion.
\$1	128		- 3		-	291	77	Lotly Si			***	-	Estil and Shahkot Payan.
11	135	19	ā		**	\$10	19	hours or		* 62 dm		29	house for meals.
80	137	79	24		10	314	19	dhadsor		4	***	170	dahes or parunal.
94		boa		of a	chapte		77	The est			P+4	30	The attlement work.
19	141	in il				329		DOE SON		AL OCK	***	10	
39	143	TD III		OE.	Detar	347	19	Naushah			***	9.0	pegs.
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19	144	10	18		84	880	29		1 'BAZ'PT1	i, a. 2501	ent.	16	- acres 1,002,545 £, a. 2504,
99	106	68	17		70	494	86	áles .			***	les .	filed.
100	161		14		86	434				consider		P	and the tenants foundatio he
										COCKPAN	107		representatives of the who settled as cultiplicate with the foundary of
								rights	L .	_	•		softled an exiting at with
								-					the foundate of the state.
	167	T0.63	rein-	_	-	428	_	Appendi	x 6		444	59	Appendix II; also in first line
			llor		-		-					**	of para.
	149			-	_	439		was two	erred to	io my	100		was referred in my.
39				ecod.	in line					,	100	100	The subjoined statement shows
**	110	P pa				'			841			96-	the No. of former villages
		a ber	-										
													compared with the present
		4- 15-				444		_64-4-4					No. of mause and mahala.
19	204	la H			-	482	78	enbjelne			444	40	following statement.
20	204	77	- 3		99	488	-	Ditte		itto	442	10	Ditto ditto.
70	206	111	- 1			490	- 00	Ditto		itte	H+h	19	Ditte ditte,
н	200	10	- 8			496	Re	Ditte	• 0	ltte	-	н	Ditte ditto.
99	211		- 8			598		epilmi			***		lelimi.
	211	10	- 7			608	90	is mixto	re of ch	W.	915	81	is a mixture of clay,
P)	219	10	11			811	30	and are:	rage value	168		11	OR STREAMS TAILING
21	220		14			813	29	Talued o			-		value in abi.
	222		Ä		*	419	19	as given	below		100		as given next page.
99	211		7			580	•••	one-sixt			84		one sixth and should.
50	387	10	- i			539	29	ambioine				24	at next page will bu.
-	239	P	18		11	540	10			OLO OFODI	***	10	the land often after these cross
94	94I	99	ï		-	349	100	The sub		me arep		10	The following
99			- 6		77		20				***	10	
	243	77.				86L	H	are give	of polytom.		449	- 10	are given in the following page
10	380 1	a colo											
		Hoe	1	740	ie beri	1 144	H	الفحا ودال	Berei zi g	100	444	90	The inotpace (\$0,435) is disc.
	940	Her	. 10	Alber		4			e above	ha-			•
-	200		14	entite.	word	: E	oru	ers &o., s		THE AMERICA	410	940	
received in Financial Commissioner's No. 613348 dated 94th August 1876, Punjab Government No.													
													4-
1297, dated 18th August 1878, " should be a foot note.													ra.
-	e zo	in lin		-8	****	See 4			10				marked TT
-	-	TH 110		QK	Target in	444.5	SPEC	perpat	-		*** .	TOOK!	marked VI.

of pars 627 for known as kend 277 in line 8 ... read known as Kand. or less smoother and proken up. of para 636 the specimen map showing a shabanaros of land in an upper card-2:4 276 warakh) village omitted. 276 637 the specimen shabeneror map of a village at the tail of the irrigation omitted. 251 in the marfor muteerik ... read mutafarik, ginel heading 284 in line 4 The following. of para 648 for The subjoined " Land Bevenue, Assignments 277 Heading of Land Revenue Assignments. Chapter IX 684 , the subjoined statement ... , the following statement. 291 in line 1

